Monday February 2 1981
No 60,841
Price twenty pence

# THE TIMES

Hollywood treasures of Pickfair up for auction, page 7

# Polish strike suspended in compromise deal

Leaders of Solidarity, Poland's independent trade union, last night suspended Tuesday's general strike but threatened possible strike action to back the call for independent farmers' unions. Government concessions on hours and union access to the media prompted the Soviet press to sharpen attacks on Solidarity, accusing it of undermining the state.

## Union warning over farmers' demands

Warsaw, Feb 1.—Solidarity, the Polish free trade union movement, tonight suspended a one-hour national warning strike set for Tuesday but threatened to consider future strike action to support the cause of Rural Solidarity, the independent farmers' union.

The union's national consultative commission announced its decision after a day-long meeting to review last Saturday's agreement with the authorities over working norms and the union's access to the mass media.

The decision-making body formally ratified the government-union agreements.

The union said Saturday's compromise agreements did not fully live up to public expectation but it acknowledged them as "an initial step".

Tuesday's warning strike had originally been called to back a campaign by Poland's three and a half million private farmers for the right to set up their own independent unions. The issue of Rural Solidarity was left unresolved after the Government-union talks, but a Government commission today began separate talks with the farmers in what appeared to be a breakthrough.

The official news agency PAP reported that the Supreme Court would give its ruling on the legalization of the Rural Solidarity within 10 days.

"We do not feel that a strike (on Tuesday) would be purposeful, considering that the talks between the Government and the farmers have got under way". Mr Karol Modzelewski, Solidarity's chief spokesman, told a news conference.

But Mr Modzelewski said a general strike could be called if the farmers' dispute is not resolved.

Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, talking on national television, in keeping with Government pledges to give his union access to the mass media, confirmed the threat of a general strike.

"We continue to have this weapon, and will not hesitate to use it if there is an attack on us or the farmers" Mr Walesa stated.

The 50-member consultative commission had come under some pressure today to withhold ratification of the new accords, but when a resolution was adopted there were only six votes against.

Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, another Solidarity spokesman, said the wave of strikes and work boycotts mounted by Solidarity in the past two weeks had persuaded the Government to soften its stand on the question of free Saturdays and the mass media.

"But it was not a total victory. It was a compromise. We met the Government half-way," he said.

Solidarity, which has demanded the immediate introduction of a five-day working week, agreed to accept one working Saturday a month. The Government had ordered two working Saturdays a month.

The resolution said Solidarity would continue to struggle for the 40-hour week, but would appeal to all Poles to put in one eight-hour working Saturday because of the country's dire economic situation.

The resolution added that Solidarity demanded full information on the state of the national economy and on the proposed economic reform, as well as public control of fiscal policy.

The question of a six-day-old general strike in the southern province of Bielsko Biala was raised during the press conference, and Mr Onyszkiewicz said the commission had no control over local disputes.

"We can appeal for local strikes to stop, but we cannot order them", he said.

Solidarity has sent a delegation to Bielsko Biala asking the strikers there to return to work.—Reuter.

## Moscow's attack on Solidarity sharpens

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 1

The Russians gave a clear sign this weekend that they now regard Solidarity as a dangerous form of political opposition to the Polish Communist Party that is quickly leading the country to economic chaos and political destabilization.

Over the past few days the tone of Soviet reporting on the Polish crisis has changed significantly. Instead of accusing Solidarity of harbouring anti-communists within its ranks, the Russians are now accusing the union itself and its leaders of trying to undermine the Polish state.

A Tass report from Warsaw today said Solidarity was now putting forward political demands, such as the formation of a rural branch of the union. This would split the peasant movement, interfere with food supplies to the towns and worsen the already serious economic crisis in the country.

Indeed, the Soviet press has not minced words over the weekend in describing the general situation in Poland as extremely grave. The Russians' alarm can only have been increased by Solidarity's partial victory in obtaining concessions from the Government on Saturday working and an agreement to allow the union to produce a weekly newspaper and present a weekly television programme.

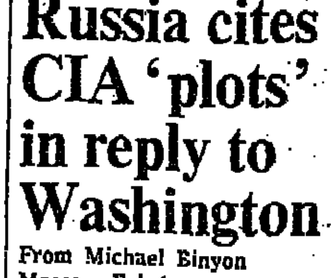
This will be seen here as a provocative challenge to the Communist Party's monopoly of power, and further evidence that one concession only leads to further demands which eventually destroy the party's authority altogether.

Yesterday, a strongly critical report in *Izvestia* accused the union leaders of embarking on a path of "blatant abuse of such an extreme method of solving disputes as the strike." The newspaper said it looked as though they were unable to use any other means.

The report, written before agreement was announced on one working Saturday a month, said the recent boycott of Saturday working clearly showed that Solidarity activists were making deliberate

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# Russia cites CIA 'plots' in reply to Washington



From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 1

The Russians hit back sharply this weekend at President Reagan's accusation that they were encouraging international terrorism, describing the White House criticism as a new round in America's unbridled slander campaign against the Soviet Union.

An official statement by Tass said the contention that Moscow was involved in terrorism was absurd and had clearly been made to give fresh impetus to the anti-Soviet psychosis being fanned in America.

"Naturally no evidence to support these inventions is given because there is no such evidence in existence. Terrorism as a means of attaining political aims is deeply alien to the Soviet Union."

Tass said the real centre controlling international terrorism was the American Central Intelligence Agency, an organization of "terror, subversion and provocation". It added that American leaders had several times called for the CIA to be given a free hand abroad, which actually amounted to elevating terrorism to the rank of state policy.

The Tass statement gave in evidence a detailed list of plots and assassinations carried out by the CIA round the world, citing the attempts on the lives of President Castro of Cuba, Patrice Lumumba, the former Congo Prime Minister, General René Schneider in Chile, the overthrow of the Mossadek Government in Iran and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, and the financing with South Africa of rebels in Angola.

Tass directly accused the CIA of perpetrating the "foul political murder" of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister, because he had become "undesirable" to Washington. It said the CIA was the only intelligence agency whose direct interference in Italian politics had been proved.

In El Salvador, American military support had helped reactionary forces conduct a "veritable war" against the working people, making ruthless terror the official policy. In Afghanistan, the Americans were supporting "criminal bands" who committed terror and plunder and were frustrating the process of rebuilding.

The Tass statement accused American officials of using terrorism at home for political aims, killing undesirable politicians and suppressing dissidents. The news agency cited the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers, Martin Luther King, and participants in the anti-war movement.

At the same time the authorities were conniving in attacks on foreign diplomats and diplomatic missions at the United Nations.

"One has only to look at the facts to see that the United States is the main breeder, organizer and patron of international terrorism", Tass concluded.

The Russians have clearly been startled by the suddenness and vehemence of the attacks on them by the new President and by Mr Alexander Haig, his Secretary of State, which they attribute to the Administration's need to find a new anti-Soviet policy to replace the discredited Carter campaign





President Reagan: 'New anti-Soviet campaign'.

Photograph by Barry Beattie

Winter sun at the meridian: Cutty Sark silhouetted against the Greenwich sky yesterday.

# Mrs Williams decides this week on NEC seat

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mrs Shirley Williams, a leading member of the new Council for Social Democracy, will decide this week whether to resign from the national executive of the Labour Party where she has been under attack for seeming to be engaged in the formation of a new centre party.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, will be seeing Mrs Williams, a former minister, today, to try to persuade her to remain with the party. Leaders of her union, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, appealed to her over the weekend to "stay and fight" within the party for the changes in policy and organization that she wants.

There is no sign, so far, that any other Labour backbencher is ready to follow the example of Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, who announced on Friday that he will not be standing as a Labour candidate at the next election, though he will remain as Labour MP for Plymouth, Devonport, for the duration of the present Parliament.

Another leading member of the dissident group, Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton, has resigned from the Shadow Cabinet, but he stays on as a Labour MP and is delaying for a few weeks any announcement he may have to make about his future.

In a speech to mineworkers in Gateshead on Saturday, however, he gave a clear indication that his disillusionment with the party is not likely to be dispelled unless the idea of having an electoral college to elect the party leader is abandoned.

"It is the principle of an electoral college that is wrong; the proportions are trifling matter", he said. "It is wrong that trade union block votes should determine who should be the Prime Minister."

In a reference to Mrs Williams yesterday, Mr Wedgwood Benn said: "I do not think it is moral for someone to sit in the highest echelons of one party in order to get enough time to prepare another party."

He was repeating an accusation that he made directly to Mrs Williams at the party executive meeting last Wednesday, and it is a point that must have

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# China cancels orders for modern plants

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Feb 1

China seems to be cutting back on its modernization programme again and has suspended work on two large petrochemical plants in Nanjing and Shegli in the province of Shandong which were to be built by Japanese companies. As a result, the authorities in Peking instructed big Japanese companies last week to cancel orders for equipment for the project.

A Japanese consortium, including C. Itoh and Company, the large trading house, and the Toyo Engineering Corporation has already begun to construct equipment for the plants.

This is the second big blow this year to Japanese businessmen who have won lucrative contracts in China since a more moderate regime assumed power in Peking.

China's latest decision to suspend work and orders for the two proposed ethylene plants was transmitted to the Japanese Government last week shortly after Beijing scrapped another big order with a Japanese company, announcing that it has suspended work on the second phase of the Baoshan steel mill near Shanghai, another major project designed to transform China into a modern industrial state.

A part of the powerful Japanese business group, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, was commissioned last year to provide China with $425m worth of equipment for a hot strip mill. The order was approved and ratified by the Japanese and Chinese governments last August but was cancelled without reason last month.

The Japanese Government subsequently lodged a protest with the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo last month pointing out that Beijing's unilateral decision to cancel the orders will impair economic relations between the two countries and harm China's integrity.

The authorities in Peking had originally ordered a hot-strip mill from Mitsubishi industries as an adjunct to the Shanghai Baoshan steel works, China's first modern integrated plant, which is being built under the guidance of the Nippon Steel Corporation.

Under the contract the mill was to be completed in 1984 and provide China with an annual capacity of four million tons of rolled steel.

A spokesman for the Mitsubishi Corporation says that company has already trained 170 Chinese engineers and technicians to handle equipment in the proposed mill.

The spokesman confirmed reports that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries had already constructed part of the equipment for the mill at its plant in Hiroshima.

"The latest decision by China to cancel orders for two petro-chemical plants has more than alarmed Japanese businessmen and indicates that China has probably over-extended itself in modernizing its industry.

"We will hold talks with Chinese representatives in the near future to find out what has happened", a senior official in the Japanese Ministry for Trade and Industry says.

**Resources strained:** The cumulative effect of prolonged drought in northern China in conjunction with severe floods in central provinces is imposing a severe strain on the country's resources, according to a United Nations mission back in Geneva after almost three weeks in China (Our Geneva Correspondent writes).

Sent by the United Nations disaster relief office (UNDRO) to assess emergency needs, the mission has reported that despite heavy losses in crops and livestock, basic minimal needs of the population are being met. But the situation could worsen over the next few months.

Wildespread unrest, page 7

# Savings bonds 'unfair to building societies'

Mr Richard Weir, secretary-general designate of the Building Societies Association, yesterday accused the Government of unfair competition amounting to almost an abuse of power in the battle to attract personal savings.

By declaring that it would raise the money it needed by hook or by crook, the Government was speaking with the voice of the monopolist, he said.

If its rivalry with the societies continued, higher mortgage rates were the only possible outcome.

The government decision to raise large sums from personal savers would "reverberate through every building society decision on interest rates and mortgage rates for some time to come", he said. The societies did not object to fair competition from the banks, national savings or anyone else, but this was not fair competition.

"I do not think we can complain about the Government being in the personal savings business. It would be foolish to deny they have a right to be in the sector, or competing with the building societies for a part of the market", he conceded.

But index-linked bonds offered by the Government, which had responsibility for the inflation rate, made it judge and jury on savings rates.

Mr Robert Audley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, said yesterday: "r Weir's statement represents the typical whining we have come to expect from leaders of the Building Societies Association to excuse their own commercial inadequacies.

"Mr Weir probably has not noticed from his ivory tower that the inflation rate is falling rapidly. Perhaps he can explain to his bemused customers how such a situation can lead to mortgage repayment increases."

# Violent end to Bloody Sunday rally

From Our Correspondent
Londonderry

Troops fired rubber bullets at stone-throwing demonstrators in Londonderry last night at the end of a demonstration to mark the ninth anniversary of Bloody Sunday.

Youths hijacked a bus and a bread delivery van and set them on fire and a fire was started in a baker's yard.

About 3,000 people marched from the Creggan Estate to the Bogside, where one of the speakers at a meeting was Mr Daniel Morrison, a Sin Fein worker from Belfast. He told the crowd: "It is no crime nor is it morally wrong to plant a bomb or lift a stone against those who suppress our people and country".

**New political alliance:** Mr Gerard Fitt and Mr Patrick Devlin, both former prominent members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which they believe no longer speaks for the working class, are forming a new "Socialist Alliance" (Craig Seton writes from Belfast).

Both insist that the alliance is not a new party, and is being created, initially at least, to contest seats on Belfast City Council in May and not in a general election.

Mr Fitt, MP for Belfast West, was the former leader of the mainly Roman Catholic SDLP until he resigned in 1979.

He said that the result of a by-election for a north Belfast seat last week, when the SDLP candidate was beaten by an Independent Unionist, had made it urgent for a new alliance to be formed.

He scorned the SDLP effort in the by-election.

The moderate Alliance Party yesterday called again for the Ulster Defence Association to be banned by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, after an announcement by the association that it intended to field candidates in the elections in May.

# Raj's pukka traditions observed at Lagos polo

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, Feb 1

It was champagne and cigars at the Lagos Polo Club this weekend. The "international polo tournament was in its final stages, and although no foreign teams were participating, there were plenty of hearty expatriates, enthusiastic Nigerians and masses of old Raj nostalgia.

Polo is the game of the northern Hausa Muslim elite. In Nigeria, it is also the special preserve of army generals and royal emirs. Consequently, polo is the most hated symbol of northern dominance in the eyes of the western Yoruba. The Unity Party Governor of Lagos has plans to convert the polo fields of Ikoyi into low-income government residential quarters.

This weekend, however, that threat seemed non-existent. Military police, resplendent in crisp white cravats, bright red caps and stiffly starched khaki, escorted guests to sofas set on carpeted lawns under gaily coloured marquees. Stewards bearing polo club crests passed drinks, while the "old boys" settled in to watch the chukkas.

The spectacle was more social than sporting. Rich northern *Agbadas* mixed freely with the trilbys and tweeds, bright cocktail dresses flashed through expensive leather boots and army crests. An end-of-tournament dinner dance was held on Saturday night with a barbecue and regimental bands on the lawns; members only and compulsory black tie.

The chief guest on Sunday was President Shagari. Among the players was the Governor of Sokoto, the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, a former Chief of Army Staff and several inspector generals of police.

The coveted gold cup was a gift from a rich northern businessman Alhaji Dantata. He too was playing, and boasted toe highest handicap, and 48 of the horses on the field were owned by him.

Nigerian Army officers are very pukka about their polo. The "ungentlemanly" American-style helmet was not to be seen. The horses were beautiful thoroughbreds—preferably Arab ponies, otherwise Argentine.

The main games were between the Emir of Katsina's team and Kaduna Kakuri, between Lagos Ikoyi and Kano Dala. The chukkas were swift; the athletic northern army captains and their younger playboy brothers are fearless riders. These sons of feudal landlords or wealthy businessmen play a hard-hitting, daredevil game. What they lack in terms of skill and artfulness they compensate for with sheer grace and furious action. As the informed expatriates will tell you: "They have polo in their blood."

And when the day was done, as the orange glow faded upon a surging mass of spectators and players, glinting over the polished silver trophies, while the chief guest handed out the prizes, my host leant across his chair and said to me with unmistakable old Raj aplomb: "Fine game. That last chukka was jolly good. Calls for a decent scotch, don't you think, old boy?"



## Budget move to ease industry's taxation burden

The Government is considering a fundamental switch in taxation from the industrial sector towards the financial sector, though whether there will be a "windfall" tax on clearing banks' profits introduced in next month's Budget is still in doubt. The Prime Minister is known to be critical of the part played by the banks in expanding the money supply. It is also thought possible that the Chancellor will cut interest rates in the Budget Page 21

## Bomb warning to shops by Scotland Yard

While experts are examining four bombs left in a west London store, Scotland Yard warned shop security staff and the public to be alert for incendiary devices. The bombs discovered in a store on Saturday are similar to those used by the Provisional IRA Page 4

## Europe MPs call for Pretoria oil embargo

Brussels MPs examining South Africa's oil imports have accused European and American companies of playing a key role in helping Pretoria to maintain its supplies despite an embargo operated by most oil exporting countries Page 6

## Iran confrontation

President Bani-Sadr of Iran appears to have spurned any compromise with the ruling Islamic Republican Party. He said the party's aims were "to change Iran into a graveyard" Page 6

## Bringing seamen home

Striking seamen stranded in ports all over the world are to be brought home with the aid of cash sought by their leaders from more than a hundred unions Page 2

## Onslaught on public sector pay curb

The government's attempt to impose a 6 per cent cash limit on public sector pay rises will come under pressure this week from leaders of the water workers, hospital manual staff, civil servants and power station workers Page 2

# Water workers begin onslaught on Government's 6 per cent limit for public sector pay rises

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Government attempts to hold *down wage rises* in the public sector to single figures face an onslaught this week from the leaders of the water workers, hospital manual staff, civil *servants* and *power* station workers.

The rejection by 30,000 water workers of a 7.9 per cent "final offer" from the National Water Council has seriously undermined the Cabinet's campaign to confine pay increases within a 6 per cent cash limit.

The four unions in the water industry meet tomorrow to consider overwhelming votes for industrial action in the light of an offer of fresh talks with the employers, who have an improved offer in mind.

But Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, and chairman of the TUC this year, last night dashed hopes that the water workers, or any other strongly placed group of public sector employees, would settle for single figure rises without a fight. "Where we feel strong enough to achieve double figure settlements, we will attempt to do so."

It would be wrong to suppose that water, gas and electricity workers would accept settlements as low as the 7.5 per cent deal agreed last week for about one million local government manual workers. The town hall "dirty jobs" workers feared for their jobs after experiencing 85,000 redundancies in the past year, but the utility workers did not share those fears because they worked in crucial industries where there was not the same risk of redundancy.

The water industry union talks are expected to be followed soon by negotiations with the council on an improved offer. The informal norm for Government utilities has been increased to 9.9 per cent by the British Gas Corporation in talks with the leaders of 40,000 gas workers last week.

But water industry union negotiators have their eyes set on the 13 per cent settlement achieved by the miners, and the rate of price inflation, which is still running at about 15 per cent. The power workers, due to receive their first pay offer on Thursday, have similar ambitions.

Leaders of the 250,000 National Health Service ancillary staff, who have rejected a 6 per cent offer are demanding a meeting with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to discover the Government's intentions on the 1981-82 cash limit for the health service. The NHS manual settlement is already six weeks adrift, and the health service unions are claiming rises at least in line with the 7.5 per cent given to their town hall counterparts.

On Thursday unions representing 500,000 white collar civil servants will fix a common pay claim. It is expected to range from 15 to 20 per cent, depending on job and movements in comparable private sector salaries.

The public sector pay tension is likely to effect talks on the economy on Wednesday between ministers, employers and trade union leaders, held under the auspices of the National Economic Development Council.

## From the grassroots: Many defections from Labour by councillors and activists

# Strong local support for idea of a social democratic party

By Ian Bradley

Shifts of allegiance and formation of new groupings throughout the country provide the beginnings of a local government base for a new national party.

At first sight, one of the main weaknesses of the social democratic party that seems likely to be formally launched in the early summer would seem to be its lack of local organization and support. As newspaper cartoonists' jokes about wine tastings as a test for membership suggest, the image projected by those associated with the Council for Social Democracy is one of metropolitan urbanity rather than the provincial common touch.

That is partly deliberate. The council does not regard the building up of grassroots support for social democracy as a priority at this stage. It believes rather in working from the centre on the basis of initial support within Parliament and the political establishment. Only when a new party is launched, which seems most likely to be in May, will local support be canvassed and organizations set up.

In fact, there is evidence of considerable grassroots support for a new social democratic party. Apart from the findings of the opinion polls, the dissident MPs have received thousands of letters from Labour voters supporting a breakaway move. Dr David Owen alone had more than 3,000 letters last week.

There have also been some defections from the Labour Party in the past two weeks by prominent local councillors and former activists in the provinces who have formed new social democratic groupings. Taken together, they provide the beginnings of a local government base for a new national party.

In Bristol, Mr Roy Morris, a former deputy leader of the Labour group on the city council, a councillor since 1963 and three times a Labour parliamentary candidate, resigned from the Labour Party last Monday and is now sitting as a social democrat. He is expecting other councillors to follow him and is already in negotiation with *Liberals in the Avon area* about an electoral alliance.

In Gloucester, Mr Michael Golder, Labour candidate in the last general election, and two Labour members of the city council resigned from the party a fortnight ago and have set up a steering committee to establish a local social democratic party. So far 50 local people have said they want to join and, again, talks are taking place with the Liberals about a pact.

In Shrewsbury, Mr John Wall, a Labour councillor for six years and party member for 33 years, set up a social democratic group on January 7. The group has about 25 members, including two former mayors, two former councillors, and a sitting member of Shropshire County Council. It expects to fight one of two seats in the county council elections in May.

In London, Mr James Daly, former chairman of the Greater London Council transport committee, left the Labour Party last week after 27 years' membership. He expects to contest Paddington in the GLC elections in May as a "Labour moderate" and says that social democrats may also stand against official Labour candidates in Islington and Lambeth.

There are also some local social democratic groups of rather longer standing. The Lincoln Democratic Labour Association, set up in 1972, has 150 members and a county councillor. There is a similar association in Scunthorpe.

In Dudley, Mr Thomas Clitheroe, former leader of the *Labour group on the council*, and two other Labour councillors resigned from the party last February and now form a democratic group on the council. *Mr Clitheroe estimates* that there are about a hundred active social democrats in the West Midlands.

In Kettering, seven Labour councillors *resigned* the party whip shortly before the last general election and six of them now sit as "the borough independent group". Mr Barrie Chambers, their leader, says the group has about fifty active supporters and will probably be fighting some seats in the county council elections.

All those local groups are eagerly awaiting the launching of a national social democratic party. They are at present affiliated to the Social Democratic Alliance (SDA), which was set up in 1975 and proscribed by Labour's national executive last December after it had said that it would put up candidates against left-wing Labour MPs.

At a rally on Saturday, the SDA set up a joint preparatory committee to bring together all local organizations working towards the formation of a new social democratic party at the grassroots. Those associated with the Council for Social Democracy are known to be unhappy about what they see as the witch-hunting activities of the SDA, but it is likely to play a part in building up support for the proposed new party.

Another national organization likely to take a leading part in preparing for the launching of the party is the Campaign for *Labour Victory* (CLV). Its committee meets on Wednesday, when it will consider winding itself up as a right-wing pressure group working within the Labour Party, and committing itself to supporting the new council.

CLV has 5,000 supporters, including many councillors and trade unionists. Mr Alec McGivan, organizing secretary, says he is surprised how many have recently indicated that they favour a breakaway social democratic party outside the Labour Party.

# Mrs Thatcher sticks to her guns

By George Clark
*Political Correspondent*

Unemployment figures will continue to rise but there is no question of the Government abandoning its policy of reducing inflation, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday.

"It is just at this stage, when other governments have started to *get things right*, that they have taken fright and cut and run" the Prime Minister said. "They have *reflated* the economy, which is just a polite word for saying that you create a lot of money and pump it in.

"We will not do that ... You get a few extra jobs, but all your prices and costs rise; it affects the whole of business and industry and exports, and very soon the consequences are that you get even more unemployment.

"What do you do then—pump more money in? That way *lies* madness. That way lies hyperinflation. We will not stagger *from expedient to expedient*. We will not reflate."

Mrs Thatcher, who was inter*viewed by Mr Brian Walden in* the independent television programme *Weekend World*, was highly critical of the amount of money that had to be provided for the nationalized industries. "*I could have income tax 4p in* the pound lower were it not for the amount which we have to *pay to the nationalized industries*," she said.

The Government had prepared the way for parts of the nationalized industries to be "floated off" to the private sector when the market conditions were right.

When questioned about the decision to give further government aid to British Leyland when other car groups received no such help, Mrs Thatcher conceded that the Cabinet had found it a difficult decision to provide another £1,000m, but the company was doing well in *some respects under Sir* Michael Edwardes.

It was getting productivity *up, getting rid of* "the wreckers", and creating a new spirit

"I would never want to take on another British Leyland and I would not choose to be in it at all."

Pressed to say what the Government *intended* to do about increasing unemployment, *Mrs* Thatcher said it was spending *£184m this year in providing opportunities* for young people to get work experience, on retraining schemes, compensation for short-time working, and investment. These temporary aids, however, must not jeopardize the main object of getting inflation down.

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, said later that it was an astonishing interview. Asked in a BBC radio programme whether he thought Mrs Thatcher had shown conviction in her policies, he said *he thought "obsession"* would be the better word:




Photograph by Barry Beattie

**Mr Benn attacks media:** Mr Wedgwood Benn, speaking to young socialists at Rotherhithe, south-east London, yesterday, said that Britain is a country that has free speech, but not the right to be heard (Nicholas Timmins writes). The press, he said, was working to stop the socialists' message getting through, while both the BBC and independent television were in breach of the duty in their charters to be impartial. What he wanted was a structure that allowed access by all points of view to the media.

# Mr Weighell turns in fury on Mr Benn

Continued from page 1

caused her much heart searching. Her closest friends last night said that they thought she would decide to make the break.

Mr Benn offered an olive branch as well as criticism. "We must strengthen the unity of the party and encourage the widest possible diversity of discussion and debate within it in the spirit of tolerance and good will", he told London Labour Party Young Socialists at Rotherhithe.

"*I do not want anybody to* leave the party; I want to recruit members."

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the party, said he thought those MPs who were contemplating leaving the party were making "an absolutely disastrous error".

Interviewed on LBC news radio, Mr Healey said: "The particular tragedy about the setting up of a Council for Social Democracy is that the step was taken just at the moment when things were *swinging our way. I hope that* some of those who have made this decision will think better of it."

Asked about Mr Benn's role in the recent party disputes, Mr Healey said: "I think his attempt, for example, to estab*lish the sort of McCarthyite* witch-hunt by forcing everybody to sign an oath of loyalty is a sort of mixture of the Spanish Inquisition and that fellow Howard Kirk, you know.

*Mr* Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said on Radio Tees on Saturday that he would rather spit in the eye of Mr Benn than sign the "oath of loyalty" that he had proposed.

"Here we have a socialist born with a silver spoon in his mouth, saying to people like me who have experienced inequalities in society that he wants me to sign a declaration of faith or loyalty in the party. ... The only thing that was absent was the threat that if you do not do it you will be in a salt mine on Monday."

A poll published by *The Sunday Times* yesterday and taken in Labour strongholds in Tees*side, indicated that the main* support for a new social democratic party would come from Conservative voters, and that Mr William Rodgers would be in danger of losing his seat if he stood as a social democrat against Labour in a general election tomorrow.

Peter Jay column, page 14
Leading article, page 15
David Wood column, page 15

# Union acts to bring home strike crews

By Our Labour Editor

Striking seamen stranded in ports all over the world are to be repatriated to the United Kingdom with the help of cash being sought from more than 100 unions affiliated to the TUC.

As the merchant shipping dis*pute goes into its fourth week* today, the National Union of Seamen is appealing for funds from the labour movement to bring home crews who are on strike in support of a wage claim

Money raised from other unions will go into a repatriation fund to be spent on fares home for crews taking industrial action who have been stopped pay and want to return.

More than 300 seamen have been repatriated from European ports, and arrangements were being made last night to fly home the crew of the Ben Line cargo vessel, Grey Hunter, halted by the dispute in Cartagena, near Alicante.

While the repatriation exercise gets under way, further disruption of shipping is taking place. Townsend Thoresen ferries operating on the Felixstowe-Zeebrugge link were *stopped at the weekend*, and further strikes are expected.

A spokesman for the seamen's union said last night: "We expect that there will be more strikes, and they are genuine lightning stoppages."

Union leaders say that this spontaneous escalation of the dispute has halted 207 ships, a sixth of the United Kingdom *merchant shipping fleet*, in ports from Britain to Australia. According to the union tally, which is usually much larger than figures supplied by the employers, 88 vessels are tied up abroad, and 119 in home ports.

On Merseyside, unsuccessful efforts were made in the dawn fog yesterday to move the Ellerman Line freighter, City of York, out of the Gladstone dock at Bootle. Pickets were posted, and they are also delaying two other ships bound for Africa.

Against that background of hardening industrial action, talks were going on at Southampton last night with the management of Townsend Thoresen on wage rates for 250 crewmen operating out of the port. Union officials insisted that no settlement would be agreed unless the company conceded the union's demand for overtime *to be paid at time-and-a-half.*

# In brief

## Coaster damaged in collision

A British coaster and a German freighter collided in thick fog off Beachy Head, East Sussex, yesterday. No one was injured but the coaster, the Maral R, was damaged and headed for Shoreham.

The freighter, Malayan Reefer, was not damaged and continued to Spain. The coaster had been bound for Rouen.

## Boy killed in empty beer cask blast

Patrick Maughan, aged 16, was killed in the garden of his home in Warwick Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, yesterday when an empty aluminium beer cask exploded *on a* bonfire. His father said the boy was burning wood and was killed instantly. A section of the nine-gallon barrel flew over the rooftops and smashed a church window 100 yd away.

## Crash landing

A family of four escaped when their helicopter crash-landed in a field at High Ongar, Essex, yesterday. Mr Raymond Stephens, aged 43, was piloting his wife Penny, aged 28, and daughters Clare, aged seven, and *Louisa, aged* 16 months, from Stansted to their home at Fyfield, near Ongar.

## Back pain figures

*More people* were *taking* time off work because of back trouble, the Back Pain Association said yesterday. The number of days absence had risen to more than 26.4 million in the year to June, 1979, from 18 million.

## £150,000 damages

The owners of a £330,000 yacht severely damaged by fire in the Mediterranean have been awarded £150,000 by the Court of Session, Edinburgh. The judge ruled that fire-fighting equipment put in by a Scottish company failed to work.

## Bishop's move

The Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev Ronald Bowlby, will be consecrated Bishop of Southwark today, in succession to Dr Mervyn Stockwood.

## Elderly lobby

The Forum on the Rights of the Elderly to Education was launched yesterday to act as a clearing-house for information and lobby for old people's educational rights.

# Little hope of postal strike peace

From John Chartres
Manchester

Negotiations between national *officials of the Post Office* Board and of the Union of Communication Workers continued last night in Manchester, but seemed to offer little hope of an early settlement to the dispute which has disrupted parcel and mail communications in and around the city for nearly a week.

It seems likely that Manchester and its inner suburbs will be without postal services again today, and that parcel operations will be suspended again for most of the week in *Greater Manchester, Cheshire* and Lancashire.

On Saturday volunteers worked overtime to distribute pensions and social security cheques, *which had been held* up

# 'Times' printing unions give even chance for agreement over sale

By Our Labour Editor

Printing union leaders, reopening crucial talks with Mr Rupert Murdoch's management today, estimate that he has an even chance of meeting the deadline for agreement on terms to purchase Times Newspapers Ltd.

After a week of detailed discussions on proposed redundancies in many areas of the company, the emphasis in negotiations between News International Ltd, managers and the *unions shifts this morning* to issues of principle on demanning, disputes procedure and a wage freeze.

It seems certain that the printing unions will reject management's proposals for a disciplinary clause in the disputes procedure, and the prospect of compulsory redundancies if there are insufficient volunteers to achieve the required amount of demanning.

One union, the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (Slade) is not expected to attend the summit at New Printing House Square, while others are sending national officers rather than general secretaries.

The National Graphical Association, the main craft union, is seeking urgent talks with Mr Murdoch, who is in Australia, on his insistence that the three Times supplements, *Literary, Educational* and *Higher Education*, must be put out to contract printing from March 15, one day after the putative date for the cessation of publication of all TNL titles by their present owners.

The NGA's ruling national council has been called into emergency session on Thursday to discuss the issue and the possibility of compulsory redundancies at Gray's Inn Road. Craft printing union negotiators last night also ruled out acceptance of the Murdoch management disciplinary clause designed to halt unofficial walk-outs on the grounds that a similar demand across the whole industry from the Newspaper Publishers Association has been rejected.

Mr Leslie Dixon, president of the NGA, *estimated* there was a fifty-fifty chance of reaching new operating agreements with the printing unions before the deadline of March 12 midnight.

If a deal was not struck by that date, and Thomson invoked the threat to break off negotiations with Mr Murdoch in favour of other bids for all or parts of the company, then he feared for the future of *The Times*. "I don't think anybody will buy *The Times*", he said, "not as a separate title."

Today's talks were described as "*a watershed*" by *several* printing union negotiators.

# Centralized health damages plea

By Nicholas Timmins

Health authorities are to press the Department of Health and Social Security to change the way damages awarded against them are funded amid worry that the present system is affecting services for patients.

The National Association of *Health Authorities* is to urge that in future awards above £50,000 should be taken from the national health budget as a whole to spread the cost of awards that in some cases are reaching £250,000.

Compensation paid by health authorities in England, most of it to victims of medical accidents, has risen threefold since 1975 from just over £700,000 to £2,200,000 last year.

Last week an *award* of £240,000 was made against Essex Area Health Authority to a patient paralysed after an operation, and the South West Thames Regional Health Authority had a £95,000 award made against it.

Mr Philip Hunt, acting direc*tor of the national association*, said: "This is a matter of great concern to us because of the increasing frequency and size of awards by the courts."

Although the medical defence societies meet the doctor's liability in such cases, health authorities often have to pay a share, sometimes more than half, of the damages awarded.

*Individual authorities* have to meet them from their budgets, which are tied by cash limits. "If you are trying to find £250,000 something has to go, and that something is bound to affect patients' services", he said.

The association fears that the reorganization of the health service into smaller district health authorities in 1982 will make matters much worse because *their* budgets will be smaller.

Essex Area Health Authority said that, being the second largest in the country, it would be able to meet the £240,000 award from its contingency fund, without cutting patients' services. It did mean, however, *that improvements in the* service on which the money would have been spent could not now take place when there was "a queue a mile long for funds".

Essex has a budget of £130m; but the new district authorities will have budgets of £30m a year. For a smaller authority an award similar to the one *against Essex would be an* enormous burden; something would have to be taken away from services, the authority said.

The size of the present awards are partly dictated by the fact that the laws means judges cannot allow for any health service treatment in assessing the damages. Lord Scarman, one of the law lords, called for the repeal of that section in a lecture published last week to help to reduce the size of awards.

Mr Hunt said that, particularly in the case of children, health authorities were having to meet the awards and then in all likelihood still bear some of the responsibility for caring for *the patient for the rest of his* or her life.

# High cost of technology can leave little cash for better preventive medicine

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Advanced medical equipment such as X-ray scanners, automated laboratory analysers, and ultrasound detectors can be an enormous drain on the money available to health services, leaving little for improvements in the less exciting areas of medicine such as geriatric and community care.

The difficulty of high technology medicine is one of the issues to be examined by a group of 25 eminent medical research workers and administrators from 12 countries meeting in London today at the Ciba Foundation.

They are discussing the way collaboration in medical re*search should be organized to* improve preventive medicine. That includes investigating the migration of people from rural to urban areas, from poor Euro*pean regions to wealthier ones*, and from Third World countries to Europe, and learning more about environmental influences on health.

Those aspects of preventive medicine related to the environment have been divided into several categories by Dr Rodolfo Saracci, of the International Agency for Research on Cancer, in France, to distinguish between the general environment of air, water, soil and society: the local environment, including place of work, street of residence and house; the personal environment, con*ditioned by patterns of eating,* drinking and smoking; and the internal environment, which is to do with the makeup of the individual.

*In an assessment* of diagnostic techniques Dr Barbara Stocking, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, points out that many new aids in detecting diseased organs are large, sophisticated and costly machines which are constantly being improved.

It is not just a question of whether to buy, for instance, an ultrasound machine but of whether to keep up with developments

Since the demand for health care appears to be insatiable, and since it is impossible to spend ever-increasing proportions of the nation's wealth on it, each country has to make certain choices, she says.

High technology medicine, unless controlled, can rapidly *eat up the money, leaving little* for improvements in the less exciting areas.

The trouble is not restricted to heavy equipment. Some *simple diagnostic procedures*, such as taking smears for screening of cervical cancer, may be of quite low unit cost, yet very expensive if large-*scale coverage is required.*

# Birching demand after gang stabs football supporter

Police believe youths aged 12 or 13 might have been involved in a gang attack in which a Crystal Palace football supporter was stabbed near Middlesbrough's ground on Saturday.

The supporter, Mr Gregory Brown, aged 21, a bank clerk, of Tower Road, Orpington, South-east London, had an emergency operation and was *reported yesterday to be out* of danger.

Earlier this season a Middlesbrough supporter was killed after another incident

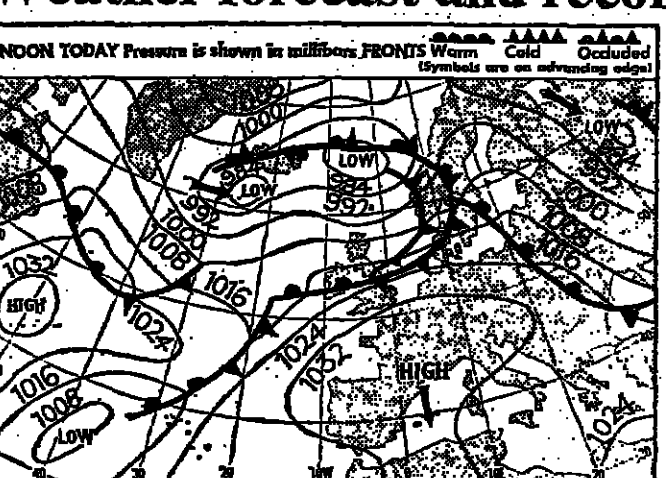
Mr Charles Amer, chairman of Middlesbrough Football Club, repeated his demand for the return of the birch after the incident.

Mr Amer said: "The biggest worry is that people are starting to accept this type of incident as a way of life. I have called for drastic action for a long time. They should bring back the birch for offenders.

"The stabbing on Saturday appears to have been committed by a gang who had no interest in the match.

Mr Brown was with four other supporters, aged between 15 and 23,

# Weather forecast and recordings




NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow; wind speed in mph.

## Today

*Sun rises:* 7.38 am — *Sun sets:* 4.52 pm
Moon rises: 5.47 am — Moon sets: 2.21 pm
New Moon: February 4.

Lighting up: 5.22 pm to 7.06 am
High water: London Bridge, 12.01 pm, 6m. Avonmouth, 5.08 am, 11.2m; 5.32 pm, 11.5m. Dover, 9.15 am, 5.7m; 9.45 pm, 5.9m. Hull, 4.28 am, 6.3m; 4.47 pm, 6.6m. Liverpool, 9.31 am, 8.2m; 9.53 pm, 8.2m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

Pressure will remain high over Britain while frontal troughs cross N areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central S and SE England: Mainly dry, some sunny intervals after early fog patches; Wind SW light, increasing fresh, locally strong; max temp 10° to 11°C (50° to 52°F).

East Anglia, Midlands: Mainly dry, some sunny intervals, possibly drizzle later; wind SW light, increasing fresh, locally strong; max temp 10° to 11°C (50° to 52°F.)

E and NE England: Bright intervals in places, becoming cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle; wind SW moderate, increasing fresh or strong; max 9° to 10°C (48° to 50°F).

SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, patchy fog especially near coasts, occasional drizzle in places; wind SW moderate, increasing fresh or strong; max temp 10° to 11°C (50° to 52°F).

Lake District, central N and NW England, N Wales, Isle of Man: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, hill fog; wind SW fresh, increasing strong to gale; max temp 10°-11°C (50°-52°F).

*Borders, Glasgow, SW Scotland*, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, some rain or drizzle especially early and late, a few bright intervals; wind SW fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 8°-9°C (45°-48°F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Occasional rain, becoming brighter with sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind SW fresh or strong; max temp 7°-8°C (45°-46°F).

Moray Firth, central Highlands, Argyll, NE and NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of rain becoming brighter with sunny intervals and showers, wintry over hills later; wind *SW* or W strong to gale; max temp 6°-7°C (43°-45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: outbreaks of rain in many areas but brighter weather with wintry showers over parts of Scotland and N Ireland extending to all districts by Wednesday; becoming colder with some night frost; windy.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW fresh becoming strong; *sea moderate*, becoming rough or very rough.

English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate becoming fresh or strong, sea slight, becoming moderate or rough.

St George's Channel: Wind SW, strong; sea rough or very rough.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong to gale; sea rough of very rough.

## Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 *pm*, 7°C (45°F); *min 6* pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 77 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 5.8 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,036.7 millibars, rising.

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 6 pm to 6 am 1°C (34°F). Hmidity, 6 pm, 44 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 8.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,036.1 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:** c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdm | c | 4 | 39 | Cologne | s | 6 | 43 | Lisbon | s | 11 | 52 | Nice | s | 16 | 61 |
| Athens | s | 14 | 57 | Copenhgn | c | 5 | 41 | Locarno | s | 10 | 50 | Oslo | s | 9 | 48 |
| Barcelona | s | 13 | 55 | Dublin | s | 7 | 45 | London | s | 10 | 50 | Paris | s | 9 | 48 |
| Beirut | f | 15 | 59 | Edinburgh | c | 8 | 46 | Luxembrg | s | 3 | 37 | Reykjavik | r | 6 | 43 |
| Belfast | c | 7 | 45 | Florence | s | 12 | 54 | Madrid | s | 7 | 45 | Rome | s | 14 | 57 |
| Berlin | s | 5 | 41 | Funchal | f | 17 | 63 | Majorca | s | 13 | 55 | Ronldsway | c | 7 | 45 |
| Biarritz | s | 12 | 54 | Geneva | sn | -5 | 23 | Malaga | s | 14 | 57 | Stockholm | f | 6 | 43 |
| Birmingham | s | 9 | 48 | Gibraltar | f | 15 | 59 | Malta | d | 13 | 55 | Tel Aviv | s | 11 | 52 |
| Bristol | s | 6 | 43 | Guernsey | s | 9 | 48 | Mnchstr | fog | 1 | 34 | Venice | s | 10 | 50 |
| Brussels | s | 7 | 45 | Helsinki | c | 6 | 43 | Moscow | c | -5 | 23 | Vienna | s | 10 | 50 |
| Budapest | s | 8 | 46 | Istanbul | d | 4 | 39 | Munich | s | 5 | 41 | Warsaw | fog | 1 | 34 |
| Cardiff | f | 4 | 39 | L Palmas | f | 18 | 64 | Naples | s | 14 | 57 | Zurich | fog | -6 | 21 |

**Overseas selling prices**

Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.60; Saudi Arabia SR 5.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ. Subscription [illegible] yearly by Air Freight then 2nd Class Postage, paid at New York. Times Newspapers of Great Britain Inc. 201 East 42nd Street, New York NY 10017. Telephone [illegible]
All subscription rates on request.

هكذا من الأصل

# BAD NEWS FROM CITROËN.

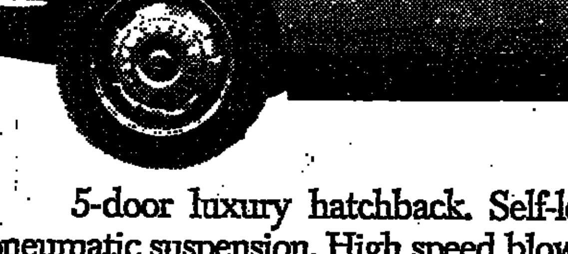
## BAD NEWS FOR THE FIAT 126 DE VILLE.



Air-cooled reliability. Front-wheel drive. Exceptional ride and roadholding. Roll-back sunroof. Big, comfy Jersey cloth seats. Roomy interior. 9 cu. ft. boot. Laminated windscreen. Bags of character. Sorry, Fiat.

CITROËN 2 CV **£2,196**

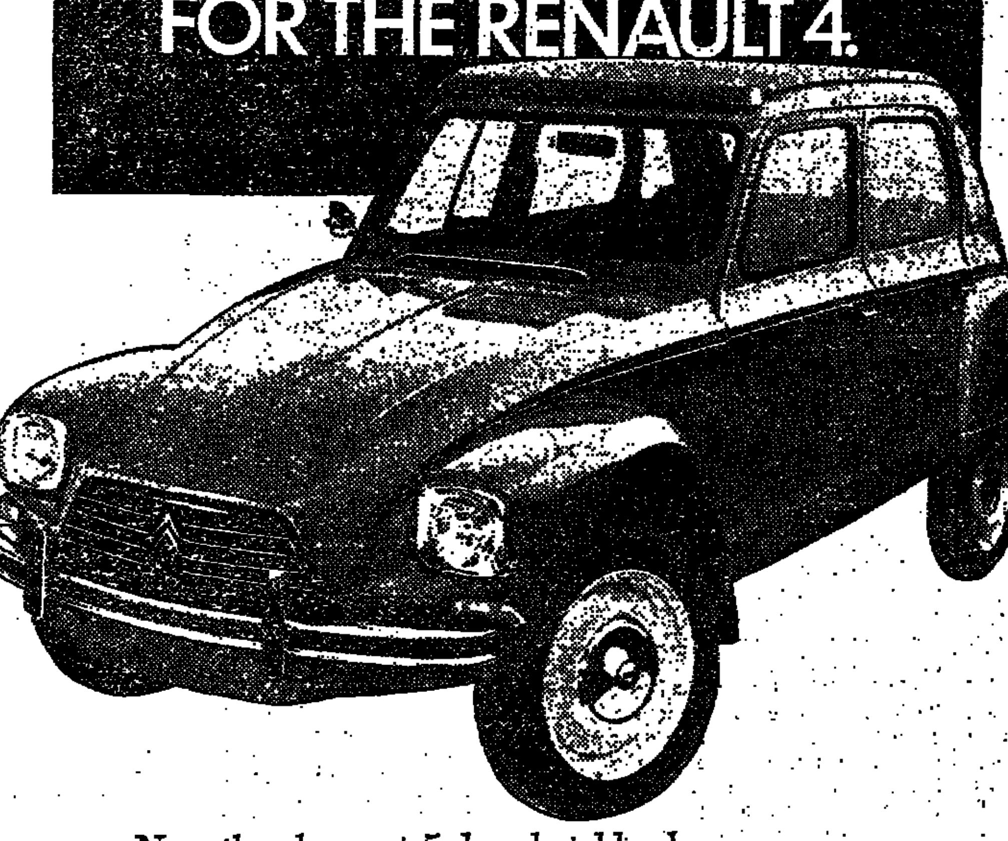
## AWFUL NEWS FOR THE RENAULT 18.



5-door luxury hatchback. Self-levelling hydropneumatic suspension. High speed blow-out capability. New dashboard with satellite controls. Fully powered disc brakes on all four wheels. Most aerodynamic car in its class. Sorry, Renault.

CITROËN GSA SPECIAL **£3,965**
With free Blaupunkt radio/cassette.

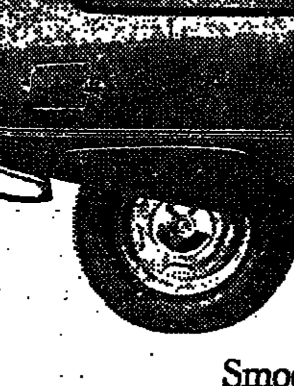
## TERRIBLE NEWS FOR THE RENAULT 4.



Now the cheapest 5-door hatchback on the British market. Air-cooled engine. 33 cu. ft. load capacity with rear seat folded down. Front disc brakes. Jersey cloth upholstery. Laminated windscreen. Excellent second-hand value. Sorry, Renault.

CITROËN DYANE **£2,450**

## QUITE APPALLING NEWS FOR THE ROVER 2300.



Smooth 2-litre engine. Advanced aerodynamic design. Superb stability. Self-levelling hydropneumatic suspension. High speed blow-out capability. Effortless VariPower steering. 109 mph top speed. Luxurious specification. Sorry, Rover.

CITROËN CX REFLEX **£5,800**
With free Blaupunkt radio/cassette.

## SIMPLY CATASTROPHIC NEWS FOR THE VOLVO 245 ESTATE.

Suspension self-levels regardless of load. Huge 75.2 cu. ft. capacity. Saloon car luxury. High speed blow-out capability. VariPower steering. 108 mph top speed. Tough body shell double-sealed against corrosion. Sorry, Volvo.

CITROËN CX SAFARI **£6,700**
With free Blaupunkt radio/cassette.

## EVEN WORSE NEWS FOR THE FIESTA POPULAR.



5-door luxury hatchback. Front-wheel drive. Self-adjusting electronic ignition. Unusually roomy interior. Reclining front seats. Cloth upholstery. Heated rear window. Rear wash/wiper. Satellite dashboard controls. Reversing lights. Quartz clock. Sorry, Ford.

CITROËN VISA CLUB **£2,995**
With free Blaupunkt radio/cassette.

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HOME NEWS

# Scotland Yard warns shop security staff to be wary of bombs

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Explosives experts will today examine four incendiary devices, built into cassette tape boxes, which were found in a West London furniture store on Saturday. The devices are understood to be similar to those used by the Provisional IRA.

Some large West End stores were searched for explosives yesterday and Scotland Yard asked security staff to check shops before they opened today.

"There is always a possibility that more of these devices were planted. We are advising store security staff to be on the lookout today to make sure there is nothing out of place. We would also urge the public to be on the alert", Scotland Yard said.

The cassettes containing explosives were left in C and M Discount Furniture Warehouse in High Street, Southall, on Saturday. Shortly before closing time one was discovered by a customer who raised the alarm. The store was evacuated and another three explosive cassettes were found hidden in furniture.

One of the bombs is reported to have started to ignite as it was being examined, but was made safe without anyone being injured.

The cassette devices are said to be complex and unlikely to be the work of amateurs. Incendiaries of that type have been used by the Provisional IRA with some success in Northern Ireland during attacks on shopping centres.

They have also been used in Britain and a number were discovered in central London shops during the bombing campaign of 1976 to 1977.

If the Southall bombs were the work of the Provisionals it would mark their fourth attack in London since last December. The first was the bombing of a Territorial Army drill hall in Hammersmith; shortly before the New Year an attack was attempted on a gas works in east London and last month a building at RAF Uxbridge was devastated.

After that last attack the Provisionals announced they were opening a fresh offensive in mainland Britain, and Scotland Yard declared that an active service unit could be operating in the London area.

Yesterday members of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad were examining the shop and were joined by Commander Michael Richards, who took over responsibility for the squad at the weekend.

So far no group has admitted planting the incendiaries and detectives are waiting for a pronouncement from explosives men at the Woolwich Arsenal.

A clear reason for the attack has still to be found if it is not the work of the Provisionals. If it is, there will be some surprise that they have chosen a target so far from the centre of London and with no apparent significance.

## Files disclose extent of spy's access to sensitive Far East intelligence

# Burgess knew US analysis of Russian aid

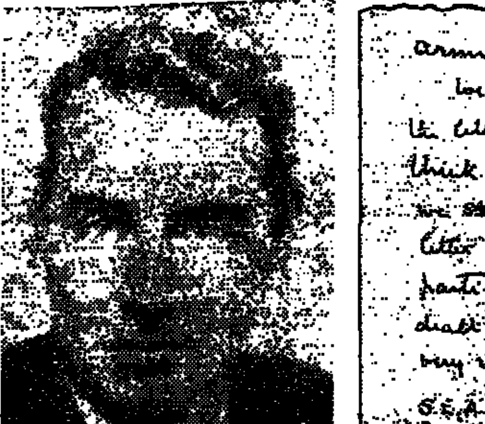
By Peter Hennessy

Any lingering impression that Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who spied for Russia was a low-ranking official of outrageous personal habits with little information of value to pass to Soviet intelligence is dispelled by recently declassified Foreign Office documents.

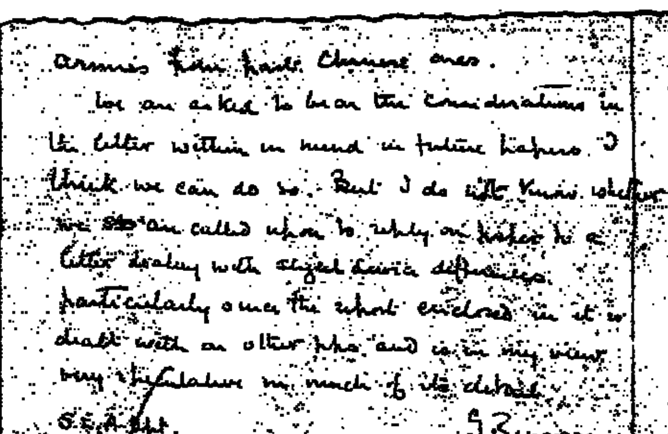
The papers, discovered at the Public Record Office last week, show that during his time as a grade 4 officer in the junior branch of the Diplomatic Service on the China and Phillipines desk of the Foreign Office, which spanned the period between Mao Tse-tung's seizure of power in Peking in September, 1949, and the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, Burgess saw reports from some of the most sensitive British and American intelligence organizations.

They included Whitehall's Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), the War Office's MI2 branch of military intelligence, and similar material from the Supreme Command Allied Powers, Tokyo, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in the Far East.

The Burgess files, contained in the records of the Foreign Office's Far Eastern Department for 1950 and released under the 30-year rule, were discovered by Mr Christopher Catherwood, a graduate student of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.



Guy Burgess: Scornful.



A letter in Burgess's hand casts doubt on a report.

Of particular value to Moscow would have been an MI2 report of April 5, 1950, containing "a summary of all information received concerning Russian assistance to the Chinese Communist forces" about which Burgess wrote a long minute, in his customary bright blue ink and neat hand, on April 29. In it Burgess makes clear his knowledge that "these papers contain the JIC view on the nature of Russian air assistance".

The secret MI2 report goes into immense detail listing, by name in some cases, Soviet military personnel drafted into China after the revolution, the weapons they brought with them, including Spitfires and Mustangs acquired by the Soviet Union during the Second World War, the airfields they were constructing, and the training offered to Mao's forces.

The outer cover of the Foreign Office file in which the report is preserved describes it as "compiled by the War Office setting out the most important information available to them".

The view Burgess minuted for his Foreign Office employers, if not his Soviet patrons, argued that:

On the one hand, if the Russians lend modern jet fighters it is thought likely that a Chinese air force would not be the recipients (ie, complete Soviet units would be lent), no post war planes of Soviet design have been known to be lent to any satellites, and jets have been seen over China. On the other hand, it seems quite possible that a Chinese Communist air force could be achieved fairly rapidly.

Burgess delighted in pouring scorn on the gullibility of United States intelligence in Tokyo in buying and believing fabricated reports, as Burgess saw them, from the Kuomintang forces of Chiang Kai-shek about what was happening in mainland China. However, he was not alone in the Foreign Office in discounting the value of such sources.

In May, 1951, Burgess defected to Russia with his friend and fellow spy, Mr Donald Maclean. He died in Moscow in 1963.

# £7.71 council house average rent

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The average council house rent in England and Wales last year was £7.71 a week before rebates, according to statistics published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

The figure, based on returns for April, 1980, compares with £6.40 a week the year before, an increase of 20 per cent. The inflation rate over that period was 22 per cent.

For the coming year, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has asked for rent increases of about £3.25.

At the time of the survey council house rents were lowest in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, where the average weekly rent was £6.63. In other regions the averages were £6.91 in the North, £6.92 in the East Midlands, £7.09 in the North-west, £7.33 in East Anglia, £7.83 in the West Midlands, £7.85 in Wales, £8.08 in the South-west, and £8.89 in the South-east.

The survey, which covered 86 per cent of council houses in England and Wales, shows that rents on older properties are lower than on new properties.

About one million households out of an estimated total of 5,243,000 council homes received rent rebates during a sample week in May, 1980, with an average rebate of £4.40. The previous year an estimated 960,000 households received rebates averaging £3.61.

Islington council has announced a rent increase of about £3 a week, or 33 per cent.

*Housing Rents Statistics at April 1980* (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS, £10).

# Assault-case police team plea rejected

By Our Crime Reporter

Proposals for a detective force to investigate complaints of serious assault by policemen have, it is understood, been rejected by a Home Office working party which will report its findings in the next few weeks.

Instead of the special squad, the working party suggests, the existing system of inquiries could be strengthened by making it mandatory for chief constables to call in officers from another force to investigate a complaint.

At the same time a figure such as the Director of Public Prosecutions or the chairman of the Police Complaints Board could act as an independent overseer and act as a link between the investigators and the investigated.

The possibility of a special squad was put forward last year in the first triennial report of the Police Complaints Board. It was suggested the squad should have an independent head with some judicial experience.

The report came after several cases of death in police custody or during arrest had caused a controversy. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, immediately announced the formation of the working party.

The working party included representatives of the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Police Superintendents' Association, the Police Federation, the Metropolitan Police, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Police Complaints Board and the Home Office.

The police representatives argued against the formation of the squad on practical grounds while the DPP felt that an independent head, possibly deciding on matters such as prosecutions, would clash with his role.

An examination of the practicalities showed that a squad, established regionally or nationally, might be expensive and under used. Questions arose over the type of officer seconded to work for it.

The working party has also found difficulty in establishing what would constitute a serious assault as opposed to one which did not require investigation.

Mr Whitelaw may consider passing the report on to the Police Advisory Board for evaluation before taking a decision.

# Friendly farewell for Anna Ford

ITN said after the announcement on Saturday that Anna Ford would read her last news bulletin in March that her departure date was mutually and amicably agreed.

Miss Ford and Angela Rippon, who read her last BBC news on Friday, will present programmes on breakfast television when it starts in 1983.

The maisonette where three of a family of five died.

# Father and daughters die in London maisonette fire

Two children and their father died in a fire at their home in London early yesterday as their mother and elder sister watched helplessly from the street.

The dead were Mr Gordon Richards, aged 36, and his daughters Donna, aged six and Tammy, aged three. Mrs Jean Richards was out walking the family dog when the fire broke out in their maisonette in Grosvenor Avenue, Islington.

Her eldest daughter Susan, aged 16, rushed out when the fire started. She and her mother stood in the street shouting to the family to get out.

Mr Alfred Woolley, who lives in the next door maisonette in the block of Greater London Council flats, said: "The first I knew about the fire was when I heard the sound of breaking glass and the woman screaming at her family from the road.

"She was shouting that the flat was on fire and to get out. But by then there was nothing they could do."

As the fire swept through the ground and first-floor maisonette three railway workers passing by ran to an upstairs maisonette to evacuate a mother and her two young children who were asleep.

# Police break up gypsies' bare-knuckle prize fight before crowd of 600

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

Bare-knuckle prize fighting has returned secretly to Britain, according to Chief Supt Bernard Hotson, head of Cambridge city police.

After police yesterday broke up a crowd of 600 gypsies and travelling folk who had poured into Cambridge to watch an illegal bare-knuckle contest, Mr Hotson said: "There have been reports from other parts of the country where trouble has broken out after contests for money have been staged."

Similar contests had taken place in Essex and Yorkshire.

Police arrived in Fen Road, Chesterton, as bets of up to £1,000 were being laid. They found the muddy lane blocked by hundreds of cars which included Rolls-Royces, Mercedes, and Jaguars. Many men were perched in trees seeking a grandstand view of the fight, which was about to begin.

Chief Inspector Steven Stafford arrived with six uniformed men to investigate the mass of men and vehicles in the lane, where many itinerants live.

He said: "I have never seen anything like it in my 25 years' service. There were gypsies and travellers from all over the country in new and expensive cars blocking the road and side bets of £1,000 were being laid.

"It could have been a very nasty situation, for whichever man won there would have been trouble from the losers with all that money involved."

"By the time we had forced our way to the centre of the lane the fighters had gone. Our aim was to prevent trouble, and I gave the crowd 20 minutes to disperse. Many were very nasty because they had travelled so far and there was a lot of haggling over bets which had been laid.

"But to our astonishment there was a mass exodus of angry men in beautiful cars and they had all gone before reinforcements arrived."

The fight was due to start as the police arrived. "There was no sign of a ring. I gathered that the men would form a human ring around the fighters", Mr Stafford said.

# School meal said to be worse than workhouse's

Children in Blackburn are being served worse meals at school than those eaten by workhouse vagrants 50 years ago, Mr Jack Straw, Labour MP for Blackburn, said yesterday. He plans to raise the matter in the Commons and protest personally to Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Mr Straw said the menu for Blackburn's primary school children last Thursday was one sausage, two slices of bread, a cornflake cake and a glass of water.

The workhouse menu in Blackburn 50 years ago was: bread, 8oz; cooked or tinned meat, 2oz; cheese, 2oz; hot potatoes, 4oz; fruit.

Mr Michael Fitzherbert-Brockholes, chairman of Lancashire County Council's education committee, said last night that the children paid 40p a day for a "nutritionally balanced snack of two light courses".

"The children like the snacks and there is no waste," he said. Primary responsibility for feeding the children rested with parents.

# The library that helps and comforts MPs

By a Staff Reporter

The complex organization and specialist services of that unique institution, the House of Commons Library, are described in a recently published book by Mr Dermot Englefield, the deputy librarian.

Mr Englefield says his book, *Parliament and Information*, describes the enormous changes that have taken place at the heart of the nation's information network in recent years.

It discusses the unique quality of the Commons Library, the only place a member of Parliament can go for confidential information from increasingly specialist staff who have no axe to grind.

The library, Mr Englefield adds, is "comfortable to write in, to read in, to research in, to rest in; above all, except during very restricted hours, it is private to members who are beyond the reach of the outside world".

It is almost always open, staffed and organized to work to the level required and to tight deadlines. Mr Englefield says it provides a personal and confidential service so that members need not reveal their hand to civil servants or to their parties.

The computer revolution arrived at Westminster with the launch a few weeks ago of a development plan

Mr Englefield also looks at the way Parliament is reported to the outside world

Despite the introduction of parliamentary broadcasting, he writes, the portrait of Parliament, whether factual or impressionistic, that comes from the professional journalist will continue to be the most usual picture of the elected seen by the electorate.

*Parliament and Information* (Library Association Publishing; £7.50 hardback, £4.75 paperback).

# Data protection challenge to UK

By Frances Gibb

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will face renewed pressure from Conservative and Labour MPs this week over privacy legislation after the signing last week by seven countries of an European convention on data protection.

The convention, which provides for the protection of personal data kept on computers, with the option of including manual files, and gives citizens the right to know what records are stored, opened to member states for signing last Wednesday.

France, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Luxembourg and Turkey have signed the convention, providing the necessary five signatures for the convention to come into force in three months.

A cabinet committee of ministers from the departments involved, which includes the Home Office, the Departments of Trade and Industry, and the Department of Health and Social Security, is to meet in the next two weeks to discuss the issue, but there is no certainty that legislation will be proposed.

The convention obliges signatories to bring in laws enshrining its principles and to "establish appropriate sanctions and remedies" for their violation.

Mr Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington, who is to put questions to Mr Whitelaw urging government action, said yesterday: "The signing by these countries sharpens the need for legislation".

There was a danger, he said, that Britain would become isolated and companies would lose contracts to France or West Germany because there was no protection in Britain over the use of data. Foreign companies would be unwilling to do business.

"Apart from companies, it has become evident that data users such as the medical services and universities are keenly aware of the need for legislation and are pressing for it to secure a climate of trust between themselves and the data subject: the private citizen."

Concern was also voiced by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party Civil Liberties Group. He will ask Mr Whitelaw when Britain will sign the convention and demand a statement of policy on data protection and privacy.

# GPs told to limit amount of drugs to possible suicides

By a Staff Reporter

Family doctors should limit the quantities of drugs they prescribe to patients who might try to kill themselves and put more effort into giving advice and support to them, a report published by the Royal College of General Practitioners recommends.

So-called suicide attempts, in which patients probably have no real intention of killing themselves, are responsible for one in seven of acute medical admissions to hospital, the report says.

Self-poisoning accounts for 90 per cent of those cases and two out of three have seen their doctor in the previous month.

Those at risk should be recognized by the general practitioner, and there should never be any hesitation in asking any agitated or depressed patient if he has wanted to kill himself.

*Prevention of Psychiatric Disorders in General Practice* (Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, London SW7, £3.)

# Move to end church school caning

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Corporal punishment in schools is ineffective, damaging, and incompatible with Christian educational ideals, the Church of England's London and Southwark diocesan boards of education say. They are urging church schools in their areas to phase out caning "over a limited period of time".

All inner London county schools have banned corporal punishment from today, but the prohibition cannot be made binding on the voluntary-aided church schools, which have the right to control their own internal disciplinary procedures.

According to the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (Stopp), one Church of England mixed comprehensive school, Bacon's in Rotherhithe, is top of London's "beating league" with 689 cannings in 1976-77, the latest period for which figures are available.

All voluntary-aided Church of England schools in the London and Southwark diocese have been sent a letter from Prebendary R. H. Green, director of schools, setting out the church's views on corporal punishment.

The letter says: "It can be fairly argued that not only is corporal punishment incompatible with what a Christian should understand as educational ideals and aims, but also that it is unnecessary . . . ineffective . . .; damaging, both psychologically and sometimes even physically . . .; increasingly unacceptable throughout the civilized world and in this country . . . a serious breach of human rights . . . (and) far too wide in its permitted use . . . ."

Corporal punishment could also encourage violence, the letter adds.

# Confusion over new benefits scheme

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

First impressions of the new supplementary benefit scheme indicate that the Government has not achieved its promise of a simple system with clear and legally defined rights for payments.

In the first four weeks of the new scheme, monitoring by nine welfare agencies found that social security staff were inadequately trained and consequently misinformed claimants.

Some staff made decisions unlawfully, by applying the new rules to claims made before they took effect, a report published today by the Child Poverty Action Group says.

The new scheme was introduced on November 24. It is not clear whether the confusion is caused by initial unfamiliarity or if it reflects the inability of staff to cope with the complexity of the regulations.

The report recommends certain changes including telling claimants in writing which regulations are being cited.

*Four Weeks Past 'A Day': The New Supplementary Benefit Scheme in Practice* (CPAG, 1 Macklin Street, London WC2B 5MH, 60p).

WEST EUROPE

# Frankfurt protest over El Salvador terror ends in mass violence

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Feb 1

A protest demonstration in Frankfurt against "the terror of the military regime in El Salvador supported by the United States" got completely out of hand yesterday.

Instead of the 2,000 demonstrators expected by police, some 20,000 West Germans, Latin Americans, Turks and other foreign nationals marched through the city. Many leather jacketed demonstrators wore crash helmets and masks.

A group of about 80 people broke away from the main demonstration, smashed shop windows, attacked banks and slashed the tyres of cars with American licence plates. Fireworks, were thrown at policemen and police cars daubed with dye and a shop was set on fire.

The damage was estimated at over a million marks (over £200,0000). Five young demonstrators were detained and three policemen injured.

The demonstration, organized by the "El Salvador Solidarity Movement"—representing the opposition of that country in West Germany, was supported by various left-wing and church groups.

Placards carried by the demonstrators demanded that the Americans should get out of El Salvador and urged international protest against "the murder of the people" by the junta.

Herr Karsten Voight, an SPD deputy and former leader of the Young Social Democrats, was angered by the riots, but he appealed to the Roman Catholic Church and all West German Christians to show solidarity with the people in El Salvador. He urged President Reagan and his Administration to open a dialogue with the opposition in El Salvador.

In West Berlin, the police were on full alert today after three successive nights of violence. Some 150 shops, banks and other buildings were damaged in the riots in the course of which 57 people were arrested. Damage is estimated at over two million marks (nearly £500,000).

The riots were in protest at the lack of cheap housing in the city, and the 14-month sentence on a student jailed for his part in last December's squatter riots.

There has been widespread support for the squatters in view of the city's housing policy, but they are strongly criticized for their violence.

Because of the unsolicited backing of radical elements, the squatters changed their tactics last week. Instead of launching large demonstrations small groups start trouble in various districts of the city, only to disappear quickly when police arrive, and then resume their protest elsewhere.

To prevent the gathering of such protest groups before they can start smashing windows and damaging property, the number of police patrols, both plain-clothes and uniformed, is to be increased.

Discussions among politicians, church representatives and civic groups on how to get the situation under control continued throughout the weekend. Appeals to squatters not to resort to violence have yet to be heeded but after three nights of violence hopes are not too high.

## Opposition sees road to power

# Bonn coalition fights for survival in Berlin

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 1

West German politicians are preparing for a battle in West Berlin the outcome of which could decide the future of the Bonn Government.

The city elections, demanded by a large proportion of West Berliners in the wake of recent political upheavals, will severely test the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition which rules both in the city and in Bonn.

A defeat for the coalition in Berlin on May 10 could turn the malaise which has been afflicting the 11-year-old partnership since last October's Bundestag elections into a terminal disease. A victory for the Christian Democrats would be seen as the first big step on the road back to power.

For West Germans, Berlin is not just another big city. Both emotionally and politically the former capital, divided, isolated and dependent on East-West treaties and goodwill, its two million citizens potential hostages to Moscow, is of great importance. For the two parties whose *Ostpolitik* made its existence more secure and its life easier, the loss of Berlin to the Opposition would be a big blow.

The trouble which set off the call for elections was hardly worthy of the city's status.

The Social Democrat Party (SPD) has run the city with only one brief interruption since 1946 and scandals, patronage and malpractices have become an integral part of Berlin political life.

The last straw was a scandal which broke after the Senate, the city Government, guaranteed 90 per cent of a huge loan by the city's bank to a West Berlin building company, Bautechnik.

The company, having lost a huge sum in the Middle East, went into liquidation and the city will somehow have to find DM110m (£22.7m). Four senators resigned and a Senate committee is now investigating.

The inquiry will take seven months and the results will probably not come out before the elections.

Then came the second shock. Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the Chief Burgomaster, named four new senators for election by the city parliament and they were rejected. Deputies from the coalition camp had used the secret vote to torpedo their own people. Shattered, Herr Stobbe resigned.



Dr Vogel: Outstanding politician.

Seizing their opportunity, the Christian Democrats started collecting signatures to petition a referendum for new elections.

The avalanche of signatures, several times the minimum 80,000 required, showed that Berliners wanted to voice their opinion. Soon the coalition parties realized that elections had to come and without waiting for the referendum they fixed the date for May.

Meanwhile, the SPD tried to save the situation. Clearly drastic steps were necessary. They even considered sending Herr Willy Brandt, former Chancellor and now party chairman, back to his old job as Chief Burgomaster.

Finally Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, sent Dr Hans Jochen Vogel, his most valued minister and most likely successor, to the rescue. His acceptance by the Berlin parliament put the crisis on ice for the moment.

Dr Vogel is not only an outstanding politician but also one of the best city administrators, having been a young and successful mayor of Munich. If anyone can save Berlin for the SPD, he can. But if he fails not only his career but Herr Schmidt's prestige will suffer badly.

# Swiss youths go on rampage in two cities

Zurich, Feb 1.—Young Swiss demonstrators have clashed with police in fresh disturbances here and in Basle in which rubber bullets and water cannon were used.

Yesterday's clashes in Zurich, the scene of youth riots over the past nine months, occurred during an unauthorized demonstration outside the National Museum in protest at the seizure of an anti-establishment news sheet.

At least four demonstrators were taken to hospital with injuries. Police made 19 arrests.

In Basle, police arrested 13 people in clashes at the end of a week-long series of public meetings organized by a local theatre on the theme "disorders in the state".

Young demonstrators broke up a discussion late on Friday night by throwing eggs, paint and fire-crackers, and then went on a rampage through the city centre, police said.

The disturbances began in Zurich last May, with demands for more local authority grants for youth culture. The troubles have since spread to other Swiss cities.—Reuter.

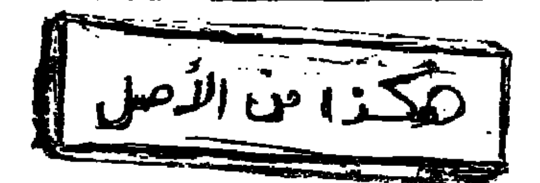
# Brazil signs up £400m worth of French skills

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 1

President Figueiredo of Brazil ended a five-day official visit to France today with what has almost become a tradition for visiting heads of state—a trip to a nuclear power station.

Nuclear technology was indeed one of the subjects discussed between the Brazilian President and President Giscard d'Estaing in the course of the visit, although it did not specifically feature in the 10 agreements worth a total of 4,300m francs (£409m) which were signed. These relate to thermal and hydro-electric power stations, a gas plant, two chemical transport ships, town transport and a nationwide radar system for Brazil.

Cooperation between the two countries will concentrate on oil technology research and more importantly on oil fuel substitutes. Prospects of cooperation in the aeronautical, computer and communications areas were said to be "favourable" and there could be further French technology available for railway systems and irrigation.







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WEST EUROPE

# Communists plead for new union of left to defeat M Giscard

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 1

M Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, has made it quite clear that he expects government posts to be given to his party should the Socialists win the presidential elections.

Speaking in Bordeaux yesterday and in Paris on Friday evening, to large party rallies, he said that Communist ministers were essential if there was to be a real and dynamic change in the way France was run.

In Bordeaux he made a long and detailed attack on the policies of President Giscard d'Estaing during his term in office. "As far as I am concerned, everything is clear", he said. "I want, along with my party, to create the conditions in which to beat Giscard d'Estaing."

To do this he called for "the union of all the popular forces, the union of the left for change". Rediscovery of the phrase "union of the left" by M Marchais after his many bitter attacks against the Socialist Party over the past three years, shows how far he has come down the path of reconciliation as the elections loom.

Nevertheless he is still strongly critical of M François Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate. In his Paris speech he was particularly scathing of the way in which he believed M Mitterrand was seeking to avoid a commitment to create Communist ministers. If the Socialist candidate pretended to talk of change without mentioning the Communists, he was making a mockery of the idea, he said.

M Marchais, while never having abandoned the idea of the union of the left in his public utterances, has until recently refused to accept that the Socialist Party leaders could ever bring about the kind of changes wanted by the Communists. Now he seems to be indicating that with a bit of help from their Communist friends they could still create the conditions for change.

M Michel Poniatowski, the president of the Republican Party and a close adviser of President Giscard d'Estaing, has sarcastically sent a copy of the French constitution to the Socialist Party to remind its leaders, as he put it, that the Communist Party was opposed to it.

M Mitterrand, who is away in China, has not yet responded to the latest taunts aimed at him.

## Dramatic journey for Spanish King

# Delay over choice of Suárez successor

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 1

Large posters in Madrid streets are advertising a new book on King Juan Carlos, who later this week undertakes one of the most dramatic journeys of his reign—a visit to the troubled Basque region.

Entitled "Every Inch a King", the book charts the first five years of his reign and the transition to democracy executed by the man whom the King chose so successfully for the task, Señor Adolfo Suárez, who suddenly resigned office on Thursday.

The King spent the weekend in consultations with parliamentary leaders trying to fulfil probably the most crucial political function that the democratic constitution accords him—selecting a candidate for the prime ministership. The royal choice, when made, requires parliamentary approval.

The serious, continuing divisions within the biggest party, the Centre Democratic Union, (UCD), will make the King's task of choosing a new Prime Minister all the more difficult.

Because of these divisions, the King is not expected to nominate any politician before he goes to the Basque region on Tuesday. Despite the security risks, he will be accompanied by Queen Sophia and possibly Prince Felipe on the tour.

A second round of consultations may come when the King returns, but he may well wait for the outcome of the UCD party conference, which will be held in Palma Majorca next weekend, before naming his choice.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, is still the most likely successor to Señor Suárez.

Señor Calvo Sotelo had consultations this weekend with both his supporters in the party and with leaders from the Christian Democrat and liberal parliamentary wings who had not been consulted by Señor Suárez over the succession.

An opinion poll published by *Diario 16* yesterday showed Señor Calvo Sotelo coming far behind Señor Felipe González, the Opposition leader, as the man in the street's choice for the next Prime Minister—7.8 per cent compared with the Socialist leader's 30 per cent.

Right-wing members of the broad UCD alliance are saying that they will try to negotiate the best deal they can with Señor Calvo Sotelo over the new Government's formation and programme. The right-wing fears that Señor Suárez may be tempted to make a political comeback, perhaps as party president, at next weekend's conference.

One of the main issues facing the UCD is the divorce question. A bill to permit divorce in Spain—for the first time since the Civil War—is due to go through Parliament this coming session.

Señor Francisco Fernández, the Justice Minister, who comes from the party's social-democrat wing, indicated today that he wanted to remain in his post and not be given the foreign affairs portfolio.

King Juan Carlos: consultations to find a prime minister.

## Prisoners win transfer after revolt

Genoa, Feb 1.—A prison revolt ended peacefully today when six guards held hostage for hours at knifepoint were set free after authorities agreed to transfer five prisoners to another jail.

Police said one of the guards seized by a group of about 15 prisoners this morning had a dislocated shoulder but the rest were unhurt.

Five men who led the revolt in the remand section of Marassi jail called it off when a local magistrate accepted their demand to be transferred immediately to another prison.

Four were members of a gang facing trial for the murder in Genoa in 1977 of a policeman.

## Fishing warning to EEC as fleets leave

Bilbao, Feb 1.—Fishing fleets from northern Spain and the Canary Islands headed for their home ports today after agreements expired with the EEC and Morocco.

Nearly 675 boats were affected, 415 from the north and 260 from the Canary Islands.

A spokesman for the northern fleet said that fishermen there might abandon their peaceful attitude, if the EEC does not grant them more fishing licences than the 168 they were given last year.

He hoped a new agreement would be announced at a meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers on February 10.—UPI.

# Community industry and budget changes proposed

By David Wood

Two pamphlets are published today by Conservative members of the European Parliament proposing reforms within the European Community perhaps partly with an eye on Britain's presidency of the Council of Ministers from July to December.

Mr Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames, goes beyond reform of the common agricultural policy to the promotion of new spending policies. He argues that Britain can prove its case for budgetary fairness only by supporting budgetary convergence "designed deliberately to bring about resource transfers from richer to poorer regions".

Inherent in his logic is the British membership of the European monetary system. He is against further special arbitrary arrangements of the kind made by the EEC under pressure from Mrs Thatcher last year.

Sir David Nicholson, MEP for London Central, has led a working party of European Democrats who report on developing a Community industrial policy. They argue for an industrial development fund within the European budget alongside the regional and social funds, and propose that the Council of Ministers should include an industrial council and that there should be an industrial committee created in the European Parliament.

By a coherent industrial policy, the report suggests that the present domination of the budget by agriculture could be corrected.

*Reforming the European Budget*, by Robert Jackson, Conservative Political Centre, £1.50.
*Report on Industrial Policy*, European Democratic Group.

OVERSEAS

# Bani-Sadr criticism of clergy increases

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 1

President Bani-Sadr of Iran this weekend launched a new phase in his unceasing war of words with the country's ruling powers.

In a speech in the south-eastern town of Jiroft the President openly called for public support against the religious fundamentalists controlling the political apparatus, accusing his foes of "oppression and despotism".

In a newspaper interview published today he also accused Parliament of attempting to eliminate every trace of the President from national life.

The President's new verbal onslaught coincides with the so far unconfirmed reports from political sources that Mr Bani-Sadr has spurned attempts at compromise with his declared enemies in the powerful Islamic Republican Party (IRP). Instead, the sources said the President is attempting to gather the support of as many other political groups as he can in his battle against the IRP.

The sources suggest that one reason for the President's latest onslaught might be elections expected to take place in the near future for some of the remaining parliamentary seats not decided in last spring's elections.

Certainly he was at his most outspoken in his speech in Jiroft which was reported by some of the Iranian press today including, surprisingly, the official Pars news agency.

"I will resist tendencies towards oppression, towards pressure, towards prison and towards torture", he told a crowd in the main square of the town, where he had gone to examine the plight of war refugees resettled there.

A supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini who says she is willing to die for him.

"I call on the nation for support and assure you that such steadfastness will pave the way to a happy future."

The President told the people to fear nothing "if you do not want to be ruled by those who want to bring back the bad days of the past through lies, trickery, calumny, libel, prison and torture".

In an interview with the newspaper *Islamic Revolution* published today the President also declared that the IRP-dominated Majlis (parliament) "has had no other purpose except to eliminate the President. . . . Wherever they see a trace of the President they try to eliminate it. . . . The problem is that the constitution has not been implemented from the beginning."

Despite the admission of some of his aides that the recent Iranian counter-offensive had come to virtually nothing, the President said Iran was now in the process of launching a "third phase" of its struggle with Iraq. He did not specify what this involved beyond saying it meant using "the full employment of resources we have for crushing the enemy".

**Diplomatic break:** Iran has broken diplomatic relations with Jordan and Morocco, the state radio announced (Reuter writes from Tehran). It said that the break had been approved at a four-hour Cabinet meeting by an overwhelming majority.

Mr Behzad Nabavi, Executive Affairs Minister, told the radio the move was made "because of the two countries' full support for the Iraqi regime and their enmity to the Islamic revolution of Iran".

# Canadian MP disputes Trudeau version of Thatcher promise

From John Best
Ottawa, Feb 1

The exact nature of the pledge that Mrs Thatcher gave last summer to Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, on his plans for constitutional reform is expected to arouse heated discussion in the Canadian House of Commons this week.

Mr Jake Epp, a Conservative Opposition critic, said this weekend that he has written information that Mr Trudeau has not told the "full story" about his discussions in Downing Street on June 25 last.

Mr Trudeau has said repeatedly that the British Prime Minister promised to put on a three-line whip to push legislation through the British House to amend the British North America (BNA) Act in accordance with a request from Canada's Parliament.

Mrs Thatcher has never confirmed or denied the Canadian Prime Minister's version of the discussion. Meanwhile the question has become politically explosive here because of confusion and doubt over whether Mrs Thatcher was made fully aware of what she was being asked to commit herself to.

Specifically, it is not at all clear that she knew that Westminster would be asked to enact a Canadian charter of rights before surrendering control over the BNA Act, still the basis of Canada's constitution.

The rights charter has become the most highly contentious part of the Canadian "patriation" resolution, which is opposed by eight of Canada's 10 provinces.

It is also unclear whether Mr Trudeau advised Mrs Thatcher that there might be significant provincial opposition to the federal measure. At a press conference here on Friday, the Prime Minister said he had warned her that it was "quite possible" the federal Government would have to act without the support of the provinces.

When he emerged from his June meeting with Mrs Thatcher, however, Mr Trudeau told reporters that the "hypothesis" of provincial opposition had not come up.

Asked by a reporter on Friday to explain the apparent contradiction Mr Trudeau replied: "Well, you really have me there . . . If I said it, it must have been with tongue in cheek, and I honestly would want to see the transcript of that, if there is any".

Mr Epp, the principal Tory constitutional critic, said his information indicated that Mr Trudeau "has not given Canadians the full import of his discussions with Mrs Thatcher". He intended to question the Prime Minister about the matter in the Commons tomorrow.

The federal constitutional plan was dealt a potentially crippling blow last week with the report of a British parliamentary committee which suggested that Westminster should not pass it in its present form and with so many provinces—all but Ontario and New Brunswick—arrayed against it.

At his press conference, an extraordinary affair, Mr Trudeau said the committee, headed by Sir Anthony Kershaw, and the British Parliament "have no business deciding what is good for Canada". "Interference by Mr Kershaw is, in the final analysis, interference by Britain", he said.

At another point he remarked that it would be funny for Britain to remain in the Commonwealth "and to have refused to give complete and final independence to one of its former colonies when that has been requested".

The British might find it difficult to justify their position when Commonwealth heads of government met in Melbourne this autumn.

"If they (the British) are wise", he added, "they will get it through quickly and hold their nose while they are doing it and send it over."

# Iraq takes delivery of French jets

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 1

France has delivered, on time, the first four Mirage F1 fighters to Iraq out of a total order for 60. The aircraft, which were ordered in 1977, were handed over to Iraqi pilots in Cyprus yesterday.

In a statement today the Iranian Embassy in Paris said: "The Iranian people will never forget this act by the French Government."

According to a statement from the French Foreign Ministry, the Government had always made it clear that it would execute the orders as laid down at the time they were placed.

Iraq, which has become France's second largest oil supplier, is also one of its best customers for arms. Apart from the Mirage orders, negotiations were started last year for supplying 150 Alphajet trainers as well as for a number of ships including corvettes, fast launches and coastal batteries.

The Iraqi Army is already equipped with 100 AMX 30 battle tanks, 50 light AMX 10 tanks as well as 40 Puma helicopters and 60 Gazelle 342 anti-tank helicopters. Other French equipment in service includes a range of missiles and anti-tank weapons.

Since the start of the Gulf war France had not delivered any military equipment to Iraq. The Mirages appear to have been regarded as a special case since they were ordered well before the start of the war and presumably have been paid for.

The four jets were flown to Cyprus and handed over to Iraqi pilots who had arrived three days earlier on board a Jordanian flight. The Cyprus Government initially said that it believed the aircraft had been delivered to Jordan.

# Black African leaders denounce commando attack on Mozambique

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Feb 1

One of the two South African soldiers killed during the commando raids on African Nationalist Congress (ANC) hideouts in Maputo last Friday was of British origin, it has been revealed here. He was Sergeant Robert Hutchinson, whose parents live in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

The other dead South African was named as Sergeant Ian Suttill.

Altogether 14 people were killed during the South African attack on three houses in the Maputo suburb of Matola during the early hours of Friday morning. They included 11 occupants of the ANC houses, the two South African soldiers and a Portuguese civilian who was caught in the crossfire while driving to work. One of the ANC dead is reported to be Mr William Khanyile, a former Robben Island prisoner and a one-time senior member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The raid, the first of its kind by South Africa against a target in Mozambique, has received widespread condemnation in neighbouring states as it is seen as a signal that South Africa may be embarking on an aggressive new policy in dealing with the ANC.

Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, Mozambique's Deputy Defence Minister, said the attack was "a foul and criminal act". He told a Frelimo party conference that it was a challenge to Mozambique's right to shelter South African citizens "being persecuted by the *apartheid regime*".

*In* Salisbury, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said in a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique that "these wanton acts of murder and aggression by the braggarts of the Pretoria regime" would not deter Africa from assisting the people of South Africa and Namibia to attain their freedom

The raid was also condemned by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of the Inkatha movement, the largest black organization in South Africa. Addressing an Inkatha rally in Soweto he said that such actions would only drive more South African blacks into violent opposition against the Government.

However, the two main white opposition parties in South Africa have both supported the raid. Mr Harry Schwarz, defence spokesman for the opposition Progressive Federal Party, said that terrorists should be hit wherever they were. He added, however, that caution should be expected not to disturb the peaceful border between South Africa and Mozambique.

Meanwhile, South Africa has denied claims by the Mozambican authorities—and supported by diplomats who visited the scene of the raid—that some of the dead ANC members had had their ears cut off—a practice that became widespread during the war in Rhodesia. The allegations were "ridiculous and scandalous propaganda", a spokesman said.

Last night, the Defence Ministry put on display a consignment of Russian arms and ammunition to show, it was said, that the raid had been against an ANC headquarters and not against refugee homes as had been claimed by Mozambique.

The weapons included small arms, rockets, mortars and limpet mines similar to those used during last year's ANC attack against the Sasol oil-from-coal plant.

**Attack denounced:** The African National Congress today condemned the South African raid as "a criminal act of banditry" (Reuter writes from Lusaka).

A statement signed by Mr Alfred Nzo, ANC's Secretary-*General, and issued in Lusaka* said the attack was "a continuation of the barbarous policy of the apartheid regime" which had resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people in Mozambique, Zambia and Angola, as well as South Africa.

"This policy of mass murder once more confirms the criminal nature of the apartheid regime whose continued existence constitutes a challenge both to our people and the rest of democratic and peace-loving mankind", the statement said.

It added that the violation of Mozambique territory was "part of a policy which is aimed at destabilizing the independent states of our region and overthrowing the legitimate governments of these countries".

# Western companies accused by MPs of breaking oil embargo on Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 1

European and American companies were accused here this weekend of playing a key role in helping South Africa to maintain its imports of crude oil despite the embargo operated by the main oil exporting countries.

A declaration issued by more than 40 MPs from 11 European countries said there was "alarming evidence" that Western companies were "purchasing oil from various countries, including those that embargo South Africa, and then secretly taking it directly or indirectly to South Africa".

The accusation was levelled at the end of a two-day "conference of West European parliamentarians on an oil embargo against South Africa" organized by the United Nations special committee against apartheid.

The parliamentarians called on the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa, which has no indigenous crude oil resources, in line with resolutions passed by an overwhelming majority of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly voted in 1979, and again in 1980, for an oil embargo, but the seven countries which voted against included Britain, France and the United States. As permanent members of the Security Council, all three have the power of veto.

Outlining the conclusions of the conference for journalists, Mr Laurens Brinkhorst, a Dutch opposition politician belonging to the left-of-centre Democrats 66 group, described an oil embargo as "one of the last peaceful means of putting an end to apartheid."

South Africa has built up large strategic stockpiles of crude oil, kept mainly in disused coal mines in the Transvaal, and can meet around 20 per cent of its oil needs from its oil-from-coal plants. But studies done for the United Nations suggest that a totally effective oil embargo could bring the South African economy to a grinding halt within two-and-a-half years.

The parliamentarians' accusations against Western oil and shipping companies were strongly supported by a still confidential analysis of the sources of South Africa's crude oil imports which is to be published later this year by the Amsterdam-based Shipping Research Bureau.

Since the beginning of 1979, when the new Iranian Government (previously the source of 90 per cent of South Africa's crude) cut off supplies, all Arab and African oil exporting countries have operated an embargo, and no government admits to supplying the South Africans.

The one exception is Brunei, which is known to supply about 8 per cent of South Africa's needs.

Despite the embargo, and the disclaimers of governments and companies in the West, South Africa is still able to import an estimated 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day. It is clear that most of this is embargoed oil, and it appears that one international company — Shell — is deeply involved in this trade.

In the absence of official statistics, the Amsterdam research bureau has made a close study of the movements of the world's tanker fleet, and identified a total of 150 tankers which called at either Cape Town or Durban during the 15 months from the beginning of 1979 to the end of March 1980.

The study accepts that a fair number of these may have been calling simply for repair, bunker fuel or other supplies. But it has identified 23 supertankers, each with a capacity of 200,000 tons, which it considers almost certain to have delivered oil.

Of these 23, which on their own could have met 25 per cent of South Africa's oil needs during the period in question, 15 sailed to Cape Town or Durban from countries which embargo oil to South Africa, and 12 were owned or chartered by Shell. Seven were owned and managed by Norwegian companies.

It seems clear that some countries which officially embargo oil sales to South Africa are secretly conniving at this trade. But the study considers that most of the crude is being shipped to the South Africans without the knowledge of the supplier country.

## Russians know they must foot the bill

Continued from page 1

attempts to undermine from within the power of the workers, their unity, moral spirit and loyalty to class interests.

It said the Government had repeatedly stated its readiness to solve problems around the negotiating table, but "this was clearly not to the liking of Solidarity leaders who were following a path of confrontation and aggravation in the country's economic and political affairs".

Reflecting the deep concern of the Soviet leadership—and indeed of most Russians—that the Polish crisis will probably have to be paid for from the pockets of Soviet workers, *Izvestia* spoke of an "escalation of tension and deepening of chaos" in the economy, which were preventing a return to a normal rhythm of life.

All this was costing billions of zlotys, thousands of tons of uncast steel and unmined coal and tens of thousands of pairs of unmade shoes, *Izvestia* said.

Echoing similar ominous assertions in December—denied at the time by the Polish leadership—*Izvestia* reported that workers were being intimidated by some branches of Solidarity to ensure cooperation in strikes.

The report is the toughest attack yet on the union and the most gloomy picture yet given to the Russians of the situation in Poland. It is seen both by Russians and by western observers here as a sign that Moscow has reached the limits of tolerance.

Though there is no suggestion that the Russians are now ready to blame Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader who still appears to enjoy the Kremlin's confidence, it is clear that they are expecting the Polish authorities to take, fairly swiftly, more decisive action

Tass reported the announcement that action would be taken against those who illegally seized factories to press their demands. The Russians emphasis on such a crack-down indicates that Moscow has probably been pressing Warsaw for a tougher stance towards the strikers.

# Arab teachers prosecuted over West Bank strike

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Feb 1

Twelve Palestinian Arabs representing about 7,200 West Bank teachers, who have been striking for higher pay, were arrested yesterday by the military government and will be prosecuted under a Jordanian regulation prohibiting strikes by civil servants.

Arab sources said the prisoners were members of the General Committee for Teachers in the West Bank. Military government sources said 40 other members detained but released yesterday may also be prosecuted.

The Arab sources said the strike began 45 days ago and affected 227,000 pupils in primary, preparatory and high school. They said the strike was "purely professional" and concerned pay which was substantially lower than that of Israeli teachers. A military government source said the strikers had been offered substantial increases.

The staff officer for education published warnings that the strike was illegal. The authorities cracked down when a three-week vacation ended and the teachers failed to return to work.

**Labour pledges:** Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Opposition leader, said today that if he were elected prime minister, he would "definitely not" be obliged to follow the policies of Mr Menachem Begin—particularly regarding Jewish settlements on occupied Arab lands (UPI writes from Tel Aviv).

But Mr Peres said Israel was united regardless of political preference on the issue of Jerusalem. He called for the construction of 50,000 apartments to strengthen the Jewish population in "the united capital of Israel". He did not elaborate where the housing would be built.

Addressing delegates of his Labour Party, Mr Peres said under his rule, Israel would honour all its international treaties, such as its peace treaty with Egypt. But domestic policies were another matter, and settlements fell into this category just as did economic policy.

Labour's optimism about the elections in the summer is reflected in public opinion polls. In a poll published last Friday in the newspaper *Maariv* Mr Begin's Likud grouping slipped another 2 points to 14 per cent, and Labour's standing rose 2 per cent to 44 per cent.

# Peru ends decree law as troops take border post

Lima, Feb 1. (AFP)—President Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru announced here late today that a proclamation of a state of emergency had been withdrawn after the "victory" of his country's troops in border clashes with Ecuador.

He cancelled the emergency decree after it was learnt that an outpost at Paquisha, which had been occupied by Ecuador, had been retaken by Peruvian troops.

Earlier President Belaúnde had said that his country would accept a ceasefire in its border conflict with Ecuador as soon as Peru had captured the final outpuost occupied by Ecuador on Peruvian territory.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

# South Africa sends back Zimbabwe's symbolic stone birds

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Feb 1

In a cultural exchange rich in irony, South Africa has returned to Zimbabwe a collection of five stone birds that were removed from the Great Zimbabwe ruins in the nineteenth century by an archaeologist working on the orders of Cecil John Rhodes.

In exchange for the birds, regarded as the most significant artifacts in the new nation's heritage, the South Africans have received an outstanding collection of insects.

The transaction concluded months of secret negotiations between Zimbabwe's National Museums and Monuments Department and the South African Museum in Cape Town and coincided with a period of particularly poor relations between Salisbury and Pretoria after the South African raid into Mozambique last week.

The birds are among a group of eight that were originally found in an east side enclosure of the acropolis at the ruins in 1891 by James Theodore Bent, an archaeologist-explorer who had been dispatched to the site by Rhodes and the Royal Geographical Society.

Fearing that others would soon follow him, Bent hid his booty, including the birds, gold and pottery, in a cave near by until he could arrange for it to be transported to Cape Town.

At the time of the exchange, five of the birds were in the South African Museum, one was at the National Museum in Bulawayo, one at Rhodes's old house in Cape Town, and half each at museums in Berlin and Salisbury.

The single complete bird in Zimbabwe has been adopted as the symbol of the new nation and is represented on its flag and currency.

The birds, carved from soapstone, range between 20 and 30 cms in height. Archaeologists argue over whether the birds are fish eagles, black eagles or bateleurs but agree that they date from the height of the Zimbabwean civilization, about 1400.

Bent apparently believed that the birds were of Persian or even Phoenician origin. While authorities again cannot agree on their significance, it has been suggested that the birds represented African rulers at Zimbabwe through whose spirits prayers to the god Mwari were offered.

The possibility of bringing the birds back to roost in Zimbabwe was raised by a black MP in the short-lived Muzorewa Government about 18 months ago.

The ruins at Great Zimbabwe had a considerable importance for black nationalist leaders as they contradicted the assertions of Rhodesian Front politicians that blacks were incapable of producing a civilization.

Mr Desmond Jackson, executive director of the museum department, said tonight: "We had been interested in such a project for some time. It was illogical that not one of the birds could be seen at Great Zimbabwe."

But when the matter was raised in the House of Assembly the department discreetly put the word round that it felt negotiations would be better handled by experts. "If politicians had intruded it would have scotched the deal", Mr Jackson said.

The collection of Hymenoptera which has gone to South Africa was started in the 1920s by George Arnold, director of Bulawayo's National Museum, and has been added to since. It consists of more than 30,000 specimens.

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# Prisoners of conscience



## Taiwan: Li Ching-sun

By Caroline Moorehead

Li Ching-sun, a former deputy director of the state-owned national radio and chairman of the executive council of the *Great China Evening News*, is serving a 15-year sentence in a prison off the south-eastern coast of Taiwan.

At his military court trial under martial law legislation in December, 1971, he was charged with sedition.

Li Ching-sun—also known as Li Johnson—spent a period of his journalistic career as editor of the *Central Daily News*, the paper which represents the views of the Kuomintang, the ruling party of Taiwan. He is believed to have been a long-standing party member.

After his arrest in November, 1970, Li Ching-sun was accused of belonging to the Chinese Communist Party, passing government secrets to the Chinese Communists and attempting to foment a revolt in Taiwan.

None of these charges, however, referred to anything taking place after 1949, when the Kuomintang Government left mainland China for Taiwan. Li Ching-sun himself was born on the mainland and moved to Taiwan that year.

According to recent information, Li Ching-sun suffers from diabetes and low blood pressure. Since his trial he has said that he confessed to the charges against him only under duress.

The true reason for his imprisonment, it would seem, is that he had in the past written articles criticizing the Government for inefficiency and corruption.

# Peking to stop backing Asean communist insurgent movements

From David Watts
Bangkok, Feb 1

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, today indicated important developments after two sessions of "very fruitful" talks with General Prem Tinsulaonda, his Thai counterpart.

At a press conference, Mr Zhao hinted that there had been progress towards the unification of resistance movements fighting the Vietnamese in Kampuchea and said that China was ending its material support to communist insurgent movements in the countries of South-East Asia.

The Chinese and the Thais have for some time been pressing for the unification of the military arm of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the leading non-communist resistance group.

The Chinese have said that there would be no substantial support for the KPNLF, headed by Mr Son Sann, a former Prime Minister of Kampuchea, until there was cooperation between this group and the Khmer Rouge. But Mr Son Sann has consistently rejected the idea of union between the two groups, though he favours occasional military cooperation.

"I am optimistic about the unification of all patriotic resistance forces in Kampuchea", Mr Zhao remarked, indicating that there had been progress over Chinese plans for a unified military front against the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

This is a principal element of China's Kampuchea policy in line with the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean). Both the Chinese and Asean want either Mr Son Sann or Prince Norodom Sihanouk to lead the unified movement, to give its respectability, while harnessing the military strength of the Khmer Rouge—the only credible military opponents of the Vietnamese—to the joint effort.

One Chinese source said that Prince Sihanouk "was being stubborn" but the prince did indicate, in a recent letter to a Hongkong-based magazine, that he would be willing to lead his people militarily against the Vietnamese.

The Khmer Rouge has said that its leaders would be willing to stand aside for any new leader able and willing to fight for the ejection of the Vietnamese.

On the question of Chinese-supported insurgency movements in Thailand and Malaysia, Mr Zhao said the Chinese were opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The relationship between the Communist Party of China and the communist parties of the Asean countries was "a moral and political relationship. We maintain some relations with the communist parties in these countries but they will not obstruct the development of the relationship between China and the Asean countries".

Mr Zhao went on to say that relations with the Asean were now good and Peking would continue to strengthen them. "We sincerely hope that the Asean countries will unite all patriotic forces in their countries," he added.

Chinese sources said that Mr Zhao's remarks indicated that there was now no military support for the insurgency movements in Thailand and Malaysia and that China wanted the Communists in those countries to be allowed to take part in normal political processes.

Throughout his Bangkok visit the Chinese leader emphasized Chinese support for Thailand, and for Asean's call for an international conference on Kampuchea.

Mr Zhao said that if there was a further incursion by the Vietnamese into Thailand "the Government and people of China would stand firmly beside the people of Thailand and find some means of coming to their aid."

# Widespread unrest reported in China

From David Lan of Agence France-Presse
Hongkong, Feb 1

Recent reports from China have revealed signs of widespread unrest which, if unchecked, could lead to political instability, disrupting the country's modernization programme.

An analysis of the Chinese media shows that the unrest has taken several forms including publications, posters, leaflets with slogans, demonstrations, occasional explosions and even agitation for another cultural revolution.

Among those involved are intellectuals who have been sent to the countryside or have returned from there to the cities, remnant followers of the disgraced Gang of Four, and various minorities.

The areas affected, as mentioned in the reports, include Xinjiang in the west, Tibet and Yunnan in the south-west, Shanghai in the east and Jilin in the north-east.

The party theoretical journal, *Red Flag*, yesterday stated: "In our society, there is still class struggle and factors of instability, so we must not let up on our vigilance".

Describing the recent Peking trial of the Gang of Four and their associates as "a victory of the legal system", the journal called for the use of the law to attack "all enemies sabotaging stability and to firmly shatter remnant forces of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques".

The *Peking Daily* said yesterday: "A pessimistic wave of sabotage, protests and despair has been sweeping the country." If unchecked, "it is bound to ruin our hard-earned political stability".

A Shanghai paper reported last week that remnant followers of the Gang of Four were running illegal cells and publications under the cover of "democracy". Some of them hoped to use methods of the Cultural Revolution and stage a second revolution.

The *Liberation Daily* of Shanghai said: "There still exist factors of instability and they keep rising".

These are just a few of a series of aritcles speaking of the dangers to China's stability, against a background of unusual events across the country.

Most noticeable among these has been the movements of Mr Wang Zhen, a Politburo member, who recently visited Shanghai and is now reported in Xinjiang, both of them places shimmering with unrest.

Reliable sources were quoted as saying that about 10,000 students had recently demonstrated in the centre of Shanghai, demanding legalization of their status.

# Malaysia frees writer

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Feb 1

The Malaysian Government has announced the release from detention of Mr Samad Ismail, a journalist and writer, afte holding him without trial for nearly five years.

Sources said he would be freed after a statement by him is broadcast tomorrow.

Mr Samad, whose literary works had earned him a secure niche in Malay literature, was detained in June 1976 for his alleged communist activities.

He was a close confidant of Tun Abdul Razak, a former Prime Minister, who died in January 1976, and of several Cabinet ministers.

Shortly after he was detained in June 1976, Mr Samad appeared on television to confess his involvement with the underground communist movement since 1949.

Many of his friends then felt that his arrest was largely due to intrigues within the ruling political party but this has been repeatedly denied by Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Home Affairs Minister.

Mr Samad featured twice in *The Times* Prisoners of conscience column, on July 12, 1976, and on June 16 last year.

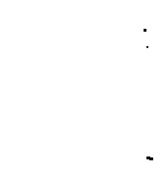
# Briton's body is found in hotel basement

Johore Baru, Malaysia, Feb 1.—Malaysian police said today that the body of a British architect had been found in a septic tank in a Johore Baru hotel.

They said foul play was suspected in the death of Douglas Hurst, aged 32, from Wimbledon, London.

A plumber found the body while checking a pump in the hotel's basement. Police said Mr Hurst checked into the hotel on January 19 and was reported missing five days later.—Reuter.







# Hongkong doubts unallayed over nationality law

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Feb 1

The British Government's assurance that the British Nationality Bill is not designed to weaken the links between Britain and Hongkong has not allayed doubts among expatriates and resident Chinese in the crown colony.

There was immediate popular and official support for the recommendation by Sir Paul Bryan, the chairman of the all-party Anglo-Hongkong group of MPs, that the passports of Hongkong citizens should carry the words "British (Hongkong) citizen" and that the passports of inhabitants of the other dependent territories should similarly have the name of the country inserted.

Commentaries in the Hongkong mass media claimed that the new legislation sought to make Hongkong residents "second-class citizens"

There is strong belief that Britain is steadily discarding ties with the colony.

Summing up this public opinion, a leading article in *The Express*, the leading Chinese-language daily, said: "Although it is generally acknowledged that a close link between Hongkong and Britain is of mutual advantage, Whitehall has unfortunately adopted a series of measures which can only cause friction, such as restrictions on our textiles, the sharp increase in school fees of our students studying in the United Kingdom and now the new Nationality Bill.

"It should be realized that this discriminatory policy is not taken because of protectionism or nationalism but rather the propensity to shirk one's responsibilities."

There has been swift assurance from the United States consulate here to Hongkong students that the new controls on foreigners studying in the United States will not seriously affect them.

Under the controls, which will take effect from February 23, all foreign students will be permitted to remain in the United States for only the length of time required to complete the approved course of study.

# British minister in cordial talks with Dr Obote

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 1

Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, met President Milton Obote, in Entebbe yesterday and discussed relations between Britain and Uganda in the light of the December elections which brought Dr Obote to power.

The talks were described as cordial. The Ugandans have asked for more British aid, including military assistance to train the newly-recruited Ugandan Army, as well as a wide range of development and technical aid.

Mr Shafiq Arain, the newly-appointed Ugandan High Commissioner in London and the only Asian in Dr Obote's Cabinet, attended the talks.

The President and Mrs Obote later gave a lunch in honour of Mr Luce, which was also attended by Mr William Hillier-Fry, the British High Commissioner, and by Sir David and Lady Scott.

Sir David, who was High Commissioner in Uganda from 1966 to 1969, has now retired from the diplomatic service and is visiting Uganda on behalf of Mitchell Cotts, the firm that owns large tea estates there, and of Barclays Bank.

Sir David has been renewing acquaintance with Dr Obote, who was in office when he served in Uganda.

Mitchell Cotts has been assured that the agreement to revive and rehabilitate its tea estates in Uganda will be honoured by the Obote Government. But the company is also anxious to revive trading and engineering businesses which were also seized in 1972 by former President Idi Amin as part of his "economic war".

Mr Luce is visiting Karamoja, in north-east Uganda, to see some of the work being done there to overcome a disastrous famine.

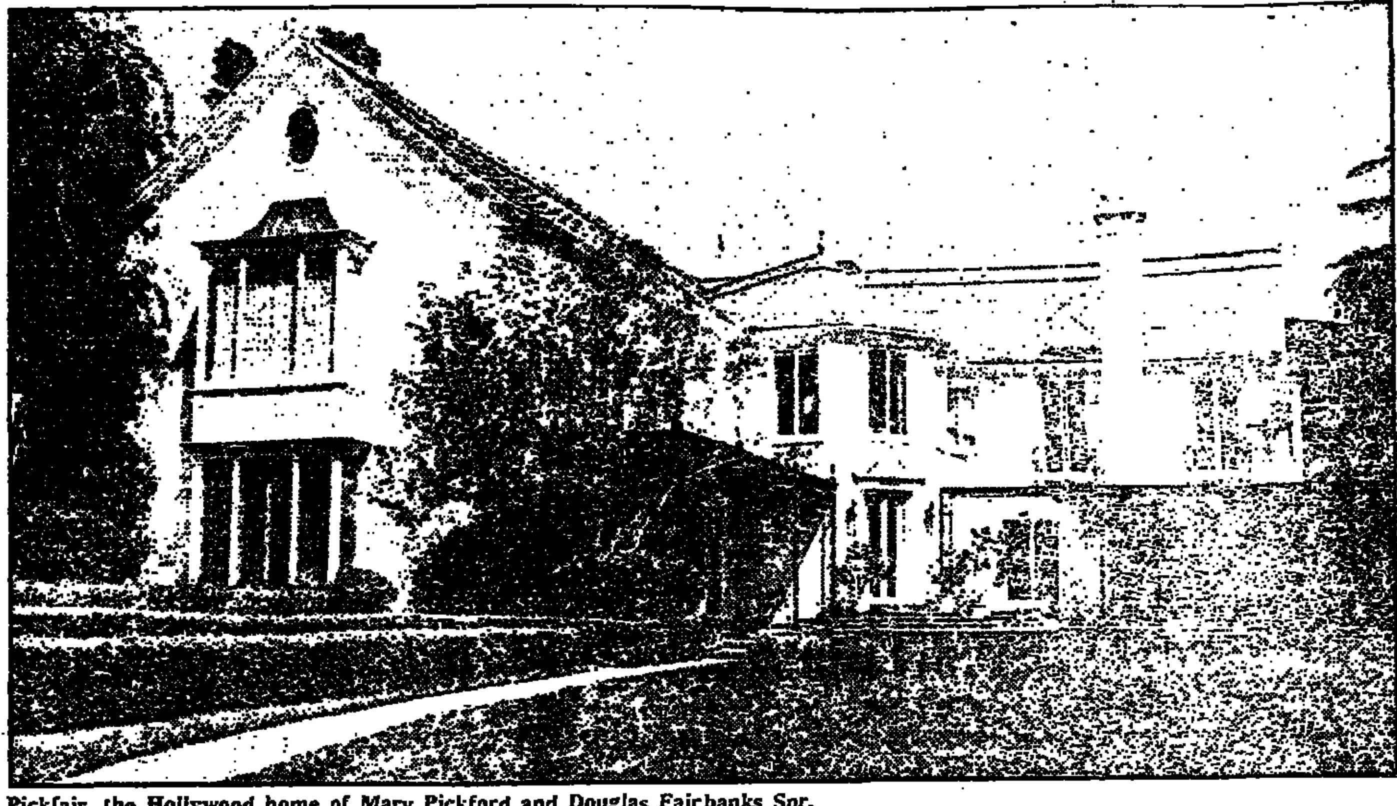
More famine is threatened in north-west Uganda, where an estimated 250,000 people fled from their homes in October after remnants of the Amin army invaded from neighbouring Zaire and Sudan. Considerable damage was caused to Arua, the main town of the West Nile district and homes and farms were looted over a wide area after the Uganda Army moved in.

Many people fled into Zaire and Sudan and have now returned, to face starvation because the harvest has been lost. United Nations officials who visited the area last week say substantial food aid is needed urgently.

On its part, the Uganda Government is trying to restore services in the West Nile, and some shops have reopened in Arua, which until recently was almost deserted.

*People*

# The treasures of Pickfair go on the auction block



Pickfair, the Hollywood home of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks Snr.

"I gently admonish all loved ones and friends that there be no weeping", declared America's Sweetheart Mary Pickford in her voluminous will. By the time she died in 1979 at the age of 86 there were few left to weep but many, it seems, to squabble over the spoils.

When the treasures of Pickfair, second only to the White House at one time as the most famous residence in America, go on sale on February 19 at the James Goodman Gallery in Glendale, California, there will be no sign of the complicated negotiations that have gone on since her death over the considerable assets she left behind.

In fact, it will be almost as fascinating an exercise to examine what will not be on the auction block as to see what will be there. For since her death there has been intrigue and infighting worthy of a Venetian court.

In her will the silent star, whose marriage to Douglas Fairbanks, snr, made them the most glamorous couple in the land, decreed that the proceeds of the sale of the 22 room converted hunting lodge, where everyone from Albert Einstein to European royalty, from mobster Bugsy Siegel to Charlie Chaplin were entertained, should go to the non-profit Mary Pickford Foundation.

The house was recently bought for $5.4m (£2.2m) but for the past year lawyers for Miss Pickford's husband of 41 years, former bandleader and actor Buddy Rogers have been negotiating with executors of the estate over what Mr Rogers, who is also a trustee, is entitled to claim from the house under the terms of the will, which stated he should receive "such household furnishings as he may designate as necessary to properly furnish his home".

Trustees said they expected a modest house to be furnished—not the 7,500 square foot lodge that Mr Rogers has been building on land adjoining Pickfair.

Finally the court awarded Rogers $1m in cash as his share in helping his wife sell—some 25 years ago—her interest in United Artists, the studio she founded with Fairbanks, D. W. Griffith and Chaplin in the twenties—as well as half of Pickfair's furnishings.

While all this was going on appraisers reported that one day two moving men arrived to remove pieces of furniture and when challenged said they were working for Mrs Rogers".

"But she's dead", an appraiser noted, later discovering that the "Mrs Rogers" referred to was a long time friend of Buddy Rogers.

Other precious items—including pieces from Pickfair's exquisite jade collection—were believed stolen and a valuable box load of six decorative guns given by Rudolf Valentino to Douglas Fairbanks, and willed to the Smithsonian Institute were sent from the house—but vanished on the way.

Photographs © Michael Jacobs

Buddy Rogers beside a portrait of his wife Mary Pickford as Betsy Ross, the seamstress of the first American flag.

Miss Pickford's star sapphire, however was personally picked up by a representative of the Washington museum: Mr Rogers acquired the 100 piece Napoleon à Josephine china dinner service—willed to him—the ten Frederic Remington paintings, and the famous Rodin drawings. Over the years there have been rumours about the authenticity of the artwork and executor Sull Lawrence notes, "We too doubt that that the Remingtons are the genuine article and we believe the Rodins to be copies and of no great value".

Appraisers uncovered Miss Pickford's "Honeymoon box"—containing her wedding dress, a kimono monogrammed "DF", a brown teddy bear and ragdoll. Even more poignant were letters from Miss Pickford to Fairbanks pleading with him not to divorce her and besmirch their image as America's perfect couple. Fairbanks did, however, in 1935 to marry Lady Sylvia Ashley.

Among the items to be offered are two solid gold Carrier monogrammed vanity sets, old chinese silks, oil paintings of the actress, Fairbanks costumes from the *The Mark of Zorro*, silver from Tiffanys, her film costumes, and photographs inscribed from all the Hollywood greats including a pre-moustache Clark Gable, and her flapper style wedding dress.

There are still some 165 boxes from the estate crammed with articles which are being sifted through and as Mr Goodman the auctioneer, says: "This is the ultimate Hollywood house and I believe people will be buying as much for memory and legend as for investment".

**Ivor Davis**

# Can the Taj Mahal be saved from ruin by pollution?

Count Keyserling in his *Travel Diary of a Philosopher* wrote that the Taj Mahal was "one of the greatest works of art, it is perhaps the greatest of all pieces of artifice which the spirit of man has ever achieved". He also spoke of the "enamel-like quality" of the marble monument.

Since Keyserling wrote these lines in 1914, "the enamel-like" sheen of the marble has become the victim of the mindless drift to industrial growth. In the once imperial capital of the Moghuls, Agra, two thermal power houses belch smoke emitting nine tons of pollutants each day into the atmosphere. For 30 years a north-westerly wind has wafted the pollutants to the side of the Taj nearest the Jumuna river. As if this was not punishment enough, indiscriminate licensing of foundries has resulted in 250 of them coming up, adding their quota of about four tons of pollutants a day. Not to be left behind, the shunting yard of the Indian railways utilized steam engines adding their share of one a half tons of pollutants.

The greatest damage has been inflicted at the lower end of the Taj dome facing the river. Elsewhere too the pollutants have lodged in the moisture trapped between marbles and these have released an acidic reaction that has resulted in discolouring of some of the marble to grey and brownish tints. Semi-precious stones, black, yellow, red as well as pink agate which adorn significant portions of the Taj have suffered from eruptions resembling the onrush of eczema on human skin. While marble has a strong grained surface, it can still be pitted.

Apart from the main structure of the Taj, there are the surrounding monuments that make up the Taj complex, its exterior gate and its flanked buildings also beautifully architected in red sandstone. The sandstone is flaking. Speaking of the main monument, Somnath Chib, India's former Director-General of Tourism, says that "In 50 years the Taj could look black". Another environmentalist, Professor T. Shivaji Rao, warns in 30 years the monument could crumble unless action is taken. The Taj no longer gleams in the sun but a good part of the white marble is still clear and can be saved by prompt action. Fortunately, the government has moved, albeit late. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi personally rang the Chairman of the Railway Board and ordered that steam engines used for shunting be replaced by diesel.

From September 12 this has been done. For the other two main pollutants, the Prime Minister has depended on action by the state government of Uttar Pradesh. (UP) India's largest and slowest-moving state. Its chief minister elected last June, pleads privately that he has hardly had time since assuming office to attend to the Taj, because he is hovering between floods and other pressing law and order problems in the state. Now his own position as chief minister is shaky. It will need more than goodwill on Mrs Gandhi's part to get the UP State machinery moving. She has not been slow. This writer was shown a letter from the Planning Commission to the President of the Heritage Society of India, Mr R. N. Mirdha, MP. Mr Mirdha was assured that New Delhi will give the State government compensation of £4m to meet the cost of shifting the power plants. Incidentally for all the damage they cause, the two power plants generate a negligible 4 megawatts power. They need to be shut down immediately and the loss met from the national grid. The other procedure is too lengthy.

The coal-based foundries will probably prove a more difficult problem. There is an in-built reluctance in people to shift their place of work. If foundry owners do move, they seem in a mood to bargain and claim certain privileges in sale of land, which is now quite expensive. In case they fail to move within the next year, it may be possible to at least switch their operations from coal to natural gas from a nearby refinery due to go on stream by June 1981. All this needs determined action and, without prodding from New Delhi, a shift is hardly likely. A separate Ministry of the Environment was created recently by Mrs Gandhi to take these and other matters in hand.

It is the refinery situated 45 kms from the Taj that could levy the greatest toll on this wonder of the modern world. The early objections of environmentalists and warnings of the Director-General of Archaeology were overruled in 1974. The refinery site was chosen at a central location from where north-westerly winds could bring the pollutants to the Taj. The location could have been shifted earlier but by now more than £100m sterling has been poured into the refinery, and the question of shifting the whole paraphernalia does not arise. The discharge of the refinery could be up to one ton of sulphur dioxide and other pollutants per hour.

The Heritage Society of India has proposed that all the refinery's harmful effluents and destructive gases be channelled over 45 kms through a pipeline to a place south of the Taj in order to bypass the monument. It is a moot point whether this is possible and is a fool-proof solution. The Heritage Society has also proposed that monitoring of the pollutants let off by the refinery should be done on a continuous basis by an authority independent of the Ministry running the refinery.

Emperor Shah Jehan who had the Taj Mahal built as a tomb for his beloved wife thought of protecting the Taj from the dust of the surrounding region—the main environment threat to his monument in those days. So he built not only a garden with trees in front of the Taj. Two years ago flood waters invaded the fields along the opposite bank to the Taj. When the waters receded, they took the top-soil with them leaving behind a staggering sight of fountains in ruins, and indicating that a complete garden was laid out as a companion to the Taj across the river.

For 20 years 20,000 men sweated to fulfil the dream of their Emperor. On a full-moon night in November I visited the Taj. Its dome looked like a giant pearl in the mist. As the eye steadied under the silvery light, the Taj came alive to exert its spell. It looked like a Pontiff, all in white, and the twin-minarets on its left and right appeared like a Pontiff's arms outstretched in a benediction to those who had braved the cold to pay homage. The best homage contemporary India can pay is to move with speed to save the Taj. There is some hope that it is beginning to do so.

**R. M. Lala**

SPORT

Football

# The day that Liverpool finally joined the mortals

By Tom German

Liverpool 1 Leicester City 2

Elephants really do fly, it seems. No Disney fantasy could possibly outdo the improbability of events on Merseyside where Leicester City, at the foot of the first division, without a win or a goal in their last five league matches, ignominiously removed from the FA Cup in mid-week by Exeter of the third division, came and conquered the champions who had not bowed the knee at Anfield, even to some of Europe's best, in 85 consecutive matches. To further stretch incredulity, Leicester earned the distinction of becoming the first team to complete the league double over Liverpool in six seasons.

Those are the dimensions of the upset. The ingredients of it set a fascinating exercise in analysis for the Anfield management; how adequately do the supporting cast meet Liverpool's high standards when the first choice players are missing; and how temporary is the loss of edge by some of those who have made such a substantial contribution to the club's remarkable immediate past. Some will certainly have to reach for their socks.

Set aside for a moment Leicester's admirable second-half enterprise which deservedly won them the match. It put Liverpool's performance into perspective to say that they looked and played like a side of average ability; when could that last have been said of them. They acknowledge that they have not been playing well of late, nor can any side disguise the absence of such as Dalglish, Hansen, Alan Kennedy and Fairclough.

When, after 15 minutes, Young headed into his own goal as he ran back in an attempt to counter McDermott's one forward dash of the afternoon, the course of events seemed totally predictable. They might have proved so had Heighway managed to squeeze a shot past Wallington instead of against him when Kennedy's chip put him through. Instead, Liverpool's initiative evaporated.

Young and Melrose set problems for Liverpool's central defenders which quickly exposed their hesitancy. It was a mistake by Clemence, however, which persuaded Leicester that the match was within their grasp. On the hour the goalkeeper failed to hold a high cross from Friar, slipped and sprawled full-length as his feet touched the ground, and before he could recover Byrne had whipped the ball past him.

Leicester now chased down towards the Kop much as Liverpool had done down the years. Melrose missed a good chance, then made up for it as Irwin lost the ball in a tackle when he should have got it away, and Melrose promptly tucked what proved to be the winner wide of Clemence's right hand.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, C. Irwin, S. Heighway, S. Lee, D. Johnson, T. McDermott (sub J. Case), G. Souness.

LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; T. Williams, P. Friar, A. Peake; L. May, J. O'Neill, P. Byrne (sub M. Goodwin), J. Melrose, A. Young, I. Wilson, K. McDonald.

Referee: J. Lovatt (Cheshire).

# Ipswich leap forward into February

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Twice in January Ipswich Town and Aston Villa were invited to make profit at Liverpool's expense. On both occasions the champions were vulnerable through injuries. Their defeat at Villa Park early in the month was not altogether surprising, but their surrender of an 85-match sequence of unbeaten games at Anfield to Leicester City by 2—1 on Saturday told of a waning confidence and the merest hint of uncharacteristic defeatism.

When, without Thompson and Hansen, Liverpool lost 2—0 to Aston Villa, Ipswich won 2—0 at home against Nottingham Forest. This weekend Liverpool's mistake when playing without Dalglish and Fairclough was accompanied by Ipswich's imposing 4—0 beating of Stoke City and Villa's less comfortable 1—0 defeat of Manchester City. Such combinations of results decide championships and though only four points separate them from the leading two, Liverpool know that the future favours Ipswich with their February programme of undemanding matches.

After losing to Everton in the FA Cup the week before, Liverpool had hoped and were expected to mortify Leicester who in mid-week had lost to Exeter City. However, Ray Kennedy had expressed some caution. He felt that the team had lost the ability to dominate opponents by tending to play too many passes from the back directly to the forwards. It was not, he said pessimistically, "a minor problem." Added to the recent inability of the forwards to be decisive, the fault became expensive; and when Dalglish was injured even Leicester, bottom of the first division, could take advantage to achieve a double, having beaten Liverpool at Filbert Street in August.

Having expressed his doubts beforehand, Kennedy was entitled to point out that Liverpool's style of late had been to do no more than was necessary. When leading 1—0 on Saturday they played as if no more was required and Leicester were allowed to achieve a merited, famous victory. A sympathetic voice offered the Leicester manager, Jock Wallace, all the best as he was seen leaving another Midlands ground last week. "We'll keep battling" he answered in a flat tone of attempted self deception. As Kennedy said, "They never stopped battling."

Leicester's cause is probably forlorn but they will carry down with them the fondest memory of the season, that they became the first team for six years to beat Liverpool twice and the first to win at Anfield since January 21, 1978. The Liverpool supporters have already seen their team conceding more home goals this season than they did in the whole of last.

This was not the only result that made nonsense of previous events. Exeter, good enough to dismiss Leicester from the FA Cup, lost 3—1 at home to the third division's bottom club, Hull City, but the most curious feeling of being brought to earth must have been experienced by Enfield who last week played before a crowd of 35,244 at White Hart Lane. On Saturday they went to Staines for a Middlesex Senior Cup tie, were watched by 600 people and held to a 1—1 draw.

Leicester's fellow strugglers, Crystal Palace, go from one fine mess to another. Having come to a "mutual" agreement to release Malcolm Allison from his torment, they gave Dario Gradi a frightful introduction to his duties by having Sealy and Cannon sent off at Middlesbrough where Allen also missed a penalty in a 2—0 defeat. Mr Gradi now has to plan for next Saturday's difficult match at Ipswich without Sealy and Cannon, who are automatically suspended.

A combination of results also allowed Southampton to prosper. With Keegan appearing fit after a series of worrying injuries, they had something to spare when beating Sunderland 2—1, both goals being scored by the England man, who is convinced that the three teams above are vulnerable. West Bromwich Albion had previously seemed more likely to put the front runners under strain, but their 2—0 defeat at Wolverhampton was costly. Next Saturday Albion play Liverpool at the Hawthorns in a game that could be one of the season's most revealing.

# Credit for Allison at last in City's emerging force

By Norman Fox

Aston Villa 1 Manchester City 0

To view Manchester City's record since the arrival of John Bond in October as akin with the championship form of Aston Villa and Ipswich Town, and better than Liverpool, maybe mathematically viable but does not give enough attention to the quality of opposition encountered in that revitalizing spring. Nevertheless, the sentiment is valid and at Villa Park on Saturday all the signs were of an emerging talent for which Malcolm Allison must not be deprived of some credit.

Undoubtedly the infusion of such experienced players as Gow, McDonald and Hutchison has given City the balance that eluded Mr Allison. There is now a base on which the younger ones can feel safe and not too many tactical complications to put their ambitions at risk. Even without Boyer, Ranson and Reid they gave Aston Villa probably their hardest game of the season. No local observer could recall seeing a visiting team attack so relentlessly and Villa would have had no complaint had they conceded a point.

Envisaging a time, perhaps next season, when winning teams will take three points, here was an example to use in evidence against such a large differential. City contributed more than their share to one of this season's most exciting matches. They suffered the decisive wound less than three minutes after the start when Withe's overhead kick should have been taken to safety by Power who allowed Shaw to nip in and take an easy shot from six yards. For half an hour Withe continued to haunt City's defence, showing the real meaning of the comparatively modern term "target man". He was a moving target with, on this day, a golden touch.

As City gathered pace and confidence, the suspicion that often nags concerning Villa's strength in midfield again came to the surface. The delicate and skilful Cowans virtually disappeared and Mortimer had to take too much responsibility. Hutchison accepted this as a cue to unleash City's hour of unabated attacking. His distinctive, graceful running confused Deacy and was usually the inspiration of moves that caused Villa to throw every available player back into the penalty area.

McNaught, later to be carried off with a knee injury, was often at the centre of the defensive action and once almost headed into his own net in desperation. (His injury required 10 stitches and he may miss the match at Goodison Park next Saturday.) Rimmer and Evans both saved on the line and in the second half a shot from Power squirmed under Rimmer's body but was retrieved. Reeves then should have scored but ducked too low to head Bennett's centre over the bar and Villa took up the attacking theme.

In a fierce last half an hour Morley consistently swept inwards from the wing and once forced Corrigan to a finger-tip deflection. Shaw benefited from the winger's industry and again showed his unusual ability to make space in a tight penalty area while Withe's strength continued to extend Booth and Caton.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, E. Deacy, A. Evans, K. McNaught (sub, D. Geddis), D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; A. Henry, R. McDonald, T. Booth, P. Power, T. Caton, D. Bennett, G. Gow, S. MacKenzie, T. Hutchison, K. Reeves.

Referee: B. T. Stevens (Stonehouse).



McNaught is carried off at Villa Park and may now miss the Goodison Park reunion.

# Mullery has the look that tells a story

By Vince Wright

Brighton 0 Tottenham Hotspur 2

The disconsolate expression on the face of Brighton and Hove Albion's manager, Alan Mullery, as he walked into the press room, said everything about his team's performance. Mr Mullery said that this was the worst Brighton had played all season. I can well believe it, for they showed all the signs of a side destined for the second division. Tottenham Hotspur must have been astonished at how easily victory was gained.

Seldom have I seen a collection of footballers so dispirited as Brighton. Frustrated at constantly falling into Tottenham's offside trap, they were further discouraged by a fine opening goal from Ardiles two minutes before half-time. Tottenham, who had slightly the better of an appallingly drab first half, completely dictated events in the second, so feeble was Brighton's resistance, and Crooks gave the score-line a more realistic look with a second goal five minutes from time.

January was a good month for Tottenham. As well as progressing to the fifth round of the FA Cup, they steadily closed the gap between themselves and the clubs tucked in behind the top three. The next few weeks may bring greater reward, for Tottenham are now only one point behind their faltering north London rivals Arsenal. A place in Europe next season is a distinct possibility.

Tottenham's mastery in midfield, where Roberts, Hoddle and particularly Ardiles had a field day, was expected but their discipline in defence was more surprising. The much criticised Lacy was the soundest of a back four which gave Daines the protection he has so often lacked. On the one occasion Daines was called upon, he reacted brilliantly by fisting Ritchie's goalbound header over the bar.

Tottenham, wearing an unfamiliar changed strip of white shirts and yellow shorts, held all the aces in attack too. Archibald spread confusion in Brighton's ranks with his intelligent running off the ball, and Crooks and Galvin were skilful, persistent raiders.

Digweed's goalkeeping was one of the few consoling features for Brighton. Lawrenson did his best to keep a sinking ship afloat and Ritchie never stopped battling against the odds. As Brighton frequently took three steps backward to go two forward, it was little wonder that they were comfortably contained. Even Horton, their captain and main driving force, was strangely subdued.

Ardiles, profiting from a neat flick by Crooks, started Brighton's slide with a left-foot shot into the far corner, and when Crooks outjumped Gregory to head in McAllister's centre for Tottenham's second, he left the Goldstone Ground as silent as a morgue.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: P. Digweed, J. Gregory, C. Stevens, B. Horton, S. Foster, M. Lawrenson, N. McNab (Sub: G. Smith), A. Ritchie, M. Robinson, P. Clark, P. O'Sullivan.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines, D. McAllister, P. Miller, G. Roberts, J. Lacy, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, S. Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, G. Crooks.

Referee: D. Letts (Basingstoke).

Swimming

# Moorhouse may prove Goodhew's successor

From Athole Still

Amersfoort, Feb 1

England's Yorkshire Bank swimmers enhanced what was already their most successful team performance in six years at the Speedo meeting in Amersfoort by winning a further three medals today. Their committed efforts over three days of intensive racing produced three gold medals, three silver and five bronze, which compares pleasingly with 25 won by the United States, 14 achieved by the Soviet Union and 12 which went to East Germany.

The meeting traditionally provides the earliest indication of how established champions have wintered, but it also introduces a few budding starlets to the international scene. England exhibited two exciting prospects in June Croft (Wigan Wasps) and Adrian Moorhouse (Leeds Central).

Today Miss Croft, a slim, 17-year-old student of languages, added silver medals in the 100 metres and 400 metres freestyle to the two golds (50m and 200m freestyle) and one bronze (800m freestyle) won over the previous two days. The 100 metres is Miss Croft's favourite distance, but she made her task unnecessarily difficult by diving slowly from the block and, despite a spirited attack over the two lengths, she failed by 0.3 of a second to catch East Germany's Birgit Meinecke. In the 400 metres she never looked like catching the American, Karin La Berge, who timed 4 min 18.23 sec, but her 4 min 19.81 bodes well for the forthcoming season.

However, it was 16-year-old Moorhouse who was unanimously acknowledged as the real find of the meeting. Third in the 200 metres breaststroke yesterday, he added the 100 metres with nearly a full second in hand over Sigurd Hanke, of East Germany, and Robertas Shulpa, the Olympic 200 metres champion, in the exceptional time of 1min 05.12sec. Moorhouse has now reduced quite considerably his personal best times in all recent swims and can be considered without extravagance as a worthy successor to Olympic champion Duncan Goodhew, who is now a professional. Moorhouse's technique pays handsome tribute to Terry Dennison, his coach, and his 6ft 12 stone frame is ideal. In addition, his temperament is apparently unflappable.

His winning swim might have been faster, for he surfaced earliest from the starting dive and was behind his rivals when they began stroking. Moorhouse then seemed to stroke a shade too fast to lead at the turn in 30.3 sec and it was not until the second length that he settled into his characteristically long stroke which drove him impressively clear of the field.

TODAY: Men: 50m freestyle: 1, J. Spencer (US), 23.76sec. 200m freestyle: 1, G. Kraus (US), 1min 53.35sec. 100m breaststroke: 1, A. Moorhouse (England), 1:05.12. 200m butterfly: 1, A. Rzeczkowski (Poland), 2:03.77; 5, P. Morris (England), 2:07.63; 8, I. Collins (England), 2:10.28. 100m backstroke: 1, R. Carey (US), 56.95. 400m individual medley: 1, V. Shemetov (USSR), 4:32.30. Women: 100m freestyle: 1, B. Meinecke (EG), 57.41; 2, J. Croft (England), 57.70; 5, N. Fibbens (England), 59.42. 400m freestyle: 1, K. La Berge (US), 4:18.23; 2, J. Croft, 4:19.81. 100m breaststroke: 1, T. Caulkins (US), 1:11.97. 200m butterfly: 1, M. Meagher (US), 2:11.82; 7, A. Osgerby (England), 2:14.58. 100m backstroke: 1, T. Caulkins, 1:04.82.

SATURDAY: Men: 100 metres freestyle: 1, G. Kraus (US), 51.53sec. 400m freestyle: 1, V. Salnikov (USSR), 3min 56.16. 200m breaststroke: 1, M. Ageyev (USSR), 2:21.46; 3, A. Moorhouse (England), 2:23.40; 8, J. Heward (England), 2:31.56. 100m butterfly: 1, E. Maasdijk (Netherlands), 56.51; 7, P. Morris (England), 58.29. 200m backstroke: 1, R. Carey (US), 2:02.81. Women: 50m freestyle: 1, J. Croft (England), 26.72; 3, N. Fibbens (England), 26.90. 200m freestyle: 1, J. Croft, 2:04.00. 200m breaststroke: 1, S. Alimbaova (USSR), 2:37.54; 3, equal, G. Stanley (England), A. Russlite (USSR), 2:39.19. 100m butterfly: 1, M. Meagher (US), 1:01.31; 3, A. Osgerby (England), 1:03.32. 200m backstroke: 1, J. de Rover (Netherlands), 2:18.30. 400m individual medley: 1, T. Caulkins (US), 4:47.27.

FRIDAY: Men: 1500 metres freestyle: 1, V. Salnikov (USSR), 15min 24.67sec; 4, D. Stacey (England), 15:59.25. 200m individual medley: 1, S. Rossin (USSR), 2:07.71; 3, A. Moorhouse (England), 2:15.25. Women: 800m freestyle: 1, H. Daehne (EG), 8:48.78; 3, J. Croft (England), 8:52.65. 200m individual medley: 1, T. Caulkins (US), 2:17.15; 2, H. Turk (GB), 2:23.54; 8, G. Stanley (England), 2:27.23.

Rowing

# New formations give hope for international season

By Jim Railton

A formidable British men's team is beginning to take shape for this year's international season. The national squad training sessions at Kingston at the weekend saw the development of some interesting new formations and the team should be able to build on their record at the Moscow Olympics of one silver medal, two bronzes and five final places.

Of the eight who took the silver medal behind East Germany after breaking their rudder line and lurching just before their final sprint, Justice Clay and McDougal have retired or are not available, while Oxford's President, Mahoney, is on Boat Race duty. However, three of Britain's coxed four from the Olympics—Seymour, Rankine and the experienced Robertson—are now committed squad men, which gives Britain at least one top-flight team for the year.

David Tanner's London-based coxless four won their third consecutive "championship" bronze medal in Moscow. They have lost David Townsend, but have gained the experienced Jim Clark, who was fourth in Moscow in his first year in double sculls. This revamped four could provide a strong challenge to the East German and Russian crews.

This leaves the former world champion double sculler Chris Baillieu, as Britain's heavyweight hope in the single sculls following the retirement of Hugh Matheson, who was sixth in Moscow. In yesterday's time trial Baillieu, slightly below par, was only just ahead of the two contending lightweights, Cusack and Pratt, while London University put afloat a surprisingly fast lightweight coxless four.

Britain's Olympic bronze coxless pair have hung one oar up with the retirement of Malcolm Carmichael. His partner, Charles Wiggin, has moved to a promising quadruple sculls crew which cruised home yesterday ahead of the other teams. The squad has on board the talent of Steve Redgrave, a world junior medal winner, and there is a possibility that his doubles partner Clift may move down south.

Mr Ron Needs, chairman of the selection board, is optimistic after the weekend's trials. He said: "At the moment we do not appear to have a coxless pair or double sculls, but the eight, coxless four and quadruple sculls could be Britain's front runners for this year's world championships in Munich". The first overseas international regatta is in Mannheim, West Germany, in May.

# Sharpshooter of Eastville will net £500 a goal

By Stuart Jones

Bristol R 0 Bristol C 0

Both teams pulled a Mabbutt out of the bag, Rovers welcomed back the prodigal (Randall) and old faces abounded as the West country cousins met at Eastville on Saturday. The family reunion was not a joyful one, though. Funerals rarely are.

Rovers are now no more than a corpse growing cold in the second division morgue. Nine points away from survival, they have endured a mortifying season. The date of their one League victory, over Watford on November 4, must burn as brightly in their memory as did their stand back in August. Their hopes are as much a shell as those blackened remains.

Cooper, once of Leeds United, plays and manages from the back. He has lost pace and failed to set the best example by losing possession as well. In spite of his experience, it was surprising to learn that it was his first taste of a local derby. (Leeds is a one-horse town.)

Around him he has gathered whispers from the past in Barrowclough, a coach and formerly of Newcastle United; Emmanuel, from Birmingham City; Lee, a ponderous 14st striker from Leicester City; and Gillies, who defected from the opposition. His latest acquisition is Randall, their former prolific marksman from Stoke City.

The transfer, £55,000, was paid by a body of businessmen called the Friends of Rovers. They supplied the £10,000 down payment, are to pay his wages and have launched a fund to complete the fee. An enterprising idea that has fired the imagination of the supporters to such a degree that they will dole out £500 every time their prodigal scores.

The sponsored man received a hero's welcome — understandably, since he is badly needed. Lee, their No. 9, has scored only twice and both of their leading scorers, McCaffery and Bates, were absent. Rodgers and Marshall, like Victorian tallboys at the back, were often embarrassed by Randall's speed but it was Gary Mabbutt who went closest.

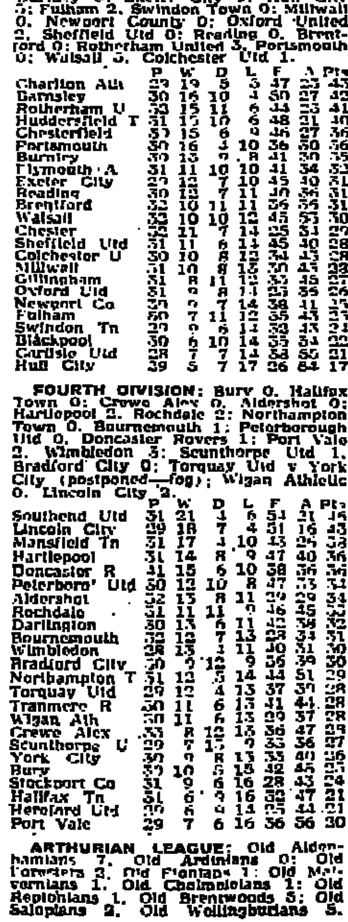
Bob Houghton, City's manager, has problems as well. His defence is in pieces: Rodgers was carried off in the second half with a broken leg and will miss the rest of a tortuous season. Merrick, his usual partner, is still recovering from a broken ankle.

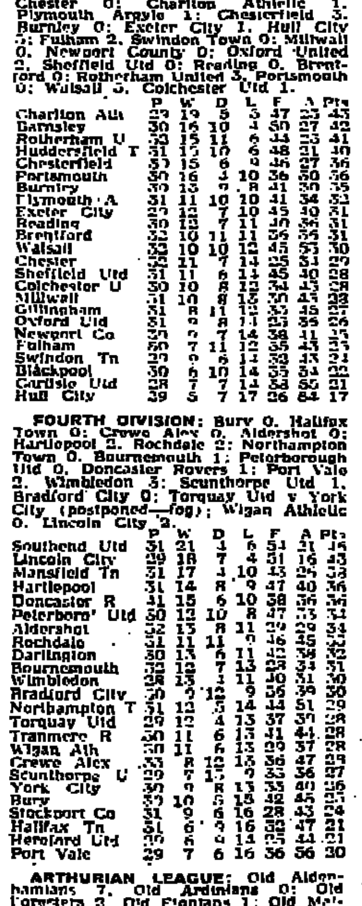
Up front, though, lies his greatest concern. The last goal City scored was on December 13 and Whitehead, a winger who has appeared in the back four but is now a striker, has yet to score. Having sold Ritchie last week, Mr Houghton might be advised to have a quiet word with the Friends of City about a partner for Kevin Mabbutt, who kept it in the family by twice shaving a post.

BRISTOL ROVERS: P. Kite; D. Gillies, V. Jones, T. Cooper, M. Hughes, G. Emmanuel, S. Barrowclough, G. Williams, R. Lee, P. Randall, G. Mabbutt.

BRISTOL CITY: J. Shaw; G. Sweeney, A. Hay, P. Aitken, D. Rodgers (sub. H. Pritchard), J. Marshall, T. Tainton, A. Fitzpatrick, K. Mabbutt, J. Mann, C. Whitehead.

Referee: R. W. Toseland (Market Harborough).





# There's no place like home for Rangers

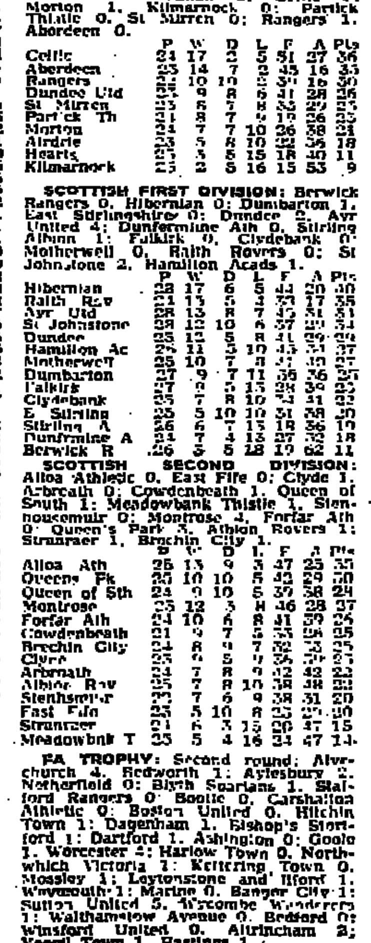
John Greig, the Rangers manager, believes that the fixture programme is more of a danger to his team's Scottish premier division championship chances than the combined threat of Celtic and Aberdeen. Because of postponements and cup ties, Rangers' 1—0 victory over Aberdeen on Saturday was only their second match at Ibrox Park since November, and the pattern looks set to continue.

"The programme has been a bit unkind to us over the past few months", Mr Greig said. "We feel slightly aggrieved that we have been unable to get any momentum going at home and put a few more points under our belts. We fancy our chances against anyone at Ibrox, but the way things have worked out it will now be the end of February before we have another home match."

Derek Johnstone's 63rd minute goal allowed Celtic to go one point clear at the top of the table, displacing Aberdeen, who had led the division since October 11. Alex Ferguson, the Aberdeen manager, said: "I'm disappointed, because I couldn't see any way they were going to score against us. Then in the second half some of my youngsters showed their inexperience for about the first time this year".

Celtic's three goals at Hearts puts them on top for the first time since August 17. Billy McNeill, the Celtic manager, said "The championship is a three-horse race and that is good for the game

Airdrie, who lost 5—0 at home to Rangers the previous week, conceded the same number of goals against Dundee United.



# Talks on new dates for internationals

The future of the home international championship will be discussed at a conference in Manchester today. The secretaries of the four home football associations and Graham Kelly, of the Football League, are meeting to map out the shape of the domestic programme for the next few years.

Overshadowing their discussions is the call by League clubs to start and finish their seasons later. With a longer summer break from soccer also under request, the secretaries are likely to suggest moving the home internationals from May back to international mid-week dates during the season. The secretaries will have to report their discussions back to their own associations before any final decision can be made.

Martin O'Neill, put on the transfer list by Nottingham Forest, will play for Forest's A team against Shrewsbury in the Midland Intermediate League at the City Ground today. He has been told by the manager, Brian Clough, to stay away from the City Ground until he is contacted.



## Lengthening odds

Liverpool's defeat by Leicester City on Saturday has sent the odds against their winning their 13th league title to 4-1 with the bookmakers. William Hill—the biggest price Hill's have offered against them for four years. The odds on favourites are Ipswich Town who are also 7-2 favourites for the FA Cup and are quoted at 13-2 for the double.

# Derby do not subscribe to cowardy Custer stand

By Clive White

Derby County 2 Luton Town 2

The general view is that whichever two clubs go up with West Ham to the first division next season they will meet with a fate not unlike that of Custer at Little Big Horn. But Colin Addison, the Derby County manager, insists that not one of the promotion candidates—and that includes just about everyone in the second division—would refuse the opportunity of "a 5—0 thrashing every weekend".

"People talk about not being ready for the first division and preferring to wait, but I reckon any of us would rather get up there and then face the problems."

Derby, substantially in the red, *have* to gain promotion, of course. They and Luton Town are two of the second division's more promising aspirants and there was enough evidence in Saturday's match at the Baseball Ground during a showpiece second half that they might even do a little thrashing of their own in the premier division.

Derby were slightly unfortunate to be relegated last season after finishing with a flurry and Luton have been playing the sort of cavalier football for a few seasons now that would embellish the first division. David Pleat, their manager, is itching to tangle with the Liverpools, though he admits only half the side have sufficient quality. "There isn't any money, so it's a case of having a crack with what we've got and saying to them 'You think you're good enough. Now go and prove it.'"

It is a pity because, to do themselves justice, they need a genuine centre half and someone big enough to share the burden up front with the developing Stein. With more forceful and confident play than the slight and talented young Ingham offered in the first half, Luton might have had both points under their hat.

But as Mr Pleat put it, both sides were, happily, overloading against defenders. When Price, retreating, headed out weakly, the energetic 18-year-old Wilson scored with an excellent overhead kick which caught Findlay short. British Rail could well have driven a train through their defence—and may yet do so if their diversion plan gets the green light.

Luton's equaliser came from a mistruck shot by Moss and then Ingham steadied his nervous feet long enough to whack in an impressive second goal. But the lead was short-lived—60 seconds—after which the 35-year-old Hector prodded in a header with the formality one would expect of a man who has scored 261 league goals.

It was the sort of match, though, in which no one did any real wrong. Certainly not the encouraging Wilson, who was applauded when, after brilliantly manoeuvring an opening, he shot disappointingly wide.

DERBY COUNTY: R. Jones; S. Emery, S. Buckley, S. Powell, R. McFarland, K. Osgood, B. Powell, K. Hector, A. Biley, K. Wilson, P. Emson.

LUTON TOWN: J. Findlay; K. Stephens, M. Donaghy, W. Turner, A. West, P. Price, R. Hill, B. Stein, G. Ingham, P Fuccillo, D. Moss.

Referee: D. B. Allison (Lancaster).

Golf

# Cook takes one stroke lead with 66

Pebble Beach, California, Feb 1.—John Cook returned a 66, six under par, at Cypress Point yesterday to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Bing Crosby pro-am tournament, whose start had been delayed by rain. The British Open champion, Tom Watson, in his first tournament of the year, was joint second with Ben Crenshaw, Greg Powers and Bobby Clampett.

The tournament, shortened to 54 holes by rain on Thursday and Friday, was being played on three courses—Pebble Beach, Cypress Hill and Spyglass. Cook had six birdies at Cypress, where he won the 1975 California Amateur. Watson, Crenshaw and Powers also played at Cypress, while Clampett was at Pebble Beach.

LEADERS (US unless stated): 66, J. Cook. 67, T. Watson, B. Crenshaw, G. Powers, R. Clampett. 68, T. Kite. 69, D. Graham (Australia), J. Pate, G. Morgan, J. Renner, D. Sanders, L. Thompson, L. Ziegler, B. Bryant. Other foreign players include: 71, B. Devlin (Australia). 73, M. Monter (Spain). 74, N. Faldo (GB). 77, S. Lyle (GB).—Reuter.

Boxing

# An evening for the unfashionable at the Cafe Royal

By Srikumar Sen

Boxing Correspondent

While the two outstanding British middleweights, Tony Sibson, the European and Commonwealth champion, and Alan Minter, the former world champion, fight it out for the right to rich American pastures, two grass-roots boxers, Roy Gumbs and Howard Mills, meet at the National Sporting Club tonight to see who should have the run of the British field.

These two middleweights should have the diners at the Café Royal, in Regent Street, London chewing on their cigars and expansively thumping the tables for both have knockout punches and neither jaw carries a 15-round warranty. Gumbs, the Southern Area champion from Tottenham, has had a couple of good wins not too long ago, especially one against Al Styles, of Philadelphia, winning in two rounds. He has patched up the holes in his early career fairly successfully and should enter the ring confident of lifting the vacant title. Mills, on the other hand, had a better start but allowed his record to run down. There is a big hole in it from seven months of inactivity.

Gumbs has a good temperament and is choosy about the kind of blows he takes and gives, which can make him look a little negative sometimes, as against Frankie Lucas and Jan Magdziarz. But then it is well to remember that Minter looked so bad against Magdziarz that the bout was stopped as a no contest.

The Southern champion went to the Bahamas and Atlantic City with John Conteh to help prepare him for his world title bout against Saad Muhammad. Gumbs liked what he saw and would like to go back to the United States as challenger for the world title. He learnt a lot from sparring with Conteh under George Francis's supervision.

Mill's inactivity could be the key to the bout for it could enable Gumbs to make an early start and if he can ride the storm when the Huddersfield man cuts loose and then open up with the right hand that has put so many away, the rusty Mills could crumble. But neither man has gone the championship distance and though there is no doubt about their stamina it will be the man with the biggest heart who will see the night out on his feet.

## Louis is the best

Mexico, Feb 1.—The World Boxing Council is to award the title "Boxer of the Century" to the former world heavyweight champion, Joe Louis, of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA: WBA bantamweight championship: Jeff Chandler (US) beat Jorge Lujan (Panama) pts.

LAS VEGAS: Amateur international: United States 2, USSR 10.

VALLADOLID, Spain: European super featherweight championship: Carlos Hernandez (Spain) beat Amalio Galan (Spain), tenth round.

## Weekend results and tables

FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal 2, Coventry 2; Aston Villa 1, Manchester City 0; Brighton 0, Tottenham Hotspur 2; Ipswich Town 4, Stoke City 0; Leeds Utd 1, Norwich City 0; Liverpool 1, Leicester City 2; Manchester Utd 2, Birmingham City 0; Middlesbrough 2, Crystal Palace 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Everton 0; Southampton 2, Sunderland 1; Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, West Bromwich Albion 0.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ipswich T | 27 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 51 | 22 | 40 |
| Aston Villa | 28 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 47 | 24 | 40 |
| Liverpool | 28 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 48 | 31 | 36 |
| Southampton | 28 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 56 | 40 | 33 |
| WBA | 27 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 35 | 26 | 35 |
| Arsenal | 28 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 41 | 33 | 33 |
| Tottenham H | 28 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 51 | 47 | 32 |
| Nottm Forest | 27 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 41 | 29 | 31 |
| Man Utd | 28 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 37 | 26 | 31 |
| Everton | 27 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 39 | 34 | 27 |
| Man City | 28 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 40 | 40 | 27 |
| Middlesbro' | 27 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 39 | 39 | 26 |
| Stoke City | 27 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 30 | 39 | 26 |
| Leeds Utd | 28 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 25 | 37 | 26 |
| Coventry City | 28 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 35 | 42 | 25 |
| Wolves W | 28 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 28 | 37 | 25 |
| Sunderland | 28 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 38 | 37 | 24 |
| Birmingham C | 28 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 33 | 43 | 24 |
| Brighton | 28 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 32 | 49 | 20 |
| Norwich C | 28 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 52 | 20 |
| Leicester C | 28 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 46 | 16 |
| C Palace | 28 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 31 | 56 | 15 |

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 2, Orient 0; Bristol Rovers 0, Bristol City 0; Cardiff City 0, Oldham Athletic 2; Chelsea 3, Shrewsbury Town 0; Derby County 2, Luton Town 2; Newcastle Utd 2, Bolton Wanderers 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Notts County 2; Swansea City 1, Queen's Park Rangers 2; Watford 0, Cambridge United 0; West Ham United 5, Preston North End 0; Wrexham 0, Grimsby Town 2.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Ham Utd | 28 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 50 | 23 | 41 |
| Notts Cnty | 27 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 31 | 26 | 34 |
| Chelsea | 28 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 41 | 25 | 33 |
| Swansea City | 28 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 42 | 32 | 32 |
| Blackburn R | 27 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 30 | 21 | 32 |
| Derby Cnty | 28 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 43 | 38 | 32 |
| Grimsby Town | 28 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 30 | 24 | 31 |
| Luton T | 28 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 41 | 35 | 30 |
| Sheffield Wed | 26 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 35 | 29 | 30 |
| Cambridge U | 27 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 33 | 33 | 30 |
| QPR | 27 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 37 | 26 | 28 |
| Orient | 28 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 38 | 35 | 28 |
| Newcastle U | 27 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 33 | 27 |
| Watford | 28 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 30 | 33 | 25 |
| Bolton W | 28 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 45 | 41 | 24 |
| Wrexham | 27 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 22 | 28 | 24 |
| Oldham Ath | 27 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 30 | 23 |
| Cardiff City | 26 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 30 | 38 | 23 |
| Shrewsbury | 28 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 25 | 31 | 22 |
| Preston NE | 27 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 33 | 22 |
| Bristol City | 28 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 34 | 20 |
| Bristol Rovers | 28 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 48 | 13 |

SCHOOL RESULTS: Charterhouse 3, Alleyn's 1; Kimbolton 3, Haileybury 2; KCS Wimbledon 4, St John's Leatherhead 0; King of Wessex (Cheddar) 3, Sexey's (Bruton) 0; Lancing 1, Corinthian Casuals 3; Latymer Upper 0, Colfe's 3.

THIRD DIVISION: Barnsley 3, Gillingham 3; Blackpool 1, Huddersfield Town 2; Carlisle United 3, Chester 0; Charlton Athletic 1, Plymouth Argyle 1; Chesterfield 3, Burnley 0; Exeter City 1, Hull City 3; Fulham 2, Swindon Town 0; Millwall 0, Newport County 0; Oxford United 2, Sheffield Utd 0; Reading 0, Brentford 0; Rotherham United 3, Portsmouth 0; Walsall 3, Colchester Utd 1.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charlton Ath | 29 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 47 | 25 | 43 |
| Barnsley | 30 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 50 | 27 | 42 |
| Rotherham U | 32 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 44 | 23 | 41 |
| Huddersfield T | 31 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 48 | 21 | 40 |
| Chesterfield | 30 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 46 | 27 | 36 |
| Portsmouth | 30 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 36 | 30 | 36 |
| Burnley | 30 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 41 | 30 | 35 |
| Plymouth A | 31 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 41 | 34 | 32 |
| Exeter City | 29 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 45 | 40 | 31 |
| Reading | 30 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 40 | 39 | 31 |
| Brentford | 32 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 36 | 35 | 31 |
| Walsall | 32 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 53 | 30 |
| Chester | 32 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 25 | 34 | 29 |
| Sheffield Utd | 31 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 45 | 40 | 28 |
| Colchester U | 30 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 34 | 43 | 28 |
| Millwall | 31 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 30 | 45 | 28 |
| Gillingham | 31 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 33 | 45 | 27 |
| Oxford Utd | 31 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 36 | 26 |
| Newport Co | 30 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 38 | 41 | 25 |
| Fulham | 30 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 35 | 43 | 25 |
| Swindon Tn | 29 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 33 | 43 | 24 |
| Blackpool | 30 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 33 | 54 | 22 |
| Carlisle Utd | 28 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 38 | 55 | 21 |
| Hull City | 29 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 26 | 54 | 17 |

FOURTH DIVISION: Bury 0, Halifax Town 0; Crewe Alex 0, Aldershot 0; Hartlepool 2, Rochdale 2; Northampton Town 0, Bournemouth 1; Peterborough Utd 0, Doncaster Rovers 1; Port Vale 2, Wimbledon 3; Scunthorpe Utd 1, Bradford City 0; Torquay Utd v York City (postponed—fog); Wigan Athletic 0, Lincoln City 2.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southend Utd | 31 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 51 | 21 | 46 |
| Lincoln City | 29 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 51 | 16 | 43 |
| Mansfield Tn | 31 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 43 | 29 | 38 |
| Hartlepool | 31 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 47 | 40 | 36 |
| Doncaster R | 31 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 38 | 36 | 36 |
| Peterboro' Utd | 30 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 37 | 33 | 34 |
| Aldershot | 32 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 39 | 29 | 34 |
| Rochdale | 31 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 36 | 35 | 33 |
| Darlington | 30 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 42 | 38 | 32 |
| Bournemouth | 32 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 38 | 34 | 31 |
| Wimbledon | 28 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 40 | 31 | 30 |
| Bradford City | 30 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 36 | 39 | 30 |
| Northampton T | 31 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 44 | 51 | 29 |
| Torquay Utd | 29 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 37 | 39 | 28 |
| Tranmere R | 30 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 41 | 44 | 28 |
| Wigan Ath | 30 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 29 | 37 | 28 |
| Crewe Alex | 33 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 36 | 47 | 28 |
| Scunthorpe U | 29 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 33 | 36 | 27 |
| York City | 30 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 33 | 40 | 26 |
| Bury | 30 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 42 | 45 | 25 |
| Stockport Co | 31 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 28 | 43 | 24 |
| Halifax Tn | 31 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 30 | 47 | 21 |
| Hereford Utd | 30 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 25 | 44 | 21 |
| Port Vale | 29 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 36 | 56 | 20 |

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 7, Old Ardinians 0; Old Foresters 3, Old Etonians 1; Old Malvernians 1, Old Chelmsfordians 1; Old Reptonians 1, Old Brentwoods 5; Old Salopians 2, Old Wellingburians 5.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Airdrieonians 0, Dundee United 5; Heart of Midlothian 0, Celtic 3; Morton 1, Kilmarnock 0; Partick Thistle 0, St Mirren 0; Rangers 1, Aberdeen 0.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Celtic | 24 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 51 | 27 | 36 |
| Aberdeen | 23 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 45 | 16 | 35 |
| Rangers | 22 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 36 | 16 | 30 |
| Dundee Utd | 23 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 31 | 28 | 26 |
| St Mirren | 23 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 33 | 29 | 23 |
| Partick Th | 21 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 26 | 23 |
| Morton | 24 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 38 | 21 |
| Airdrie | 23 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 36 | 18 |
| Hearts | 23 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 40 | 11 |
| Kilmarnock | 23 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 53 | 9 |

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Berwick Rangers 0, Hibernian 0; Dumbarton 1, East Stirlingshire 0; Dundee 2, Ayr United 4; Dunfermline Ath 0, Stirling Albion 1; Falkirk 0, Clydebank 0; Motherwell 0, Raith Rovers 0; St Johnstone 2, Hamilton Acads 1.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hibernian | 28 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 44 | 20 | 40 |
| Raith Rov | 23 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 17 | 35 |
| Ayr Utd | 28 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 45 | 31 | 34 |
| St Johnstone | 28 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 37 | 29 | 34 |
| Dundee | 25 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 41 | 29 | 29 |
| Hamilton Ac | 26 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 45 | 31 | 27 |
| Motherwell | 25 | 10 | 7 | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 27 |
| Dumbarton | 27 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 36 | 36 | 25 |
| Falkirk | 27 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 28 | 39 | 23 |
| Clydebank | 25 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 33 | 31 | 22 |
| E Stirling | 25 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 31 | 38 | 20 |
| Stirling A | 26 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 36 | 19 |
| Dunfermline A | 24 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 27 | 32 | 18 |
| Berwick R | 26 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 62 | 11 |

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Alloa Athletic 0, East Fife 0; Clyde 1, Arbroath 0; Cowdenbeath 1, Queen of South 1; Meadowbank Thistle 1, Stenhousemuir 0; Montrose 4, Forfar Ath 0; Queen's Park 3, Albion Rovers 1; Stranraer 1, Brechin City 1.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alloa Ath | 25 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 47 | 25 | 35 |
| Queens Pk | 25 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 42 | 29 | 30 |
| Queen of Sth | 24 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 39 | 38 | 28 |
| Montrose | 25 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 46 | 28 | 27 |
| Forfar Ath | 24 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 41 | 39 | 26 |
| Cowdenbeath | 21 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 33 | 28 | 25 |
| Brechin City | 24 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 32 | 33 | 25 |
| Clyde | 25 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 35 | 36 | 21 |
| Arbroath | 24 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 42 | 22 |
| Albion Rov | 25 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 38 | 48 | 22 |
| Stenhousemuir | 22 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 38 | 31 | 20 |
| East Fife | 23 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 30 | 20 |
| Stranraer | 21 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 20 | 47 | 15 |
| Meadowbnk T | 25 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 24 | 47 | 14 |

FA TROPHY: Second round: Alvechurch 4, Bedworth 1; Aylesbury 2, Netherfield 0; Blyth Spartans 1, Stafford Rangers 0; Bootle 0, Carshalton Athletic 0; Boston United 0, Hitchin Town 1; Dagenham 1, Bishop's Stortford 1; Dartford 1, Ashington 0; Goole 1, Worcester 4; Harlow Town 0, Northwich Victoria 1; Kettering Town 0, Mossley 1; Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Weymouth 1; Marine 0, Bangor City 1; Sutton United 5, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Walthamstow Avenue 0, Bedford 0; Winsford United 0, Altrincham 3; Yeovil Town 1, Hastings 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Banbury 4, Taunton 1; Cheltenham 0, Cambridge City 0; Corby 2, Minehead 3; Gloucester 2, Trowbridge 1; Redditch 3, Wellingborough 0; Stourbridge 1, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Witney Town 2, Kidderminster 0. Southern Division: Ashford 0, Addlestone and Weybridge 2; Andover 0, Basingstoke 2; Dorchester 4, Crawley 1; Dover 3, Salisbury 1; Fareham Town 1, Dunstable 2; Gosport 4, Canterbury 1; Hillingdon 0, Folkestone 0; Poole 1, Hounslow 0; Tonbridge 3, Margate 2; Waterlooville 1, Chelmsford 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barking 1, Harrow Borough 1; Hendon 2, Tooting and Mitcham 0; Leatherhead 0, Hayes 3; Woking 1, Boreham Wood 2. First Division: Aveley 0, Farnborough Town 2; Billericay Town 0, Oxford City 1; Camberley Town 3, St Albans City 1; Epsom and Ewell 2, Hertford Town 0; Finchley 0, Maidenhead United 2; Tilbury v Hampton (postponed); Ware 1, Walton and Hersham 1; Wembley 0, Lewes 0; Wokingham Town 2, Metropolitan Police 1. Second Division: Corinthian Casuals 0, Barton Rovers 4; Dorking Town 0, Tring Town 1; Epping Town 0, Southall 1; Harwich and Parkeston 0, Molesey 0; Hemel Hempstead 2, Worthing 2; Horsham 1, Cheshunt 2; Hungerford Town 0, Hornchurch 0; Letchworth GC 2, Egham Town 4; Willesden 1, Eastbourne United 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 1, Wealdstone 1; Barnet 4, Maidstone 1; Barrow 0, Telford 1; Bath 1, Gravesend 0; Nuneaton 0, Frickley 1.

## European results

WEST GERMAN: Cup fourth round: Osnabrueck 1, Stuttgart 3; Borussia Moenchengladbach 6, Atlas Delmenhorst 1; Hamburg 4, Bochum 1; Oldenburg 4, Eintracht Frankfurt 3; Fortuna Düsseldorf 2, Werder Bremen 0. League: Cologne 3, Arminia Bielefeld 0.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Bologna 1, Como 1; Brescia 0, Ascoli 1; Cagliari 2, Pistoia 0; Fiorentina 0, Juventus 1; Internazionale 2, Catanzaro 2; Napoli 1, Udine 0; Roma 1, Avellino 1; Torino 2, Perugia 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: AZ'67 6, NAC Breda 1; PEC Zwolle 1, Wageningen 0; Maastricht 1, Utrecht 3; Groningen 2, Excelsior 2; The Hague 1, PSV Eindhoven 4; NEC Nijmegen 3, Roda JC Kerkrade 2; Ajax 4, Go Ahead Eagles 2; Twente Enschede 3, Willem II Tilburg 1; Feyenoord 2, Sparta 2.

## Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

FA TROPHY: Second round replay: Bedford Town v Walthamstow Avenue.

FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Portsmouth v Tottenham Hotspur; Everton v Watford (7.0).

## For the record

### Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 20, Old Stopfordians 6; Mellor 8, Sheffield University 14; Old Waconians 8, Stockport 12; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 10, Urmston 11; Timperley 11, Old Hulmeians 19.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Croydon 4, Oxford University 24; Lee 11, Buckhurst Hill 4; London University 4, Hillcroft 12; Purley 5, Hampstead 14.

TOUR MATCH: Kenton 14, Heaton Mersey 11.

### Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: RAF 0, Southgate 0.

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 4, London University 1; Cheam 0, Guildford 4; Hounslow 0, Richmond 1; Maidenhead 1, Reading 2; Mid-Surrey 0, St Albans 3; Old Kingstonians 0, Oxford University 1; Purley 1, Bulwich 1; Spencer 1, Slough 3; Surbiton 1, Hampstead 3, Teddington 1, Cambridge University 0; Wimbledon 0, Beckenham 0.

### Athletics

CHARTRES: International cross-country race: 1, N. Muir (Scotland); 2, A. Gonzalez (France); 3, D. Black (England); 4, J. Goater (England).

CHRISTCHURCH: Pacific Games: Men: 200m, P. Gandy (Australia) 20.8secs. 800m, A. Paroczai (Hungary) 1-43.17. 1,500m, M. Hillardt (Australia) 3-41.74. 400m hurdles, H. Schmid (WG) 50.35. 3,000m steeplechase, B. Malinowski (Poland) 8-24.02. 5,000m, D. Moorcroft (GB) 13-36.71. 10,000m, R. Dixon (NZ) 28-35.60. High Jump, D. Ronck (Canada) 2.21 metres. Discus, B. Plucknett (US) 61.84m. Hammer, S. Murofushi (Japan) 69.52m. Javelin, M. Nemeth (Hungary) 84.56m. Decathlon, J. Crist (US) 7,869 points. Long Jump, M. Marlow (US) 7.64m. 4 x 400m relay, Australia 3-07.05. Women: 200m, A. Bailey (Canada) 23.37 secs. 100m hurdles, G. Rabsztyn (Poland) 13.25. 400m hurdles, L. Foreman (Australia) 57.73. 800m, L. Warren (US) 2-06.50. 3,000m, L. Moller (NZ) 9-07.86. High Jump, R. Fukumitsu (Japan) 1.89 metres. Javelin, T. Sanderson (GB) 61.56m. Shot putt, G. Mulhall (Australia) 17.21m. Long Jump, L. Garden (Australia) 6.53m. 4 x 400m relay, Australia 3-34.20.

### Cycling

WELLINGTON: New Zealand Games: 1,000 metres team pursuit, final: 1, Great Britain (S. Wallace, A. Mayer, D. Webster, G. Sadler), 4min 45.0sec; 2, Australia, 4.50.67.

### Cricket

JOHANNESBURG: 60-over final: Eastern Province (G. Cook 75) 224 for 8; Transvaal, 225 for 3 (J. Cook 103). Transvaal won by seven wickets.

AHMEDABAD: Women's international: India 239 and 166 for 4 declared; England 148 and 101 for nine. Match drawn.

### Golf

DEERFIELD BEACH, Florida: Women's LPGA tournament, third round leaders: 209: S. Palmer, 66, 69, 74. 213: S. Bertolaccini (Argentina), 72, 71, 70; H. Stacy, 71, 69, 73; J. Coles, 69, 70, 75. 215: S. Little (South Africa), 72, 73, 70; B. Lauer, 71, 73, 71; V. Brownlee, 73, 71, 71; K. Whitworth, 69, 75, 71; P. Hayes, 73, 70, 72; J. Clark, 71, 73, 71; C. Hill, 69, 70, 76; J. Carner, 67, 72, 76. 216: C. Chillemi, 74, 72, 70; E. Hand, 73, 73, 70; A. Alcott, 73, 72, 71; S. Spuzich, 73, 70, 71; J. Alex, 73, 71, 72; M. Spencer-Devlin, 74, 74, 68; J. Britz, 71, 69, 76.

### Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Trafford 68, Talbot Guildford 73; Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 93, Stockport Belgrade 79; Fiat Birmingham 107, Blackpool 78; Sunderland 80, Crystal Palace 88; Kelly Girl Kingston 70, John Carr Doncaster 82.

NATIONAL TROPHY: Quarter-final round: Brunel Uxbridge 78, Camden 100; Nottingham 81, Liverpool 105; TCB Brighton 94, National Breakdown Leeds 84.

### Squash rackets

ALDERSHOT: Army Championships: Open final: Capt N. H. Stewart (Royal Signals) beat S Sgt R. Robinson (RHG), 9—7, 9—8, 9—5. Under-25 final: Cpl C. Adam (REME) beat Sgt T. Prentice (APTC), 9—1, 1—9, 9—5, 9—6. Over-35 final: Capt R. R. Broad (RCT) beat Capt D. le Cheminant (RCT), 9—3, 9—6, 9—3. Veterans' final: Lt-Col A. Payne (RA) beat Col P. Beale (RANC), 9—3, 9—3, 9—4.

### Badminton

ODENSE: Men's singles: F. Delfs beat S. Fladberg 15—8, 8—15, 15—5; (England) and Fladberg beat Delfs and ... Women's singles: L. Koppen beat G. Gilks (England) 11—3, 11—4. Men's doubles: M. Tredgett (England) and Fladberg beat Delfs and S. Skovgaard 4—15, 15—7, 15—7. Women's doubles: Mrs Gilks and P. Kilstrom (England) beat A. Juul and C. Pedersen 15—10, 15—5. Mixed doubles: Tredgett and Mrs Gilks beat Skovgaard and Miss Koppen 15—12, 15—3.

### Table tennis

STRATHCLYDE: British Universities championships, men's singles, semi-final round: D. Gannon (Lancaster) beat S. Kalhuria (Oxford), 21—19, 14—21, 21—19; C. Rogers (Sheffield) beat K. Edwards (Nottingham), 21—11, 21—18. Final: Rogers beat Gannon 21—13, 21—9. Women's singles, semi-final round: A. Bucke (London) beat L. Smith (Aston), 21—11, 21—16; V. Cruwys (Hull) beat T. Fouquay (Sheffield), 21—14, 21—17. Final: Cruwys beat Bucke 19—21, 23—21, 21—16. Men's doubles, final: Rogers and K. Ah-Chong (Sheffield) beat Edwards and A. Proffitt (Nottingham), 21—18, 21—16. Women's doubles, final: Cruwys and R. Dudman (Hull) beat J. Hannah and H. D. Dorman (Heriot-Watt), 21—11, 21—16. Mixed doubles, final: Rogers and Fouquay (Sheffield) beat C. Irwin and Bucke (London), 21—17, 21—13.

### Tennis

VINA DEL MAR (Chile): Grand Prix tournament, quarter-final round: E. Dibbs (US) beat P. Rebolledo (Chile) 6—2, 6—3; V. Pecci (Paraguay) beat A. Cortes (Colombia) 6—2, 6—1; K. Johansson (Sweden) beat J. Fillol (Chile) 6—4, 6—2; J. Higueras (Spain) beat A. Gomez (Ecuador) 6—4, 6—7, 6—0.

CHICAGO: Women's tournament, third round: Miss M. "Peanut" Louie (US) beat Miss A. Jaeger (US) 2—6, 6—3, 7—6. Quarter-final round: Miss H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss S. Hanika (WG) 6—2, 7—5; Miss B. Potter (US) beat Miss Louie 6—2, 6—2; Miss M. Navratilova (US) beat Miss A. Smith (US) 6—2, 6—1; Miss W. Turnbull (Australia) beat Miss P. Shriver (US) 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Semi-final round: Miss Navratilova beat Miss Turnbull 6—3, 7—5; Miss Mandlikova beat Miss Potter 6—4, 6—2.

### Cross country

CUMBERNAULD: Silver Jubilee meeting: Home countries international 9,000 metres: 1, S. Jones (Wales), 28 min 11 sec; 2, J. Brown (Scotland), 28.55; 3, D. Coates (England) 28.58. Team: 1, England, 14 points; 2, Scotland, 19; 3, Northern Ireland, 26; 4, Wales, 38. Women: Scottish 4,000 metres national championship: 1, A. Wright (Edinburgh Southern Harriers), 14.33; 2, B. Murray (Aberdeen University AC), 14.36; 3, Y. Murray (Edinburgh AC), 14.46.

### Motor racing

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida: 24-hour endurance race: 1, B. Redman, R. Rahal and R. Garretson (US), Porsche 935; 2, D. Bell (GB), R. Aziz and C. Siebert (US), Porsche 935.

Rugby Union

# Northumberland place a deserved feather in their centenary cap

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Gloucestershire 6 Northumberland 15

To win a county championship final at Kingsholm is usually to do things the hard way, but Northumberland, in their centenary season, had the added satisfaction on Saturday of finishing the job in style. They left it decidedly late, to be sure, since Gloucestershire were leading 6—3 with little more than five minutes remaining. Then two good tries, handsomely converted, swept them to a conclusive victory by two goals and a dropped goal to two penalty goals.

Happy were "the lads and lasses" there, all with smiling faces" as the Geordie supporters sang "Blaydon Races" and Steve Gustard received the Thorn Trophy from John Kendall-Carpenter, president of the RFU. At the captain's side, fittingly enough, were the two longest-serving members of his team, Malcolm Young and Brian Patrick. The only sadness was that Roger Uttley, though a spectator close at hand, could not have played a combatant's part.

Gustard suggested with a twinkle that Young was the sole survivor of the last Northumberland side to win the title, in 1898. Suffice to add that their knowing scrum-half, in harness with talented Johnson, contributed a vital part to the latest success behind a pack which may have banished all memories of a pallid performance in the final against Middlesex two years ago. Young could not have bowled out of county football on a better note.

At a time when the future structure of the championship is a matter for debate, it may be stressed that this fierce, unrelenting yet wholesome contest produced a worthy climax to the competition as it stands at present. It was no showcase for the arts of contest up front, the defence and commitment of both teams was hearty indeed, and the result hung in the balance almost to the end.

Gloucestershire's pack threatened in the opening phase to command the tight scrummages, yet their opponents, though giving ground or being slowed on their own put-in, were flexible enough to mount a second drive. By the late stages, thanks no doubt to a greater degree of fitness, the Northumberland forwards were giving Young a solid platform, winning some crucial loose possession, and doing nicely at the lineout. The opposing No 8, Hesford, was a thorn in their flesh at the tail, but Bainbridge, with his two-handed catching, was a productive source for them elsewhere.

Bainbridge, whose physique, pace and ball skills suggest that his best position may be at No 8, had a crucial hand in both tries. It was he who won a Gloucestershire throw to spark off the first. Patrick came through inside his captain to put in a kick ahead that had his forwards thundering through on Mogg and setting up a loose ball for Roberts to plunge over.

Johnson converted, and Northumberland were ahead at last, with more than just a sniff of victory in their nostrils. Then it was Bainbridge, again, who won a Northumberland lineout; Johnson's chip set up another ruck and Bainbridge, at full throttle, supported Young's break before supplying a scoring pass for Pollock. The right wing must have been thankful to collect it, having put one down earlier after Johnson and Tindle had created space for him.

As the fog swirled gently down the field, threatening (but not succeeding) to shroud the entire proceedings, Gloucestershire seemed content frequently to advance under the high kicks of back play, but there was a rousing Sorrell. Northumberland, curi-



A happy lad and his smiling face: Northumberland's captain, Gustard, holds aloft the Thorn Trophy.

ously, put Butler under little pressure but were often ready to stretch the opposing forwards by spinning it wide. These tactics, however, demanded a sure touch in the centre, where Breakey had a testing afternoon.

Still, enough was seen of Johnson's sharp acceleration, sure distribution and versatile boot. But although he dropped a splendid goal to make it 3—3 at the interval (Butler having put over an early 40-metre penalty for Gloucestershire), his failure to land a couple of kickable penalties in the first half might have been costly. So it seemed, anyway, when Butler's trusty boot hammered over another penalty, early in the second period, after Gustard had been apprehended for a deliberate knock on.

Gloucestershire all but scored again when Pomphrey was hurled into touch by Richardson and Butler pulled a drop shot narrowly wide. Young converted the last Northumberland try from wide on the right and that will be another pleasing memory for his dotage.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. Butler (Gloucester); L. Dick (Cheltenham), P. Cue (Bristol), P. Taylor (Gloucester), R. Mogg (Gloucester); D. Surrell (Bristol), P. Kingston (Gloucester); G. Sargent (Gloucester), K. Bogira, A. Sheppard, N. Pomphrey (all Bristol), J. Fidler (Gloucester), M. Rafter (Bristol, captain), R. Hesford (Bristol), P. Wood (Gloucester).

NORTHUMBERLAND: B. Patrick (Gosforth); A. Pollock (Northern), A. Tindle (Northern), R. Breakey, S. Gustard (captain); D. Johnson, M. Young; C. White, R. Cunningham, J. Bell, T. Roberts, S. Bainbridge, J. Richardson (all Gosforth), G. Smallwood (Northern), R. Anderson (Gosforth).

Referee: R. Quittenton (Sussex).

# RU urged to arrive at positive decisions

By Peter West

John Burgess and his playing sub-committee, whose second report on the restructuring of the English game will be debated by rugby's hierarchy on February 6 and 20, have urged the Rugby Union's full committee to make positive decisions, one way or the other, on the second date.

The RU's county constituent members may be happy to endorse the Burgess proposals for a national and divisional league system, and a three-game inter-divisional championship. They will be relieved to note that, although the playing sub-committee believes the John Player Cup contributes less to overall playing standards and would therefore like to see the event discontinued at an appropriate moment, it concedes that if there is a great demand for it, it should be so arranged that the 20 clubs nominated for two national premier leagues should enter it only at the stage of the last 32.

But there will be predictable hostility, not just from the North and the South-West, to an already well-publicized proposal that postulates a much less glamorous future for the leading counties. The latest Burgess report proposes that no player may participate in the championship who is a member of a premier club and nominated by it as one of a 21-man squad, that the competition should be played on Saturdays only and that all counties should have a minimum of four games.

The league system envisaged by Burgess and his colleagues comprises, at the top of the pyramid, two competitions each involving 10 of the premier clubs and each requiring them to play nine games, four of them on nominated Saturdays at the start of a season and five at the end. There would be promotion and relegation between the two, on a "one up, one down" basis.

Beneath these, the proposal is for the RU to nominate 10 further teams to participate in a national first class clubs league. At the end *of a season, one club would be* promoted to the second premier league, from which one would be relegated. Lower down the scale, each of the four divisions would form leagues of their own embracing their next best 10 clubs. The top four clubs in each would rise the following season to the first class clubs league, from which there would be proportional relegation. Further down the structure still, divisions would be free to create more leagues in support.

Most of the first class clubs seem wedded to the idea of merit tables. The Burgess sub-committee, surely rightly, holds that these tend to be self-protecting. It believes their solution to be a more democratic one, allowing every club to find its rightful playing level, and it thinks that sponsors could be found for most, if not all, of the new competitions.

The proposed time table for implementation of the report envisages that at their next annual meeting in July, the RU should allocate clubs to the premier and first class clubs leagues. The inter-divisional championship, each side playing three games, should begin in its new form in 1982/83. The league system, and a restructured county championship, should get under way in 1983/84, and by 1985/86 fixture secretaries should have had sufficient time to allow for all league games to be played on fixed Saturdays. There is bound to be some opposition to this last item from leading English clubs fearful of losing Welsh fixtures.

An additional proposal is that the final of the John Player Cup could be played out of season in May, thus providing the opportunity for a much larger crowd.

Cricket

# England's rusty machine back in motion with one-day victory

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
St Vincent, Feb 1

England played their first cricket for six days here today, a 40-over match against the Windward Islands which they won, though not without a struggle. Having made 165 for nine themselves, they kept the Windwards down to 150 for nine.

*Everywhere there were signs of* English rust, though perhaps that was not surprising. The fielding was keen, however, and when the islanders batted Emburey and Stevenson put on the brake after quite a brisk beginning, in which no balls abounded. Besides being no-balled seven times at the end of a downwind but uphill run-up, Willis took the precaution of leaving the field after bowling seven of the eight overs which were his allowance. It was not quite the start he must have been hoping for.

Between the early hours of Friday morning and yesterday afternoon more than three inches of rain fell on the ground, ruling out all chance of play on these two days and causing the four-day match that had originally been planned to be abandoned in favour of two one-day matches. The idea of a third one-day match on Tuesday has been shelved, to allow preparations to be made for Wednesday's one day international and leave the ground free for the West Indian team to practice.

At the best England have only six more days' cricket before the first Test due on February 13, to add to the five (including today's) they have so far had. Although wholly inadequate this is not unusual for a West Indian tour. In 1973-74 Denness's team went into the first Test having had only nine full days' play plus another two and a half hours at St Lucia in conditions that were barely fit. Botham's team will have had 11 at the most come Friday week. MCC Managers in the past on returning from West Indies have advocated a fuller run up to the Test series, as Alan Smith well may do when he comes to write his report.

Already the selection committee of Botham, Smith, Barrington and Willis may have to harden their hearts towards Rose, whose three innings have brought him only 43 runs. If Boycott and Gooch are to open the Test innings, and also England's innings on Wednesday, Rose may have to wait until February 21 before he bats again — unless he plays tomorrow. He was caught at the wicket in the third over this morning, Davis, who has played league cricket for Sunderland, getting a ball to leave him late. The start had been delayed for an hour and a quarter while the waters subsided.

In England's total of 165 for nine the best batting came from Butcher who made 44. Gooch made hard work of scoring 13 in 16 overs. Botham in better form than most, got 29 in 11 overs. Gower was bowled for 14, taking an airy swing; Stevenson, in his first innings of the tour, was caught at the wicket, driving without much attention at his first ball; Downton's 25 not out, made from No 8, was *useful and sensibly* put together. Among the five Windwards bowlers were two off spinners, Hinds and Kentish, and a leg spinner, Warner, a name much reserved in these parts.

By mid-afternoon most of the white horses had gone from the sea, though only the nearer *Grenadines* were visible through the haze. After Sebastian and John, who are vying for the same place in the Combined Islands Shell Shield side, had done their best to run each other out, Sebastian was caught at slip in Willis's fifth over. Sebastian was going down the wicket and Willis dug one in at him, much in his old style. Two balls later Botham took a second slip catch, this time of Dilley, who bowled encouragingly, apart from being so profligate with no balls.

Warner and Shillingford batted for a longish time together without managing to press things along quite as was necessary, so that with ten overs left 60 were still needed and five wickets were down. Amid the generous and delightful enthusiasm of the local people, the four of these which fell went to Botham and Dilley, back for a second spell. Whether on the edge of the Caribbean or at Park Avenue Bradford, the same wild swings mark the end of an unavailing Sunday slog.

**ENGLAND**

G. A. Gooch, c and b Kentish .. 13
R. C. Rose, c Cadette, b Davis .. 1
R. O. Butcher, c Hinds, b Kentish .. 44
*I. T. Botham, st Cadette, b Hinds .. 29
D. I. Gower, b Jack .. 14
M. W. Gatting, c Browne, b Hinds .. 10
G. B. Stevenson, c Cadette, b Hinds .. 10
P. R. Downton, not out .. 25
J. E. Emburey, c Shillingford, b Davis .. 5
G. R. Dilley, c Sebastian, b Hinds .. 7
R. G. D. Willis, not out .. 0
Extras (b 5, w 1, n-b 8) .. 14
Total (9 wkts inns closed) .. 165

BOWLING: Davis, 8—0—17—2; Jack, 8—1—25—2; Warner, 8—1—32—0; Kentish, 8—1—21—2; Hinds, 8—0—54—3.

**WINDWARD ISLANDS**

L. Sebastian, c Botham, b Willis .. 9
L. John, c Botham, b Dilley .. 17
M. Warner, c Botham, b Gooch .. 24
I. Shillingford, c Gower, b Stevenson .. 26
C. Browne, lbw b Botham .. 15
S. Hinds, c sub, b Dilley .. 7
J. Guiste, c Rose, b Botham .. 3
I. Cadette, not out .. 17
W. Davis, c Gooch, b Dilley .. 7
T. Kentish, lbw b Botham .. 0
J. Jack, not out .. 4
Extras (b 1, lb 8, w 1, nb 10) .. 20
Total (9 wkts) .. 150

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—31, 3—70, 4—107, 5—111, 6—113, 7—113, 8—136, 9—136.

BOWLING: Willis, 7—0—30—1; Dilley, 8—0—22—3; Stevenson, 8—1—32—1; Botham, 8—1—18—3; Gooch, 1—0—2—1.

# The elusive Cusworth runs rings round the Irish

By David Hands
Leicester 39 Ballymena 7

Ballymena, the Antrim town famous for its linen and Willie-John McBride, found at Welford Road on Saturday that a high rating in the Ulster Senior League means little in the context of the leading English clubs. McBride, now the Ballymena coach, and another famous British Lion, Syd Millar, watched their side dismantled—perhaps unstitched would be more appropriate—by three goals, three tries and three penalty goals to a try and a dropped goal.

Critics of the Ulster Senior League, in which Ballymena lie second, say that available talent is diffused over too many clubs for the overall standard to be other than moderate. Lack of recognition by the Irish selectors would appear to bear out their views. Whatever Ballymena may lack in playing skills, however, they did not lack in enthusiasm.

Leicester are invariably a joy to watch, a beacon on a foggy Midlands day, even though their team-work was somewhat rusty after the outside calls made on their leading players over the last two months. Kerr battled bravely at the lineout for the visitors and McLean, an Ireland B cap, endeavoured to stem the flood of loose possession which went Leicester's way. But behind the forwards they were out-thought and overrun, despite the efforts of a promising stand-off, Goodrich, and the right wing, Woodside, a priest whose Sunday sermons, it was suggested, are enlivened by the happenings of the previous day.

Cusworth revealed the full range of his attacking skills, regardless of the proximity of his own try-line. His forwards may occasionally have had palpitations when he chose to run rather than kick, but it was meat and drink to the large crowd—and ashes to the Irish, who could rarely lay a finger on him.

After Goodrich had dropped a goal, Woodward looped outside Williams for the opening try. Hare kicked two penalties, and a third after Dodge had scored the second try. Williams cut inside to find the support of his forwards who put Ian Smith in for the third, converted by Hare, which made the half-time score 23—3. Though Williams opened the second half with a try the game lost some of its zest before Woodside popped up on his wrong wing for Ballymena's try. The last word, though, remained with the hosts as Ian Smith and Woodward scored further tries, both improved by Hare.

LEICESTER: W. Hare; K. Williams, P. Dodge, C. Woodward, R. Barnwell; L. Cusworth, S. Kenney; S. Redfern, P. Wheeler (captain), [illegible] Joyce, [illegible] N. Knowles, A. Collington, I. Smith.

BALLYMENA: D. McConnell; J. Woodside, R. Lennox, [illegible] Smith.

Referee: A. Fisher (Gloucestershire).

# Smith's tries give UAU grounds for satisfaction

By Gordon Allan
Nottingham 13 UAU 8

The Universities Athletic Union team came together for the first time this season on Saturday morning, practiced for an hour, and in the afternoon almost beat Nottingham at Beeston. Nottingham won by a goal, a penalty goal and a try to two tries but in the end it was, perhaps, the UAU who were able to derive the most satisfaction from a match bedevilled by stoppages for injury.

Two tries by Smith, the Fylde wing, in the last quarter presented the UAU with their belated chance, after being 13—0 behind at half-time. Smith was quick and elusive every time the ball reached him, and he never needed much room. He scored his first try on the right wing, his second on the left, in both instances with indispensable help from Jenkins. There should have been a try in the first half too, when Smith broke clear, but Hewson fumbled his pass. Right at the finish Jeffrey, the UAU No 8, was tackled a stride from the Nottingham line.

The UAU's next match is against British Polytechnics in March. Before then come the university internationals. The UAU's team-work was predictably uncertain, but their forwards packed a creditable shove in the tight, prevented Nottingham winning much at the lineouts, and in the loose there was no-one to touch the Nigerian, Emeruwa, for mobility and aggression.

Hammond, the scrum half, injured a leg early in the second half and the backs had to be reshuffled with Eagle moving to scrum half and Hughes to centre.

Nottingham are having a good season and a promising run in the John Player Cup. In a football-mad city they continue to do something positive for rugby. But they were below par against the UAU. Perhaps they thought the points would come easily against a scratch side. At times they played like a scratch side themselves. They got bogged down in midfield, which meant that Holdstock and Pitts, wings of proven power, were left with only menial defensive work to do.

Bennett kicked a penalty, curling the ball inside the far post, and converted a try by Taylor, the result of a concerted drive between forwards and backs. The UAU's defence was as indecisive here as it was in the case of Nottingham's other try, scored by Bennett, who ran 40 metres without a finger being laid on him.

NOTTINGHAM: M. Tomany; T. Holdstock, M. Northard (captain), F. Bennett, [illegible] Pitts; [illegible] Hamilton, D. Hunt; R. Lucas, P. Wilson, [illegible] Morgan, P. Cook, J. Taylor, G. Rees.

UAU: A. Unsworth (Hull); S. Smith (Lancaster), J. Eagle (Hull), [illegible] Jenkins, [illegible] Hughes; [illegible] Hammond, [illegible] J. Sweeney (UC, Cardiff), J. Havand (Liverpool) (rep. P. Foley-Brickley, Hull); A. Bethie (UWIST), S. Bailey (Keele), J. McConnell (UWIST), A. Howson (UWIST), H. Parker (Newcastle), N. Bennett (Manchester, captain), J. Jeffrey (Newcastle), F. Emeruwa (Manchester).

Referee: S. Griffiths (North Midlands).

# Umpires rule out crucial catch they did not see

From Dilip Rao
Melbourne, Feb 1

The race for a 2—1 lead in the best-of-five final of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup one-day competition was run close enough today at the Melbourne Cricket Ground for New Zealand to believe that they were deprived by the attention of the umpires Cronin and Weser being focussed on minor matters while Martin Snedden was taking a sensational catch at midwicket.

The batsman involved was Greg Chappell, who went on to make 90 out of an Australian total of 235 for four. At the time that he was claimed to have been caught the innings was in its thirtyfirst over and Chappell was 90 in a total of 131 for one in the middle of a 145-run stand with Graeme Wood, who made 72.

Chappell skied the ball high from a mistimed pull at Cairns and Snedden, from a deep position at midwicket, covered a distance *of almost 30 yards at full tilt,* hurled himself forward with arms outstretched and grasped the ball. Chappell would not take the fieldsman's word that he had made the catch cleanly and the matter went to the umpire, Peter Cronin.

Mr Cronin had a long consultation with his square-leg colleague, Mr Weser (Geoff Boycott's old cobber) and ruled in favour of Chappell. Geoff Howarth, the New Zealand captain, rushed up to the umpires to protest and was told (according to Howarth) that neither umpire was looking at the ball or at Snedden when he took the catch.

The umpires explained, Howarth said, that they were looking at the creases at the time, poised to judge a run-out or short runs. Mr Packer's Channel 9 is less bashful than our dear Aunty in replaying such incidents. They ran the video tape several times in the next few minutes and no doubt was left that young Snedden had been perfectly honest.

Chappell who made his runs off 123 balls and batted with a mastery no other batsman achieved in the match, was ultimately out to a catch almost as low and brilliant, this time by Edgar. On this occasion, however, he quickly tucked his bat under his arm and departed.

In chasing such a big score, New Zealand suffered from the lack of a robust batsman in the middle of the order. Their consistent openers, Wright and Edgar, put on 85 for the first wicket, using just less than half their quota of 50 overs.

Still, the issue remained open until the last ball. Had it been hit for six, the match would have been tied, necessitating a replay in Sydney on Thursday. Trevor Chappell's method of averting a tie, apparently on the advice of his brother and captain, was to do an impression of Sir Francis Drake, to the accompaniment of a roar from 53,000 throats. An underarm ball is still permissible in Australia, although England banned it from limited-overs cricket at the same time as declarations.

**AUSTRALIA**

G. Wood, c Smith, b Chatfield .. 72
A. Border, c Burgess, b Howarth .. 14
G. Chappell, not out .. 90
K. Hughes, st Smith, b Cairns .. 12
D. Walters, not out .. 4
Extras (b 2, lb 2, w 1) .. 5
Total (3 wkts) .. 235

G. Beard, T. Chappell, R. Marsh, L. Pascoe, D. Lillee and M. Walker did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—85, 3—118.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 10—2—239—0; Chatfield, 6—1—21—1; McEwan, 4—0—18—0; Howarth, 4—0—15—1; Cairns, 10—1—35—1; McKechnie, 5.3—1—21—0.

**NEW ZEALAND**

J. Wright, c Marsh, b Lillee .. 11
B. Edgar, c Border, b T. Chappell .. 28
G. Howarth, b Walker .. 7
J. Coney, lbw, b Lillee .. 4
M. Burgess, run out .. 13
P. McEwan, run out .. 13
B. McKechnie, l-b-w, b T. Chappell .. 0
I. Smith, b G. Chappell .. 13
R. Hadlee, c G. Chappell, b Beard .. 16
L. Cairns, c T. Chappell, b Beard .. 14
E. Chatfield, not out .. 3
Extras (lb-4, w 1, n-b 1) .. 6
Total .. 126

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—21, 3—30, 4—62, 5—70, 6—71, 7—92, 8—95, 9—113, 10—126.

BOWLING: Lillee, 8—0—25—2; Walker, 10—0—25—1; Beard, 8.4—3—20—2; G. Chappell, 10—2—22—1; T. Chappell, 10—1—28—2.

# Sharma's double century puts Indians in control

Geelong, Feb 1.—Yashpal Sharma hit a career-best 201 not out as the Indian cricketers moved into a powerful position against Victoria here today. Sharma's effort gave the Indians a first innings lead of 131 and by the close of the third day of the four-day match Victoria, with seven second innings wickets standing, still needed one more run to make the touring side bat again.

Sharma's innings lasted 455 minutes and included 11 fours and three sixes. Gavaskar delayed his declaration until Sharma had completed his double century in an unbeaten 42-run stand with the last man, Dilip Doshi. When Victoria batted again, Singh soon removed Wiener, before Moss, who made 125 not out in the first innings, hit a confident 44 and Yallop 63 not out.

Yesterday had begun badly for the Indians. Graf dismissed Srinivasan and Reddy in the first half hour before Sharma and Chauhan put on 119 for the third wicket. Chauhan and Gavaskar then shared the most entertaining stand of the day, adding 63 in 70 minutes for the fourth wicket.

VICTORIA: First Innings, 257 for 7 dec (J. Moss 125 not out).

Second Innings

J. M. Wiener, c Reddy, b Singh .. 3
G. Watts, c Reddy, b Binny .. 12
J. K. Moss, c Reddy, b Sharma .. 44
G. N. Yallop, not out .. 63
J. Scholes, not out .. 2
Extras (l-b 2, b 1, n-b 3) .. 6
Total (3 wkts) .. 130

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—21, 3—122.

INDIANS: First Innings

T. E. Srinivasan, lbw b Graf .. 4
C. P. Chauhan, c Wiener, b Bright .. 68
R. Reddy, c Robinson, b Graf .. 3
Y. Sharma, not out .. 201
S. M. Gavaskar, c Robinson, b Laughlin .. 31
K. Azad, b Callen .. 14
D. B. Vengsarkar, c Robinson, b Graf .. 6
R. Binny, c Yallop, b Callen .. 8
K. Dev, lbw b Higgs .. 18
Y. Singh, b Higgs .. 12
D. R. Doshi, not out .. 15
Extras (w 1, l-b 4, b 3, n-b 12) .. 20
Total (9 wkts dec) .. 398

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—23, 3—142, 4—205, 5—225, 6—255, 7—286, 8—325, 9—356.

BOWLING: Callen, 30—6—95—2; Graf, 29—4—82—3; Laughlin, 14—6—21—1; Higgs, 23—3—94—2; Bright, 25—11—51—1; Moss, 3—1—12—0; Wiener, 5—0—17—0; Scholes, 4—1—6—0.—Reuter.

# Llanelli's old master plays the better tune

By Gerald Davies
Llanelli 24 Cardiff 15

When it comes to rugby, the Llanelli supporters expect a touch of divine favour now and again. On Saturday, when most of South Wales was shrouded in a thick fog, Stradey Park remained in splendid—and clear—isolation. In ideal conditions, the two teams provided one of the best games of the season, with the home side eventually gaining sweet revenge for the defeat they suffered at the Arms Park in the middle of December. In an exciting game, the lead changing hands on seven occasions, they finally ran out winners by three tries and four penalty goals, to a goal and three *penalties.*

Until the final quarter, there was not much in it. In the last 20 minutes, however, the rampaging Llanelli forwards took command, and subjected Cardiff to an unremitting onslaught from which there was no escape. A try by Nicholas and a penalty by Martin Gravelle finally settled matters.

The spotlight inevitably fell on the stand-off half position, where the present incumbent in that position for Wales came up against his predecessor, Phil Bennett. It was a great pleasure to see two master practitioners at play, each player vying with the other in demonstrating their classical skills. If, on this occasion, Bennett came out on top, it was because he eventually had the better quality possession.

It might be said, too, that he had the better supporting cast in Morgan and Ray Gravell to share the available options. Gareth Davies, for the visitors, had no such support, and had to shoulder almost all Cardiff's responsibilities. In the circumstances, Llanelli could afford to play a wider game than the visitors, who were forced to rely on Davies's immaculate kicking to stay in contention. Their's was a narrow, close game.

*Davies kicked three penalties as* well as converting Griffiths's try. In reply, Llanelli scored tries through Morgan, Alun Davies and Nicholas, three penalties by Bennett, and one by Gravelle.

LLANELLI: M. Gravelle; R. Rees-Evans, R. Gravell (captain), P. Morgan, D. Nicholas; P. Bennett, M. Douglas; L. Delaney, H. Thomas, C. Thomas, P. May, R. Cornelius, P. Ringer, A. Davies, D. Pickering.

CARDIFF: D. Barry; R. Griffiths, D. Burcher, P. Daniels, A. Yeandle; G. Davies (captain), T. Lee; J. Whitefoot, A. Phillips, J. Dixon, K. Edwards, A. Mogridge, R. Lakin, T. Charles, B. Lease.

Referee: C. Norling (Birchgrove).

# Police avoid an arrest in cup

By Richard Streeton
Richmond 9 Met Police 12

Only four minutes of full time remained in this Middlesex Cup quarter-final yesterday when the Metropolitan Police claimed the decisive score against effectively, the Richmond second team. Victory came by two goals against three penalty goals and avoided some embarrassment.

Boddy, the first-choice hooker, was absent but otherwise this was a full strength police side realistically intent on using the county cup as a stepping stone for qualification in next year's John Player Cup. Richmond spurned such niceties, even though their own position in the London merit table remains a borderline matter.

Time and again the Police were turned back by desperate and tenacious defensive efforts and the winning try was the first time Richmond had been behind. Howarth put them 6—0 up with two early penalties before Burrell scored and converted a good try from the first full scale police attack.

After 25 minutes, Howarth kicked another penalty. The police's late score rewarded a further series of forceful forward drives. Porter, the scrum half, went through from a scrummage to score and Burrell converted.

# Gala govern with unusual measure of restraint

By Iain Mackenzie
Gala 25 Jedforest 0

Scotland will do rather better, hopefully, against Wales at Murrayfield next Saturday than the champion club side did against Jedforest last Saturday. The result was entirely as expected, but the manner of achieving it was not. Gala, half of whose side are internationals, struggled and fumbled for most of this Border League game.

*Gala topped the half-century in* the corresponding game last season, when they took the Border championship from Hawick and Jedforest finished at the foot of the table with just one win in 12 outings. There was never the slightest doubt that Jedforest would lose at Netherdale, and they went down to three goals, a try and a penalty goal.

Aitken, Scotland's pack leader, seemed to be containing himself for the Welsh. Lawrie won fewer balls than he might have expected to do with such a light pack in front of him and neither Dickson nor Leslie, the man who has taken over from him on the Scottish flank, gave international performances.

Jedforest lost one of their own flankers, Brown, early in the second half after he made a fine tackle on the Gala right winger, Ledingham. Under SRU rules, replacements are not allowed and Jedforest, whose cause was already all but lost, might as well have given up.

That *they did not is to their* credit, and it was not until the *last five minutes that Gala used* their weight and numerical advantage to widen the gap.

Gala were only 7—0 ahead at the interval, following a penalty goal by *their* excellent full back, Dods, and a try in the 40th minute by the scrum half, Millar. Well into the second half Corcoran was given the credit for a pushover try with Jedforest down to a seven-man pack, a try which Brown converted. Then in the closing minutes Dickson and Leslie crossed the line, and Brown converted both.

GALA: P. Dods; D. Ledingham, G. Halliday, I. Roy, V. Chierowski; A. Brown, D. Millar; J. Aitken, K. Lawrie, R. Cunningham, I. Easson, A. Corcoran, J. Borthinussen, D. Leslie, G. Dickson.

JEDFOREST: J. Mccer, J. Cockburn, G. Turnbull, D. Hill, C. Thomson; M. Kerr, R. Laidlaw; M. Coombs, J. Rayburn, C. Bird, G. Hume, M. Pringle, R. Brown, I. Young, R. Lindores.

Referee: M. Gault (Dumfries).

Rugby League

# Fiddler raises the roof at Bradford

By Keith Macklin

Last gasp wins at Odsal are becoming the stock in trade of the reigning champions, Bradford Northern, and Northern went to the top of the Slalom Lager championship table with a late try and goal from their big forward Fiddler against Featherstone Rovers.

It was the first time in the game that *Northern had* led Rovers, who must feel aggrieved at conceding the game after being ahead 10—3 at halftime and hanging on until Fiddler supported the last minute break by scrum half Alan Redfearn to cross between the posts. Barends, Derek Parker, Grayshon and Van Bellen scored the other Northern tries and Fiddler kicked three goals in all. For Featherstone Marsden, Jarvis and Hankins scored tries, Quinn kicked three goals and Bell, with three, and Quinn dropped goals.

Warrington, who are intent on winning all five major trophies this season, moved into second place by beating the apparently doomed Salford at The Willows. Hesford continued his splendid season by scoring a try and five goals for Warrington, his fourth success being his *hundredth* successful place kick of the season. The two Kellys, Ken and Mike, got the other Warrington tries. Whitfield kept Salford vaguely in contention with four penalty goals, and Stephenson scored a late try goalled by Whitfield.

In the second division, half back John Crossley scored his twenty-fifth try of the season as York went back to the top of the table by beating Batley 26—12, and Fulham continued their march towards promotion when a late dropped goal by Eckersley gave them a 12—11 victory against Hunslet.

**French victory**: France swept to a 23—5 victory against Wales in a European championship match at Narbonne on Saturday. A try by Rousebrouck in the ninth minute was followed by a goal by Moya eight minutes later and a second try by Naudo. Wales fought back with a goal by Wilson just before half time. France increased the lead with further tries by Rousebrouck, Tremouille and Fourquet. For Wales, only Wilson and Parry, who scored a late try, *Owen and Juliff* were a *match* for their opponents.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: France 23, Wales 5.
COLTS INTERNATIONAL: Great Britain 5, France 5.

## Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 21, Featherstone Rovers 19; Castleford 8, Hull KR 14; Hull 13, Halifax 10; Leigh 2, Leeds 9 (abandoned because of fog); Oldham 8, Barrow 15; Salford 13, Warrington 19; Wakefield Trinity 25, St Helens 11; Workington Town 14, Widnes 10.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 0, Whitehaven 6; Dewsbury 23, Bramley 5; Doncaster 7, Rochdale Hornets 6; Huddersfield 26, Keighley 23; Hunslet 11, Fulham 13; Huyton 5, Swinton 21; York 26, Batley 12.

## Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: Gloucestershire 6, Northumberland 15.
CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 3, Cross Keys 0 (abandoned at half-time, fog); Blaydon 16, Hartlepool Rovers 6; Bridgend 39, Wasps 3; Bristol 7, Blackheath 11; Broughton Park 14, Otley 6; Camborne 15, Exeter 16; Cambridge University 7, Greystones 16; Coventry 57, Birkenhead Park 0; Ebbw Vale 13, Bath 9; Glamorgan Wanderers 37, Tredegar 7; Gordonians 27, Ayr 12; Halifax 23, Sheffield 6; Harrogate 13, Wakefield 7; Hawick 18, Gosforth 4; Langholm 9, Headingley 16; Kilmarnock 3, Fylde 11; Liverpool 70, Manchester 6; Leicester 39, Ballymena 7; Llanelli 24, Cardiff 15; London Welsh 11, Sale 12; Loughborough Students 6, West Hartlepool 15; Middlesbrough 14, Devonport 6; Neath 8, Newport 7; New Brighton 13, London Irish 23; Newbridge 3, Pontypool 13; Northampton 22, Birmingham 6; Northern 12, Morley 15; Nottingham 13, UAU 8; Orrell 16, Roundhay 12; Oxford University 19, RAF 6; Penarth 19, Maesteg 16; Plymouth Albion 16, Nuneaton 0; Rosslyn Park 20, Bedford 4; Saracens 0, Richmond 17; Sidcup 12, Metropolitan Police 24; Stewart's Melville FP 62, Glasgow High 3; Swansea 38, Abertillery 14; Vale of Lune 18, Streatham/Croydon 16; Waterloo 12, Moseley 19; West of Scotland 53, Edinburgh Wanderers 0; Wilmslow 7, Kendal 9.
BORDER LEAGUE: Kelso 12, Melrose 9; Gala 25, Jedforest 0.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ardingly 6, Lancing 6; Belmont Abbey 3, Rydal 0; Christopher Wren 0, William Ellis 17; Emmanuel's GS 8, Hipperholme GS 14; Friary Grange, Lichfield 13, Newcastle HS 10; Fettes 15, Stewart's Melville 7; Giggleswick 17, Morecambe HS 0; Gravesend 22, Eltham 6; John Fisher 4, Emanuel 4; Judd 14, Maidstone GS 4; Leeds GS 6, Hymers, Hull 9; Lymm HS 0, Wirral GS 37; Nottingham HS 12, Magnus Newark 3; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 6, Christ Brecon 11; Pocklington 15, Newcastle RGS 13; Princethorpe 4, King Henry VIII, Coventry 0; Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield 18, Mount St Mary's 12; Reigate Manor 10, Rosslyn Park Colts 12; Richard Hale 14, St Edmund's, Ware 6; Rochester Math 10, Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 16; St Benedict's, Ealing 10, Gunnersbury 3; St Joseph's, Blackheath 56, St Olave's GS 3; Sir John Deane's 13, King Edward VII, Lytham 26; Solihull 7, Queen Mary's GS, Walsall 0; Stonyhurst 0, Arnold 8; Tiffin 16, Haydon 4; Wallington 6, Hampton 16.

Hockey

# Middlesex go through

By Sydney Friskin

Middlesex, last year's runners-*up, qualified for the quarter-final* round of the county hockey championship, sponsored by Rank-Xerox, yesterday, by beating the Royal Navy 4—1 at Southgate. Middlesex's opponents on February 15 will be either Lancashire or Cheshire, who have to replay because their match at Northern Club was abandoned because of fog with the score in extra time at 1—1.

Five short corners were squandered by Middlesex in the first 15 minutes, but three shots were well saved by Lages, the Navy goalkeeper. He was well beaten, however, in the twenty-first minute when Barrett scored.

The Navy, who launched their first move of consequence in the twenty-fifth minute, went deeper in arrears when Corby increased the lead for Middlesex six minutes before the interval. Imtiaz hit a post *20 minutes into the second* half but was luckier five minutes later when Brookeman sent him through to score. Meakens scored the fourth goal from a free hit taken on the right, after which the Navy scored a consolation goal through Spinks.

In the top half of the draw, Hertfordshire struggled to beat Staffordshire, 4—2 after leading 2—0 at half-time. Mobbs, from a long corner, and Godwin, from open play, put Hertfordshire in front, but after the interval Greatholder scored two goals for Staffordshire. Godwin scored in the first half of extra time for Hertfordshire, who ended play with a gift goal in the second period when a shot by Mobbs was deflected into goal by a defender. Hertfordshire will now meet Buckinghamshire, the champions, in the quarter-final round.

East's 3—1 victory over Midlands raised them from the bottom rung of the ladder which they shared with West and Midlands. It is now possible for them to tie with North and share the territorial championship, Joyce Whitehead writes.

Janet Jurischka (Kent), scored first and her county team mate, Susan Williams substituting for the injured Valerie Robinson, shot the ball firmly into the net to give East a 2—0 lead by half time. Robyn Robertson (Hertfordshire) scored the third goal. Mary Flanagan (Warwickshire) scored for Midlands.

WALES (v Ireland on March 7 at Cardiff): S. Morrow (capt) (Penarth and S. Wales), W. Banks (Bucklay and N. Wales), J. Foston (Penarth and S. Wales), H. Green (Newtown and N. Wales), R. Jones (Newport and S. Wales), S. Morgan (Steel Company, Port Talbot and S. Wales), B. Pearce (Steel Company, Port Talbot and S. Wales), M. Pugh (Cwmtawe and S. Wales); M. Rainbow (Swansea and S. Wales); C. Thomas (Swansea and S. Wales), J. Williams (Penarth and S. Wales).

Badminton

# Miss Troke looks an outstanding prospect

By Richard Streeton

The fourth English national under-*21* badminton championships, which ended at Mansfield on Saturday night, were recognised as the most successful in the event's short history and their continuation is now certain. The two-day championships, sponsored by Friends' Provident, will remain restricted to the best players, to help keep them within manageable proportions. It has also been decided to retain the last Friday and Saturday in January as their permanent place in the calendar.

Standards this weekend were far higher than perviously. Most of the players in the semi-final stages helped England win under-23 away matches in Sweden by 6—3) and Denmark (8—3) earlier this month. England face a harder task against the senior Dutch team in Bristol next Thursday, but according to Ciro Siniglio an England selector, England's strength in depth at this level was envied by opposition officials on the Scandinavian tour.

Both defending champions, Stephen Baddeley (Sussex) and 16-year-old Helen Troke (Hampshire) kept their titles. Baddeley beat Andy Goode (Hertfordshire) 15—8, 15—12 in the men's final, keeping his head when he was in trouble and showing some superb touches at the net. Goode played some brilliant strokes but lacked *consistency.*

In the semi-final round the controversial backhand spin service was a decisive factor. Baddeley had the determination to overcome the problem after a shaky start against Gary Asquith (Essex); Nick Yates (Kent) lost heart against Goode's service and yielded disappointingly in the second set.

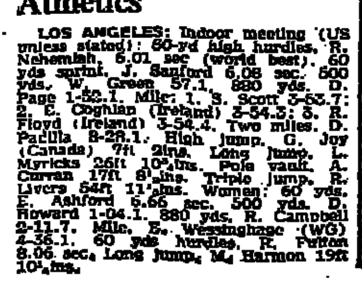
It is a daunting thought for Helen Troke's contemporaries that she will be eligible to play in these championships for another five years. With Sally Leadbeater and Gillian Clark unable to enter, Miss Troke's speed and strength were once again too much for her rivals. She swept through to the final having dropped only 17 points in three matches and then beat Sarah Leeves (Kent) 11—4, 11—6.

Miss Troke is clearly an excellent prospect. Both mentally and physically she is a remarkably complete player for her age. She uses the full court area and is especially strong from the backhand corner with her round the head strokes. Older watchers were reminded of Margaret Lockwood at the same stage of her development.

Miss Leeves had a good tournament overall, but some lengthy doubles commitments took their toll of her strength before the *singles final. She also had* a far harder path, eliminating Diane Simpson (Yorkshire), the No 2 seed, in the third round and beating Catherine Troke, Helen's 18-year-old sister, in the semi-final round with some strong hitting.

RESULTS: Men's singles: Semi-final round: S. J. Baddeley beat G. S. Asquith, 7—15, 15—7, 15—5; A. B. Goode beat N. Yates, 15—10, 15—2. Final: Baddeley beat Goode, 15—8, 15—12. Women's singles: Semi-final round: H. Troke beat M. A. Leeves, 11—1, 11—5; S. J. Leeves beat C. Troke, 11—6, 12—9. Final: H. Troke beat S. J. Leeves, 11—4, 11—6. Men's doubles: Final: Baddeley and Yates beat Asquith and Goode, 15—12, 2—15, 18—13. Women's doubles: Final: M. A. Leeves and S. J. Leeves beat Diane Simpson and L. M. Whitaker, 18—15, 15—4. Mixed doubles: Final: R. Outterside and Jill Benson beat Baddeley and Diane Simpson, 18—14, 15—11.

## Athletics



LOS ANGELES: Indoor meeting (US unless stated): 60-yd high hurdles, R. Nehemiah, 6.01 sec (world best). 60 yds sprint, J. Sanford 6.08 sec. 500 yds, W. Green 57.1. 880 yds, D. Page 1-52.1. Mile: 1, S. Scott 3-53.7; 2, E. Coghlan (Ireland) 3-54.3; 3, R. Floyd (Ireland) 3-54.4. Two miles, D. Padilla 8-28.1. High jump, G. Joy (Canada) 7ft 2ins. Long jump, L. Myricks 26ft 10¾ins. Pole vault, A. Curran 17ft 8¾ins. Triple jump, R. Livers 54ft 11¾ins. Women: 60 yds, E. Ashford 6.66 sec. 500 yds, D. Howard 1-04.1. 880 yds, R. Campbell 2-11.7. Mile, E. Wessinghage (WG) 4-36.1. 60 yds hurdles, R. Fulton 8.06 sec. Long jump, M. Harmon 19ft 10¼ins.

## Latest snow reports from Europe

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Piste | Conditions Off piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) — | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andermatt | 150 | 350 | Good | Crust | Good | Fine | -6 |
| Excellent snow on north slopes | | | | | | | |
| Avoriaz | 145 | 195 | Fair | Crust | Fair | Fine | -2 |
| More snow needed | | | | | | | |
| Isola 2000 | 20 | 40 | Worn | Crust | Poor | Fine | 7 |
| South-facing slopes unusable | | | | | | | |
| Seefeld | 125 | 195 | Good | Heavy | Good | Thaw | -1 |
| Slush on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Tignes | 200 | 280 | Good | Heavy | Good | — | -2 |
| Some worn, windswept patches | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report comes from another source:

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: Only one high level run complete, spring snow. Lower slopes: Very little snow, spring snow. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads clear. Snow level 2,700ft. Glenshee: Main runs: Very little snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas, wet snow. Vertical runs: 100ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000ft. Glencoe: Insufficient snow for skiing. Lecht: Main runs: Most runs complete, wet snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas, wet snow. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000ft.

## Cresta run

ST MORITZ: Brabazon Trophy. Final placings: 1, C. Nater (Switzerland) 5min 32.66sec; 2, M. Melcher (Switzerland) 5.33.15; 3, F. Gansser (Switzerland) 5.33.20. British placings: 7, P. Nuzum, 5.47.69; 8, W. Shipton, 5.47.90.

## Speed skating

DAVOS: Men's 1,000 metres: G. Boucher (Canada), 1 min 13.39 sec (world best). Sprint combination: Boucher, 148.785 points (world best).

## Bobsleigh

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO: World two-man championship: 1, East Germany I, 4min 54.27sec (combined times); 2, East Germany II, 4:56.08; Switzerland I, 4:56.32; 4, Switzerland II, 4:56.84; 5, Italy I, 4:59.30. Other results include: 12, Britain II (J. Woodall, P. Brugnani), 5:04.07; 14, Britain I (L. Malcolm, S. Watson), 5:05.01.

## Nordic skiing

RUHPOLDING, West Germany: Biathlon world championships: 10,000 metres: 1, F. Ullrich (E Germany), 34min 29.76sec; 2, P. Angerer (W Germany), 34:47.03; 3, E. Kvalfoss (Norway), 34:59.58; 4, M. Jung (E Germany), 35:22.65; 5, V. Alikin (USSR), 35:24.59; 6, A. Alabiev (USSR), 35:45.09.

## Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Winnipeg Jets 3, Toronto Maple Leafs 0; Pittsburgh Penguins 4, Washington Capitals 4; Philadelphia Flyers 3, St Louis Blues 2; Los Angeles Kings 4, Montreal Canadiens 1; Quebec Nordiques 5, New York Islanders 1; Buffalo Sabres 5, Hartford Whalers 3; Chicago Black Hawks 3, Calgary Flames 3; New York Rangers 7, Minnesota North Stars 5. Friday's games: Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Hartford Whalers 5; Edmonton Oilers 4, Chicago Black Hawks 2; Philadelphia Flyers 7, Colorado Rockies 4.

SPORT

Skiing

# Stenmark puts on his later than late show

From John Hennessy
St Anton, Feb 1

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, pulled off a stunning World Cup slalom victory even by his own remarkable standards here today. We have become accustomed to his coming from behind to win on the second run, but that seemed beyond even him today. He was only thirteenth fastest on the first run and, allowing for one disqualification, he still had to recover 11 places on the second. He did so with 0.12sec to spare over Phil Mahre, one of the American twins on the circuit.

The net result was that Stenmark acquired 25 more World Cup points to increase his total at the top to 200. Mahre similarly picked up 25 points, 20 from his second place today and five more for winning the combined of slalom and downhill. His total is now 168, 28 more than the third placed skier, Peter Müller, a downhill specialist who is out of action at the moment because of injury.

The first run in this Arlberg-Kandahar competition was unusually close and, for all his humble, even humiliating, position, Stenmark was only threequarters of a second behind Wolfram Ortner, a little-known Austrian, and two thirds of a second behind Mahre, now the favourite. Mahre, running fourth second time, made a small mistake (in much the same place where his brother, Steve, came to grief), but a time of 50.31sec seemed likely to hold up.

But Stenmark's intermediate time, 23.51sec, heralded another possible tour de force. He still had a half a second to make good but when the white-clad Swede is in full cry all things seem possible. He came roaring down the second half of the course in complete control at full throttle and seemed to hurl himself through the last few gates. The clock stopped at 49.52sec. The silent man from just this side of the arctic circle had spoken again in the most articulate way he can—with his skies.

Mahre takes away two treasured momentos, with strong British connexions. As the winner of the combined he was presented with the Arnold Lunn trophy, a gold medal offered by the three Arlberg-Kandahar clubs, and a diamond "K", a Kandahar club badge studded with diamonds, for a series of exceptional performances in the series.

The World Cup downhill is now developing into a fascinating two-horse race between Steve Podborski, of Canada, and Harti Weirather, of Austria. Three successive wins by Podborski in mid-season promised to place him on an unattainable peak, but Weirather has since returned to the attack and his victory yesterday, worth 25 points, brought him level with the Canadian on 105.

Podborski was third, which served no purpose at all. World Cup skiers can count only their five best results and Podborski had already totted up two thirds, each worth 15 points, in addition to his three wins. Both men are in the position of being able to add to their haul only by finishing first or second.

Konrad Bartelski, the lone British challenger, if that is not overstating his appearance in this company, had another disappointing run to finish 33rd. Afterwards he remarked that he had achieved more air time than his father, a reference to a lack of control, at the Kangaroo Jump in particular. His father, it needs to be added, is a former KLM pilot.

**SLALOM:** 1. I. Stenmark (Sweden), 1min 40.94sec (51.42 and 49.52); 2, P. Mahre (US), 1:41.06 (50.75 and 50.31); 3, J. Halsnes (Norway), 1:41.62 (50.91 and 50.71); 4, V. Andreev (USSR), 1:41.64 (51.76 and 49.88); 5, W. Ortner (Austria), 1:41.95 (50.65 and 51.30); 6, O. Soerli (Norway), 1:41.97 (51.06 and 50.91).

**DOWNHILL:** 1, H. Weirather (Austria), 1:59.67; 2, P. Wirnsberger (Austria), 1:59.73; 3, S. Podborski (Canada), 2:00.15; 4, G. Pfaffenbichler (Austria), 2:00.18; 5, S. Walcher (Austria), 2:00.30; 6, C. Cathomen (Switzerland), 2:00.80.

**WORLD CUP STANDINGS:** 1, Stenmark, 200pts; 2, Mahre, 168; 3, Mueller (Switzerland), 140; equal 4, Weirather and Podborski, 105 each; 6, Krizaj (Yugoslavia), 102.



Stenmark: had 0.12 seconds to spare after a stunning second run yesterday.

Snooker

# Champion speaks up for his challenger

By Sydney Friskin

In the world of professional snooker, where no quarter is usually asked nor given, there is still room for sportsmanship. Terry Griffiths, of Wales, defending his title against Alex Higgins in the Masters championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, earned the admiration of spectators for his sporting gesture during the 17-frame final at the Wembley Conference Centre yesterday.

Griffiths, leading by two frames to one, was 38—24 ahead in the fourth frame when Higgins was penalized by the referee, John Smythe, for what he thought was a foul stroke. The referee believed that Higgins, in attempting to hit a red, had struck the brown first, a judgment which was challenged immediately by Higgins. Griffiths intervened and the referee reversed his decision, declaring it a legitimate shot. It took some courage even on his part to admit this mistake and cancel the four points he had awarded to Griffiths.

Higgins, who was beaten by Griffiths in the final last year, was the star of the shooting gallery in the first frame, which he won 117—10 with a sparkling run on the colours. The fate of the second frame rested on the brown which was eventually potted by Griffiths who then capitalized on the remaining colours. Griffiths also took the third frame with a decisive run on the colours from the green to the pink.

There followed that dramatic fourth frame which enabled Higgins to square the match but how much Griffiths might have profited by the four points the referee had withdrawn, is difficult to tell. Luck favoured Higgins, who fluked a shot on the blue and needed only the pink to win the frame, which he did. The gods were with him and he went 4—2 ahead but a spirited fightback by Griffiths cut his lead which by the interval was stretched to 5—3.

Saturday's semi-final round matches were remarkable for recoveries which defied belief. Higgins beat the world champion, Cliff Thorburn, of Canada, 6—5, after trailing 1—5. Griffiths defeated Spencer by the same score after being 2—5 down. The feat of Higgins was probably more spectacular. With Thorburn leading 57—0 in the ninth frame, he made a clearance break of 85, won the 10th on the pink, and, helped by a fluke of luck, ran through the 11th frame with a break of 77. With all the colours on their correct spots, he despatched them one after another.

Griffiths' chances of survival looked bleak in the eight frame when, with 22 points to make up, only 25 were on the table. His position worsened when he needed two snookers to win the frame, but having achieved one of them he gratefully accepted the six points forfeited by Spencer who, on attempting to hit the brown, struck the pink. The Welshman cleared the table and won the next three frames in the early hours of yesterday morning.

**QUARTER-FINAL ROUND:** T. Griffiths (Wales) beat F. Davis (England) 5—2 (Griffiths first): 36—58, 93—17, 110—8, 25—70, 69—41, 70—1, 65—11.

**SEMI-FINAL ROUND:** A. Higgins (Northern Ireland) beat C. Thorburn (Canada) 6—5 (Higgins first): 37—79, 32—20, 34—100, 28—74, 42—69, 23—69, 71—30, 79—5, 85—57, 61—53, 83—35. Griffiths beat J. Spencer (England) 6—5 (Griffiths first): 33—64, 63—35, 76—34, 1—78, 17—104, 18—57, 37—68, 70—62, 57—13, 77—51, 63—31.

Tennis

# Moore finds his appetite for victory is satisfied

By Lewine Mair

Peter Moore of Surrey, who is 15 in April, yesterday became the youngest player to win a 16 and under Saab invitation tournament when he defeated Anton Lakatos 6—4, 4—6, 7—6 at Kelsey Kerridge sports centre, Cambridge. Moore is a small but wiry lad whose recent trip to the United States, when he was runner-up in the 14 and under Rolex tournament, has paid dividends.

He had gone to America under the impression that he would be a long way behind his contemporaries. It was when he realized that this was not the case that he began to compete with a new confidence. His appetite for the game has increased enormously and, indeed, the effort he pours into his play is almost enough to justify his repertoire of grunts and grimaces.

His strokes are at once solid and full of zip. He showed a deal of patience in most of the longer rallies yesterday and was commendably quick to pick himself up after some of Lakatos's more dashing bursts. Lakatos is two-handed on both wings and there was a time, at the start of the second set, when he made it look as if this was the only way to play. His timing was often superb and he was never more impressive than when dealing with the shorter balls. He was never in front in the final set but kept at his opponent to the end, ultimately bowing out 4—7 on the tie-break.

Amanda Brown was always in command in her first set against Julie Salmon but soon found herself trailing 1—5 in the second. Miss Brown, however, has a tremendous capacity for waking herself up when the need arises and, though she eventually lost that second set 4—6, raced home 6—1 in the third.

While Miss Salmon defeated the gifted 13-year-old, Joanne Louis in her semi-final, Miss Brown accounted for Shelley Walpole. Miss Walpole, a tall and beautifully groomed competitor, is as talented a pianist as she is a tennis player. She is finding it difficult to choose between the two and says, disarmingly, that she might well solve the problem by opting for "an ordinary job".

**BOYS:** Semi-final round: A. Lakatos (Middlesex) beat M. Bromfield (Kent), 6—4, 6—3; P. Moore (Surrey) beat J. Clunie (Devon), 6—3, 6—7, 6—1. Final: Moore beat Lakatos, 6—4, 4—6, 7—6.

**GIRLS:** Semi-final round: A. Brown (Norfolk) beat S. Walpole (Surrey), 6—1, 6—4; J. Salmon (Sussex) beat J. Louis (Devon), 6—2, 6—3. Final: Brown beat Salmon, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

# Noah founders in the face of Polish solidarity

Philadelphia, Feb 1.—Wojtek Fibak, of Poland, and Roscoe Tanner, of the United States, advanced to the final of the United States indoor tennis championships. Fibak lost the first in a best-of-five set semi-final to France's Yannick Noah, and then rallied to win 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Tanner, despite leg cramps in the fifth set, held on to beat Noah's fellow countryman, Thierry Tulasne, 7—6, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. The seventh-seeded Tanner needed all of his decade of experience and guile to defeat Tulasne, the 17-year-old French player, ranked 114th in the world. The 20-year-old Noah, discovered by the former American player, Arthur Ashe, was no match for Fibak, whom he had defeated in two previous meetings. In the first set, Noah broke Fibak's service for a 2—1 lead. The steady Polish player, however, retaliated in the sixth game to even the match.

Noah regained the edge in the seventh game and finally took the set in a 12-point ninth game when Fibak hit a backhand half volley over the baseline. Fibak took a quick lead in the second set, as he broke Noah's service in the first game. The Pole, his country's only professional athlete, evened the match by taking the second set in an eight-point game.

Fibak continued his comeback in the third set, breaking Noah's service in the second game. He passed Noah down the line to gain the advantage and won the game when Noah drove over the baseline. Fibak rallied from 15—40 to win the ninth game and the set.

He lost little time in taking charge of the fourth and final set, as he broke Noah in the first game, helped by two double faults by the Frenchman. Fibak broke service again in the third game when Noah hit a backhand lob over the baseline.

Fibak was asked why he worked a sixth day, since his countrymen had just won a five-day week. The polish player smiled broadly and replied: "I'm thinking of forming an independent union of tennis players."

Fibak said that Tanner might have a slight advantage because he played on Saturday afternoon and would get a little more rest than he, who played 2hr 39min in a night match. Fibak, in previous matches against Tanner has won just three out of nine.

**DOUBLES:** Semi-final round: M. Riessen and S. Stewart beat P. Fleming and A. Meyer, 7—5, 7—6; R Ramirez and B. Gottfried beat T. Moor and E. Teltscher, 6—4, 6—7, 7—5.

Squash rackets

# Awad discreetly leaves fireworks to Williams

By Rex Bellamy
Squash rackets Correspondent

Dean Williams, from Perth, Western Australia came within a point of confounding the world rankings before Gamal Awad (Egypt), three places higher, beat him 3—9, 8—10, 9—3, 10—9, 9—2 in the final of the Guernsey Open tournament, sponsored by John Player and Sons, at St Peterport yesterday. In the fourth game Williams led 5—0, saved a game ball at 7—8, but put a cross-court backhand drop in the tin when poised on matchpoint at 9—8.

This attractive, hotly contested and thrilling final lasted 70 minutes. In addition to the drama of the fourth game — and indeed the second, in which Williams needed four game balls — there was further evidence of its nature in two broken balls and the fact that four times Awad flung himself headlong and sprawled in a heap (on the last occasion he got up fast enough to race across the court and keep the rally going).

There was much violent hitting, most of it by Williams, but both men were consistently constructive in spite of the fierce pace they maintained.

Williams continually glared or grinned at Awad, made asides about this and that, and exuded the combative virility and weight of will we used to associate with John Newcombe's tennis. Even the inexhaustibly fast and springy Awad had to leave the fireworks to Williams and concentrate on foxy, discreetly disciplined squash—and his ability to run down almost anything except a dead nick.

After a subdued and sometimes erratic start Awad played himself into relentlessly good form and, in a series of long rallies, gradually eroded the energies Williams spent so freely. Williams needed a breather in the third game and was done for after another blazing assault in the fourth had so narrowly failed. He had little running left in him but saved a matchpoint with one of the most astonishing long-distance "gets" of the match.

In the semi-final round Williams beat Steven Bowditch 9—3, 10—8, 6—9, 9—3 after a tempestuous display of versatile shot-making by two Australians whose obvious "killer instinct" was tempered by hints that they would enjoy the beer almost as much as the battle. Awad, particularly severe on the backhand, had a 9—2, 9—1, 9—2 win over Glen Brumby.

Racing

## Cheltenham results

1.0: 1. King Ba Ba (100-30 fav); 2. Golden River (4-1); 3. Laursensun (9-1). 24 ran. NR: Dalham.
1.30: 1. Bueche Giorod (5-6 fav); 2. Doubly Royal (11-2); 3. Gandy VI (6-1). 6 ran.
2.5: 1. Little Owl (8-11 fav); 2. Lesley Ann (16-1); 3. Tarbank (11-2). 6 ran.
2.40: 1. Midnight Court (9-2); 2. Freight Forwarder (8-11 fav); 3. Lustful Lady (12-1). 5 ran. NR: Connaught Ranger.
3.15: 1. Pillager (7-1); 2. Greenways (7-1); 3. Acrow Lad (7-1). Fixed Price 9-2 fav. 10 ran.
3.45: Abandoned because of fog.

## Windsor

1.45: 1. Twelfth Night (10-1); 2. Oscar Wilde (7-2 fav); 3. Broken Flight (8-1). 22 ran.
2.15: 1. Money Talks (5-1); 2. Socks (12-1); 3. Dutchman (12-1). Queen of the Bogs 11-4 fav. 8 ran. NR: Rodman.
2.45: 1. Jugador (9-2); 2. Shell Burst (11-4 fav); 3. The Goldstone (20-1). 18 ran.
3.15: 1. Lewis Homes (4-1); 2. Royal Charley (evens fav); 3. Abo (8-1). 7 ran.
3.45: 1. Foolish Hero (16-1); 2. Saint Taffy (15-2); 3. Tom's Little Al (8-1). Prayukta 1-3 fav. 10 ran. NR: Tarzan.
4.15: 1. Ra Tapu (9-1); 2. Tramples (10-1); 3. Skat (5-1). Tuthill Bond 11-4 fav. 22 ran.

## Ayr

1.45: 1. High Oliver (11-4); 2. Peaty Sandy (5-2 fav); 3. Thirty Miles (8-1). 8 ran.
2.15: 1. Bodelle (5-1); 2. Splendid Again (13-1); 3. Chennel Lane (9-1). Benowen 15-8 fav. 9 ran.
2.45: 1. Wayward Lad (9-4); 2. Royal Dipper (10-11 fav); 3. Gorgeous Gertie (50-1). 8 ran.
3.15: 1. Rambling Jack (5-1); 2. Carrow Boy (7-4 fav); 3. Only Money (10-1). 6 ran.
3.45: 1. Tappy Lappy (9-1); 2. Ellen Mavourneen (12-1); 3. Heathen King (9-1). Ma Maison evens fav. 10 ran.
4.15: 1. Snow Blessed (5-1); 2. Noddy's Ryde (9-1); 3. Go-It-Alone (14-1). Governor's Camp 10-11 fav. 14 ran.

# Contenders flex muscles for the main event

By Michael Seely

Cheltenham seems just around the corner after Saturday's exciting events. The best class Gold Cup since Captain Christy destroyed The Dikler in 1974 could well take place on March 19, provided that the leading contenders remain sound. Little Owl confirmed his well being with another effortless victory in the Tote Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham. Jim Wilson, Little Owl's joint owner and jockey, said that the gelding would miss next Saturday's Freshfields Holiday Handicap at Sandown Park as he had now had two races in eight days.

Midnight Court's 12-lengths successful reappearance in the Tote Treble Hurdle delighted Fred Winter. "They say he didn't beat much, but it was just what he needed. Midnight Court is fine this morning. Another hurdle race and then a conditions chase will be his programme before Cheltenham". Winter is a marvellous trainer. Although Connaught Ranger was an absentee, it was still a fine performance for Midnight Court to have beaten Freight Forwarder so convincingly after such a lengthy absence from the track. Midnight Court's dazzling victory in the 1978 Gold Cup was proof enough of his outstanding ability at jumping fences. Another hurdle race will help to make him fitter without putting too much strain on the 10-year-old's tendons before he is fully wound up.

Over in Ireland Jack of Trumps also pleased Eddie O'Grady with a fine run in the Kilternan Steeplechase at Leopardstown. Jack of Trumps was beaten two and a half lengths by Straight Row, conceding the winner 25lb. "But for being badly hampered, four fences from home, Jack of Trumps might have won," the trainer said. This tough and genuine character has certainly been in the wars recently. He was found to be suffering from a blood disorder after disappointing in the Irish Cesarewitch.

An injection on the side of his neck resulted in the forming of an abscess the size of a cricket-ball. And after the lancing of the abscess a reaction set in. However, Saturday's race proved that Jack of Trumps is returning to his peak, and is ready for a tilt against Silver Buck in the Compton Steeplechase at Newbury on Saturday week.

A possible future winner of the Gold Cup was seen at Ayr when Wayward Lad slammed Royal Dipper by 15 lengths in the West of Scotland Pattern Steeplechase. Michael Dickinson's gloomy prognostication that Royal Dipper would be too experienced proved singularly ill-founded. Racing down the back straight, Wayward Lad had to be steadied after every fence, so quickly was he jumping. Tommy Carmody set the second favourite alight at the third from home, and from then on the race became a procession. To be fair, Royal Dipper may have had enough racing for the time being, but it was still a brilliant performance by the winner.

"His jumping is improving all the time", Carmody said, "and I let people see just how good he is". Dickinson said that Wayward Lad would miss the Reynoldstown Steeplechase at Ascot. Either the Greenhall Whitley Handicap or the Timeform Steeplechase at Haydock Park on March 7 will be Wayward Lad's last race before the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham. Even with his penalty, Wayward Lad has only been set to carry 9st 13lb in the handicap.

At Doncaster, David Morley achieved one of the most important successes of his training career when Bob Davies forced Tragus home to a narrow victory over Cabar Feidh in the William Hill Yorkshire steeplechase. In the Mansion House Handicap, Beacon Light had his most significant win as a steeplechaser when beating Rathgorman and Night Nurse.

The Brewers' hurdle went to the Michael Easterby-trained Apple Wine, who had too much finishing speed for Hopeful Shot, and too much courage for Home Ground, who looked all over the winner early in the straight.

Jenny Pitman decided after Bueche Giorod's 10 lengths victory in the Tote Jackpot steeplechase at Cheltenham that Grace Bielby's much improved steeplechaser would now be aimed at the Grand National and not at the Topham Trophy. This afternoon at Leicester another of Mrs Pitman's three Grand National entries, Lord Gulliver, has another penalised runner, Shermoon, to overcome in The Trial Handicap Steeplechase.

Morley's easy Folkestone winner, Mountain Man, may have the most to fear from High Old Time and Gowanloch in the Golden Miller Pattern Hurdle. And finally, that maddening but able character, Major Thompson, is worth just one more chance in the Uppingham Steeplechase.

English triumph in France: English challengers got off to a splendid start at the opening meeting at Cagnes-sur-Mer yesterday when William Hastings-Bass's Fish Eagle won the Prix des Camelias and his other runner, Mrs Hubbard, deadheated for first place with Affair in Paris in the Prix Firouzan. John Reid rode both.

## New Scottish course?

Scotland may have another racecourse in just over two years time at Aberdeen. William Russell, the deputy town clerk, confirmed that the £5m Countesswells Country Club have a racecourse included in the plans.

## Doncaster

1.50: 1. Solar Emperor (7-4 fav); 2. Gay Troop (11-1); 3. My Reppin (10-1). 17 ran.
2.0: 1. Beacon Light (13-8 fav); 2. Rathgorman (15-8); 3. Night Nurse (5-2). 4 ran.
2.30: 1. Tragus (6-1); 2. Cabar Feidh (4-1 fav); 3. Ballet Lord (12-1). 10 ran.
3.0: 1. Apple Wine (8-1); 2. Hopeful Shot (6-4 fav); 3. Home Ground (12-1). 10 ran.
3.30: 1. Political Pop (15-8 jt fav); 2. Cisto (9-2); 3. Pennine Derek (9-1). Sealnablath other 15-8 jt fav. 8 ran.
4.0: 1. Sir Titus (5-1); 2. Sea Image (100-30 jt fav); 3. Newgate (9-2). Killer Shark other 100-30 jt fav. 8 ran. NR: Prince of Bermuda.

**STATE OF GOING** (official): Leicester: Chase course good, hurdles course good to soft. Plumpton: Soft.

## Tracing a small figure

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb 1.—Tracey Wainman, aged 13, became the youngest skater to win the Canadian figure skating championship when she took the title on Friday. The 4ft 11in youngster, who weighs only 4st 8lb, will be one of Canada's nine representatives in the world championships in Hartford, Connecticut, starting on March 3.—Reuter.

## Twin outsprints twin

Beppu, Feb 1.—Shigeru Soh, of Japan, outsprinted his twin brother, Takeshi Soh, in the last 200 metres to win the Beppu-Oita Mainichi annual international marathon here in 2hr 11min 30sec. Ian Ray, of Britain, was eighth in 2hr 19min 58sec.—Agence France-Presse.

## Leicester programme

**1.0 LEICESTERSHIRE CHASE** (Div I: Maiden hunters: Amateurs: £555: 3m)
[illegible]

**1.30 SOMERBY HURDLE** (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m)
[illegible]

**2.0 GOLDEN MILLER HURDLE** (£2,352: 2m)
[illegible]

**2.30 TRIAL CHASE** (Handicap: £2,248: 3m)
[illegible]

**3.0 UPPINGHAM CHASE** (£1,251: 2m)
[illegible]

**3.30 LEICESTER CHASE** (Div II: Maiden hunters: Amateurs: £553: 3m)
[illegible]

**4.0 SOMERBY HURDLE** (Div II: 4-y-o novices: [illegible])
[illegible]

* Doubtful runner

## Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 Master Straight. 1.30 Wings Ground. 2.0 Mountain Man. 2.30 Sheraton. 3.0 Glenhawk. 3.30 Lord Dawson. 4.0 Fearless Seal.

## Plumpton programme

**1.45 HICKSTEAD HURDLE** (Div I: novices: £552: 3m)
[illegible]

**2.15 "CLAPPER" CHASE** (Hunters: £851: 3m 1f)
[illegible]

**2.45 I. G. INDEX CHASE** (Handicap: £1,570: 2m 3f 50yd)
[illegible]

**3.15 SOLARAMIC HURDLE** (Selling: £798: 2m)
[illegible]

**3.45 SHEEKEYS CHASE** (Maidens: £1,058: 2m)
[illegible]

**4.15 HICKSTEAD HURDLE** (Div II: novices: £552: 3m)
[illegible]

* Doubtful runner

## Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Revolver. 2.15 Coolishall. 2.45 Keengaddy. 3.15 Master Thief. 3.45 King's Champion. 4.15 Primside.

Law Report January 30 1981

Court of Appeal

# Occupier's duty of care to firemen

**Hartley v British Railways Board**

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Dame Elizabeth Lane

[Judgments delivered January 28]

The Court of Appeal held that an occupier owes a duty of care to firemen fighting a fire on his premises not to expose them to unnecessary risks, even though such risks might have to be taken by them on other occasions.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Mr Leslie Kenneth Hartley, a fire officer, against the dismissal by Mr Justice Caulfield of his claim for damages for personal injuries suffered while fighting a fire at a railway station in Fazakerley, Merseyside. They held that the defendants, British Railways Board, were in breach of the duty of care they owed to him, as their servant had negligently caused the fire and exposed Mr Hartley to extra and unnecessary risk. Mr Hartley was awarded agreed damages of £6,250. Leave to appeal was refused.

Mr B. A. Hytner, QC, and Mr J. J. Rowe for Mr Hartley; Mr R. J. D. Livesey for the board.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the station was manned by a single servant of the board—on the day of the fire it was a Mr Henderson. The building was a typical single-storey suburban railway station built during the last century, and in one of the rooms there was a coal-burning stove with doors. At 8.20 pm one day Mr Henderson, without informing his employers, improperly left the station, locking the doors and leaving the stove alight with its doors open. A live coal fell from the stove, missed the surrounding concrete plinth, and set fire to the wooden floor and then the entire building.

When firemen arrived they were told by the board's office at Liverpool that the station was manned. The officer in charge, thus suspecting that Mr Henderson was somewhere inside the building, instructed Mr Hartley to go up into the roof space to search. He was badly injured when he was struck by falling debris and fell 15 feet through a plaster ceiling to the floor below.

Mr Justice Caulfield made three findings which were challenged by Mr Hartley: (1) that he had not proved that the fire was negligently started; (2) that the board did not owe any duty of care to him because he was a fire officer; and (3) that on the assumption that he was wrong on (1) and (2), any negligence was not the cause of Mr Hartley's injuries.

The fact that a coal fell on to the wooden floor in spite of the concrete plinth was prima facie evidence of negligence. The fire would not have started had the stove doors been shut when the station was unoccupied. The obvious explanation was that the stove was left stoked too high, with its doors open and unattended. The judge was wrong to have found no negligence by Mr Henderson.

Did the board owe a duty to Mr Hartley? Mr Henderson was manning a station that had to be manned but went away without informing anyone. He should have appreciated the risks of fire and that when the brigade arrived they would reasonably believe that someone was inside the station. That was proved in Mr Hartley's favour.

But the board submitted that a fireman going to a fire accepted the ordinary risks that any fireman had to meet, and that although there was extra risk in going into roof space, nevertheless it was a risk that firemen had to accept from time to time.

Clearly there was a significant extra hazard when Mr Hartley went into the roof space to search for a missing person. If the board owed a duty to Mr Hartley to take reasonable care not to subject him to unnecessary risk, then they were in breach of that duty.

In *Sibbald v Sher* (*The Times*, February 1, 1980) the House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the widow of a Glasgow fireman, one of seven who had died in a warehouse fire, holding that the occupier of the premises owed him no duty of care. However, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, having said that the duty of care of an occupier towards firemen was unlikely to be the same as that owed to other workers, stated that "a fireman was a 'neighbour' of the occupier in the sense of Lord Atkin's famous dictum in *Donoghue v Stevenson* (1932 SC (HL) 31, 44) so that the occupier owed him some duty of care as, for instance, to warn firemen of an unexpected danger or trap of which he knew or ought to know".

It was the board's duty to take reasonable care not to expose Mr Hartley to unnecessary risk: the fact that it was a risk that he might have to take at some other time was neither here nor there. There was a breach of that duty. Mr Henderson had negligently caused the fire and negligently failed to tell his employers that the station was empty. Thus he subjected Mr Hartley to extra, unnecessary risk. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Dame Elizabeth Lane delivered concurring judgments.

The appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Manchester; Mr Evan Harding.

# Determining competence of prosecution witness

**Regina v Yacoob**

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Thompson and Mr Justice Bush

[Judgment delivered January 29]

The appropriate time for raising and determining the issue of competence and compellability of a prosecution witness is the beginning of a trial, the Court of Appeal stated when giving a reserved judgment on an appeal against conviction for conspiracy.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal by David Shik Yacoob, who was convicted at Preston Crown Court (Judge Dewhurst) on three counts of conspiracy to rob shops and a garage proprietor, and was sentenced to 4½ years' imprisonment.

Mr Roger Hedgeland (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant; Mr Paul Reid for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that an intended witness for the prosecution was a woman named Doris Clegg, who was married to the appellant in 1971, regarded herself as his wife and called herself Mrs Yacoob. The appellant submitted that she was neither competent nor compellable as a prosecution witness.

She had been a party to many marriage ceremonies and certificates of marriage and divorce and nullity decrees had been produced. A marriage in 1955 was dissolved in 1964. In 1965 she married Tai Hing Lee, who, presumably unknown to her, was already married, and that marriage was annulled in 1970. In the meantime, in 1968, she married Vali Derbar, whom she had not seen since the date of that marriage, and in 1969 she married Ibrahim Valli Chokhandiwala.

The judge ruled that the presumption of validity of the 1971 marriage was displaced by production of the 1968 certificate and that the burden lay on the defence to prove her incompetence, and she gave evidence about the conspiracies.

A ground of appeal was that the burden lay on the Crown to show that the marriage to the appellant was void.

The beginning of a trial was obviously the appropriate time for the issue of the competence and compellability of a prosecution witness to be raised and determined. Whether the issue could be properly considered in the absence of oral evidence from at least the witness whose competence was challenged depended on the circumstances affecting that person.

While Doris Clegg should have been called to give evidence about her marriages—she was undoubtedly a competent witness for that purpose—so that the appellant's counsel could have had the opportunity of cross-examining her, their Lordships were not persuaded that, whatever she might have said would have added anything of significance to what was revealed in the depositions and exhibits.

As to the burden of proof once the issue of the competence of a prosecution witness was raised, it was for the prosecution to prove that that person was competent to testify. *Cross on Evidence* (5th ed, 1979, p 75) stated: "Decisions as to which party bears the burden of establishing a fact constituting a condition precedent to the admissibility of an item of evidence belong to the law of evidence. However, there is very little authority on the subject, no doubt because, as a matter of common sense, the conditions of admissibility have to be established by those alleging that they exist."

That would be done if the trial judge was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt on admissible and sufficient evidence of competence. It followed that Judge Dewhurst was wrong in imposing a burden of proof on the defence. Nevertheless, that error would not have affected the various conclusions made by him leading to his decision that Doris Clegg was not the appellant's legal wife.

The judge was satisfied that when Doris Clegg married Derbar she had the capacity to, and did, enter into a valid marriage with him. Further, there being no evidence to the contrary, he presumed that that marriage was still subsisting at the time of the appellant's trial. That being so, she did not have the capacity to marry the appellant.

The judge having applied the proper and relevant law to the evidence at his disposal was fully entitled to find that Doris Clegg was not lawfully married to the appellant and that she was, accordingly, a competent and compellable witness.

Even if she should not have testified, the conviction would have been upheld in view of the evidence of the other essential prosecution witnesses.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Joseph A. Jones & Co, Lancaster.

## Latest wills

Mrs Ruby Agnes Smith, of Woking, Surrey, left estate valued at £220,574 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between The John Spedan Lewis Foundation, the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust and Musicians Benevolent Fund.

Lord Darnely of Gravesend, Kent, left estate valued at £220,552 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Burnett, Mr Arthur Alec Cecil, of Chiddingfold, Surrey .. £307,646
Cava, Mrs Rosa Maria, of Cardiff .. .. .. .. £336,930
Hall, Mrs Nancy Eileen, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire .. £161,076
Heelas, Mrs Ellie Marguerite Marigold, of Kingsbridge, Devon .. .. .. .. £243,041
Hatner, Mr Israel Lewis, of Watford, Hertfordshire .. £421,426
Laycock, Mr William Matthew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire .. .. .. .. £227,677
Miller, Mr Arthur, of Earley, Berkshire .. .. .. £125,165
Morris, Mr James Frederick, of Shrewsbury, company director .. £147,323
Rice-Evans, Mr James Alverstone Mackworth, of Crickhowell, Powys .. £170,219
Thompson, Mr Paul David, of Solihull, West Midlands, company director .. .. .. £270,145
Wales, Mr Gordon Creighton, of Wells, Somerset .. .. £319,093

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, February 1, 1956

### The wit of A. A. Milne

The death of Mr A. A. Milne, which occurred last night at the age of 74 at his home in Sussex after a long illness, marks the loss of a gifted and conspicuously successful playwright and of an essayist, novelist and writer of light verse of witty and whimsical accomplishment. His was very much a gift for light comedy. Yet the wit, good humour, the graceful ease of his plays, while for the most part they afforded only innocent pleasures and sustained a restricted range of illusion, were turned to genuine dramatic effect by his skill and resource in craftsmanship. What he attempted to do in the theatre he nearly always did uncommonly well, but it is for his nursery books that his name will be chiefly remembered. Pooh has become an international figure and stands out from countless animals of nursery literature as a classic. There must be in such a classic something that appeals to grown-ups, a quality that makes them wish to introduce the work to their children. The gentle philosophy, the pure nonsense, and the skill and grace of the writing which are to be found in the Pooh books provide this quality abundantly.

## The Massacre at Paris
Citizens', Glasgow

### Ned Chaillet

The faults in *The Massacre at Paris* are almost all Christopher Marlowe's, or the fault of the original corrupter of the text, perhaps the printer who put it into type. It might be worth asking why Philip Prowse chose to revive the ragged thing in what seems to be the first British production in centuries, but Mr Prowse, as usual, answers the question through his staging. Even the minor jottings of a great playwright are worth considering and Mr Prowse seems to have considered exactly why Marlowe bothered to jot. If ever a play was written with a purpose and not inspiration, *The Massacre* would seem to be it.

Whether Mr Prowe is right about Marlowe's purpose is arguable. The staging is nonetheless an ingenious and convincing suggestion. They are simulated Elizabethan actors who enter the stage from the stalls at the beginning of the performance, as if the audience were backstage, though the warm-up exercises of potentially rude tongue-twisters belong more to the present Elizabethan age than the first.

When the traverse curtain at the back of the Citizens' stage is pulled open, the real audience for the performance is revealed as the single spectator, Queen Elizabeth I, about to witness a loyal play violent in its attack on Roman Catholicism and vehement in its support for royalty in its struggle against Rome. The bloodletting, based on the Bartholomew's Day Massacre, could flood the stage and is instead hastily, often comically, executed by a handful of actors who are forced rapidly to change their costumes.

A beautiful design by Mr Prowse flows from the top of the stage past the proscenium into the audience and the small cast is multiplied by cheap dummies which serve as plentiful corpses. While the production is slavish in textual fidelity, the writing presumably being corrupt enough for the Citizens' tastes, the rough telling of the story of the Duke of Guise unexpectedly provides acting difficulties, not all of which are met. Robert Gwilym, as Guise, is more subtle playing his brothers. But Jill Spurrier, as male or female, queen or monk, is splendid.

Wise, comic and critical, and oddly intact, the production dispatches the play with mercy.

# A voice from the past in a man of today

To a teenaged record-collector in the early 1940s the name of Gerhard Hüsch was to be conjured with. He was an ideal Papageno in the complete *Zauberflöte* conducted by Beecham; when we looked for the song-cycles of Schubert and Schumann, we could only turn to the records by Husch and Hanns Udo Müller—and gladly we did so, for warmth, refinement and noble singing. Some enterprising cousins had a volume of songs by the Finnish composer Yrjo Kilpinen, and there, too, Gerhard Husch was the persuasive singer.

Our elders remembered with ecstasy the performances at Covent Garden in 1930 of *Die Fledermaus*, conducted by Bruno Walter, with a starry cast led by Lotte Lehmann, Elisabeth Schumann and as Dr Falke (the title part), Husch. Wagnerites spoke about a *Tannhäuser* at Bayreuth, conducted by Toscanini, in which Husch and Herbert Janssen alternated as Wolfram.

Today Hüsch is 80 years old, a sprightly, energetic veteran, brisk walker, spirited conversationalist, enthusiast for physical fitness, and much sought after as vocal coach and teacher in London, Munich (where he lives with his French-born wife, and her mother), and shortly in Paris as well. I sought him out, not only to congratulate him on the birthday—which I formally do here, on behalf of his many British admirers ("good till 120", as they say in Hungary)—but to learn more about those years, as singer and teacher which reference books do not mention.

Where was he during the Second World War? "I was commuting between Berlin and Munich, mostly on unheated trains in the middle of the night, during an air-raid with buildings burning in the big towns. My operatic work at the Berlin Staatsoper had been interrupted in 1935, when I had trouble with the Nazis who said I was not to appear at the opera. Fortunately Felix von Kraus's post as singing teacher in Munich fell vacant, and was given to me, so that I was busy. Then in 1937 Beecham wanted me as Papageno for his recording of *Die Zauberflöte*, and at the same time the Nazi Gauleiter of Berlin also commanded a performance of the same opera, and specified that I was to be the Papageno. So the Staatsoper took me back, and I sang there until September 1944 when Goebbels shut down all theatres. Thanks to my teaching post, I was not allowed to be drafted into the army."

When the war ended Hüsch had to face a denazification court. "Another singer was jealous of my Munich job, so he told the occupation forces I had been a prominent Nazi. It was easy for me to prove the contrary, but it took time, and I was a little disillusioned. So I accepted an invitation to sing and teach in Japan, the first European musician to work there since 1939.

"First I sang Wolfram, in German, while the rest of the cast sang in Japanese (it's a good language for singing). Then a Japanese bass, well-known as the Commendatore, wanted to appear as Leporello, so I sang Don Giovanni, again in German. My Leporello forgot his part, the new Commendatore was struck dumb with fear, and in the Cemetery Scene I had to sing all three vocal parts, but not in Japanese!

"When we came back to Germany from Japan, Mrs Hüsch persuaded me to give up singing while my voice was still good. I'm happy that I did so; I don't want people to think of Hüsch as a singer who went on singing when his voice was growing old."

Hüsch teaches singing as it was taught to him. "As a boy singer in Hanover, I often filled in at concerts; at one of them the singer I was replacing arrived after all, heard me and persuaded my father that I should study singing seriously. He took me to three teachers in Berlin: two said I would be on stage within a year, the third wanted me to study for three years before learning a role: I told my father this last teacher was money-grubbing; but that was the one my father trusted, and he was right.

"Hans Emge's father was the first *Postillon de Longjumeau* in Adolphe Adam's opera. He got the part because he also played the trumpet: more important for me, he was taught singing by an Italian from Padua. There you studied technique for three years before you learnt to sing with words. The vocal instrument must be able to do everything in vocalization before it is ready to think about words, and their place in singing.

"Today singers pay so much attention to the text, especially in the German *Lied*, that the voice as a musical instrument is placed second: that isn't singing. Also they're in such a hurry to earn big money that they take leading roles in large opera houses, and overstretch their vocal capacity, before they're ready. That's why there isn't a sizable generation of good young opera singers in Germany at present.

"I was taught all this, though I had to prove it for myself by making mistakes. For my first audition I went to Berlin, where I was fortunately turned down and sent home to Hanover. There they had just filled the vacancy I was applying for, so I made my debut in Osnabrück. After a year I was engaged in Hanover where one colleague teased me about my small voice. As a result I took to forcing top notes for easy effect, and it was seven years before I was cured of that ailment and learned to relax when singing high baritone music. Only then did I get a job in Berlin.

"All the same, I kept to the roles that didn't strain my voice. The Prologue in *Pagliacci* was too risky, so I stayed with Silvio, and didn't attempt Taddeo. I refused Rigoletto (though I recorded some of the part) because I knew that would lead to Amonasro, Iago and a quick vocal decline. When Siegfried Wagner booked both Janssen and me for the 1930 *Tannhäuser*, he offered me Amfortas instead, and I refused, knowing that Sachs would follow, too heavy for me, not to speak of Wotan.

"Mozart's Giovanni and Almaviva, and Papageno, were my parts, and Verdi's Luna, and other light German parts, in Lortzing, for example. From the first I was singing German *Lieder*: they should come before learning a role in opera. Opera-singers who take up *Lieder* afterwards don't sound at home. The frame is smaller, and must come naturally, not as a shrinking of limits."

Gerhard Husch is so genial a companion, so full of ardour in expounding his love of music, that the firmness of his views comes as a surprise. What he talks about he has experienced for himself, and he is all praise for his pupils. He taught for three years at the University of Indiana during the 1970s, and has mixed memories of that ambitous supermarket training-ground in a wilderness. "The pupils had talent", he admits. Were they his best? No, the Japanese, who had much natural gift for singing, an overpowering wish to master European music, which they loved and they were the hardest workers".

He is still working on a new scheme for training singers in Germany, and expanding his catchment in London and Paris. It was difficult to make him talk about his past as a singer: his abundant vitality is completely focused on today and, much more important, tomorrow. Happy birthday, dear Gerhard Husch—I mean your ninetieth, not only today's celebration.

**William Mann**


Photograph by Harry Kerr

## Books

# Words of the wise

Set a lexicographer to catch a *lexicographer*, for he knows his little ways, his difficulties, and his professional tricks of the trade. Robert Burchfield, chief editor of the Oxford dictionaries, has been doing fruitful research into the lexicographical idiosyncrasy of his great predecessor, Dictionary Johnson. He told a recent meeting of the Johnson Society about it.

Dictionaries may seem impersonal. In fact, inevitably they conceal personal experience, direct observation, and subjective choices. Dr Burchfield's work discovers Johnson's attitudes to slavery, to brewing terms, and to quotations from his own work in his *Dictionary*.

It is well known that Johnson acquired a young black slave called Francis, or Frank, Barber. The boy had been born a slave in Jamaica and had been brought to England in 1750 by his master, Colonel Richard Bathurst. He joined Johnson's household in 1752, after Tetty's death and at about the same time as the blind poetess Anna Williams, when he was only 10 years old. Frank became a symbol of Johnson's lifelong hatred of race prejudice and unfairness to other races. Dr Burchfield has been detecting the influence of Frank in Johnson's definitions of words to do with blackness and slavery in the *Dictionary*.

Compare the relative restraint of his definitions compared with those of Scott's revision (1764) of Nathan Bailey's dictionary, from which Johnson also drew heavily.

*Slave*: Dr Johnson: one mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.

Scott/Bailey: a perpetual servant, a drudge.

*Savage*: Dr Johnson: a man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Scott/Bailey: a wild Indian, or barbarian, having no fixed habitation, religion, law or policy.

Bailey included the contemptuous and well-established word *pickaninny*. It is not in Johnson's *Dictionary*. Dr Burchfield's hypothesis is that in the whole class of words to do with blackness and slavery Johnson's illustrative examples and his definitions are surprisingly neutral and unprejudiced.

He detects a significant change in Johnson's treatment of brewing terms. In the first edition of the *Dictionary* the terms of the brewing trade are predominantly drawn from and illustrated by examples from John Mortimer's *Manual of Husbandry* (1707) and from a small number of other standard works. Johnson had to rely on such works for information, and did so in a routinely systematic way. By 1772, however, he had been called on by Hester Thrale to help her with the managing of the Thrale's brewing business. It can hardly be coincidence that the definitions of some of the brewing terms were subtly improved in the fourth edition of the *Dictionary*, published the following year.

Compare the following:

1755 *gill*: a measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

1773 *gill*: repeated, but with the qualification "in the northern counties it is half a pint of liquid measure".

1755 *hogshead*: a measure of liquids containing 60 gallons.

1773 *hogshead*: a measure of liquids containing 63 gallons.

1755 *strike*: a bushel, a dry measure of capacity.

1773 *strike*: a bushel, a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Finally Dr Burchfield suggests that the six endearing amanuenses named by Boswell as working at one time or another with Johnson on the *Dictionary* in fact did a great deal more than just copy out quotations marked by Johnson, as has been supposed since Boswell. Johnsonian scholars may greatly underestimate the part they played in the *Dictionary*, especially the Englishman V. J. Peyton (who taught French), and Alexander Macbean who, according to Johnson, knew several languages but nothing of life. The amanuenses may have been responsible for some of the quotations wrongly attributed in the *Dictionary* to Johnson himself.

They collected 240,000 quotations altogether, of which 114,000 appear in Johnson's *Dictionary* of 1755. Mr F. D. Hayes, a former headmaster, has worked part-time for Dr Burchfield as an "amanuensis" for several years. He copies at a rate that would yield 50,000 quotations, if he worked 40 hours a week in a year of 50 weeks.

**Philip Howard**

## Present Laughter
Greenwich

### Ned Chaillet

Ego-proof acting parts are hard to come by, but who better to provide them than Noël Coward? Gary Essendine in *Present Laughter* is one of the most self-regarding parts ever written, a role largely immune to the twinkling little satellites of the other characters who are brought in for a joke, a scene or a harange. The last time I saw the play it starred Peter O'Toole, lately of the Old Vic, and it was just the sort of part to accommodate his present style and eccentric timing, his remote, amused interest in the proceedings.

Essendine is the spider who occasionally steps on the web where other characters are buzzing like trapped flies, fascinated and aggravated by Essendine's presence. Because the character is meant to be a star of romantic comedy, ruthless in the ways of sex, friendship, and love, it takes an actor who can exude vanity and self-absorption to play the role. Donald Sinden, too, knows how to exist for effect, how to concentrate entirely on his worries and take advantage of the adulation of friends and fans.

The problems that Coward provides are sticky enough to attract Essendine's attention for much of the play, even if his main instinct is to disregard the people in the problems. Essendine performs, with lovers ex-wife, secretary, and friends, and even acknowledges that he is performing. He uses histrionics to chase away the society girl who has seduced him, telling her: "I'm always acting, watching myself go by." When making love to the wife of a close friend, he quotes the sweet nothings from one of his roles.

Mr Sinden grasps the part more like an Irving than Coward, and the agonies of the third act, when he unravels the farcical complications with exasperation at the sexual intrigues, move him to suggest the postures of a theatrical print of Macready. He is outlandishly theatrical, arms thrown out in despair, and he is immensely watchable down to the quiver of his jowls.

Alan Strachan has arranged the actors around Mr Sinden with care and even the wild extravagances of the mad young playwright, played with sinister energy by Julian Fellowes, find their punch lines in the irritated responses of Mr Sinden. Gwen Watford brings an affectionate tolerance to the role of the secretary, but there is a slackness in the relationship with his ex-wife.

The fault is not in Dinah Sheridan's presence, but in the languor of her attitude. She often seems an audience rather than a force and varies between secretarial poise, wifely amusement, and motherly concern. But with the intensity of Mr Sinden's performance something more active is required.

There seem to be anticipations of a transfer into the West End in the glossy acting company provided and it would hardly be surprising. Peter Rice's handsome setting is as apt as the design for the company's last Coward transfer, *Private Lives*.

## Virginia
Theatre Royal, Haymarket

### Irving Wardle

"You could write her, anybody could", Edna O'Brien told an interviewer last week. "There could be 50 plays about her." I take this to mean that the ever increasing mountain of letters, diaries, and memoirs of the Bloomsbury Circle down to last week's addition from Frances Partridge is such that all an intending playwright need do is to take his pick.

It would be hard to think of two more different plays than Peter Luke's *Bloomsbury* (the West End's last tribute to the subject) and Miss O'Brien's *Virginia*; the first a Colefax roundup of the celebrities for uninformed spectators, the second an intimate portrait of Mrs Woolf for people who can snap up every glancing reference to Nessa, Clive, Lytton, and Buffles (a servant, it seems), and do not need to be told that she wrote books or operated a printing press.

How much of the text is O'Brien and how much subedited out of the heroine's indefatigable day-by-day self-observations, is beyond me to disentangle; but the shape of the piece unmistakably points to its authorship. It tells the story of a fragile, doom-haunted personality, briefly coming into flower under the warming rays of an illicit love affair.

Virginia Woolf's attachment to Mrs Harold Nicolson was evidently a delicious interlude in her sexless marriage, and it supplies one obviously stage-worthy episode in the uneventful chronicle of writing, publishing, and party going. But it does not earn the crucial position Miss O'Brien has given it in the cycle of incidents she has chosen.

The piece is written for three actors, with Nicholas Pennell doubling as the heroine's father and as Leonard Woolf. It opens prophetically with a drowning image, which one expects to see tracked to its source in the scenes that follow. But, instead, we get a high-speed tour of her childhood, vindictively characterizing her father as selfish and stingy; the escape with her sister to the freedom of Gordon Square where free life and free speech begin when Strachey gets away with mentioning semen in mixed company; her jealous fury at her sister's marriage, followed by her own stormy capitulation to the dogged, pipe-smoking Leonard. What has been established by this time is her loathing of sexual intercourse and her fear of returning madness. Nothing, in short, to prepare the way for her enraptured response to the masterful Mrs Nicolson.

All in all, it is not much of a homecoming for our best comic actress. Maggie Smith goes through the evening in a long drab skirt, bony hands dangling from the sleeves of a cardigan, never suggesting Virginia Woolf's obsession with good clothes. This costume does supply a blank canvas for the actress to fill; and Miss Smith achieves some amazing transformations—shedding and gaining years, switching between the submissive ingenue and the derisive critic, yanked on to a dance floor by an invisible partner for a humiliating scramble round the floor, and (reverting to what her London audiences will remember best) turning on that gravel voice for scathingly well-turned bitching: "Who was that elderly virgin Clive brought with stationary eyes like an oyster?"

This by no means exhausts the variety of the performance, which also touches moods of spontaneous fun, and reclusive bitterness, as where she conducts an imaginary interview with a journalist she has shown the door: "The subject of her writing was the little world of people like herself, a small class, a dying class."

But whatever its explorations, it always reverts to the central mood of unexplained anguish, unavoidably dictated by the text and extremely hard to take in the compressed phrase-making dialogue where every commonplace image ("proud as a peacock") obtrudes like a missing button on a dress suit.

Played in front of a labyrinth of tall gauze screens, suggesting a conservatory or a deserted museum, Robin Phillips's production adopts a convention of poised slow-motion which seems mainly designed to solve the play's double time scale; the sense of years and minutes both ticking away simultaneously. Nicholas Pennell's Leonard and Patricia Conolly's Mrs Nicolson are at once physically present, invisible, and images in a dream. The style is applied with a consistency that cannot be faulted; its drawback is that it adds to the bloodless lethargy of the occasion.

## Cinderella
Coliseum

### Stanley Sadie

There is a charming touch of the chic about Roger Butlin's set for Rossini's *Cinderella*: a round white structure which, facing one way, is Don Magnifico's living room and, facing the other, is a chamber in Don Ramiro's palace. Its coolness, its neatness, its wit and its sheer efficiency make it especially apt to this particular opera.

The set was originally designed for an English Music Theatre production, of which Colin Graham had charge; last year the production was taken over by the English National Opera, and it is one of their happiest. At Friday's revival, it was conducted by Stephen Barlow, who clearly is an unusually gifted Rossinian. The overture, after an unsure start, had real verve and plenty of tension, too; and the whole evening was distinguished by his alert, springy rhythms, his confident pacing and timing, his nice shaping of Rossini's crescendos, his precise control over articulation. There was tidy playing from the strings, and shapely woodwind solo work.

The sole newcomer to the cast was Thomas Hemsley, who offers a Don Magnifico more interesting than most, not just a traditional caricature of a testy old man, but a realistic impersonation with as much depth of character, especially in his cruel streak, as Rossini will allow. His gait on stage, his range of facial expression, his fussiness—not to mention his fruity singing or especially his command of the words (and when to sing them, when to half-speak them)—make this a happily polished reading.

Della Jones, in the title-role, was in dazzling form in the *fioriture*, with her scale passages as perfect and as even as a row of pearls. But too often in the recitative her intonation was liable to slip, marring what was a beautifully poised performance. Her Ramiro Graham Clark, is cleanly, incisively, loftily sung (he should remember this is the coliseum, not the Colosseum); a hint more of warmth in the voice, of shapely cantabile, would have been welcome. Alan Opie provides a resourcefully witty Dandini, especially in the second-act duet with Magnifico, though a more sharply defined voice might serve the music better. Geoffrey Chard is a sure Alidoro, and Meryl Drower and Shelagh Squires offer neat vignettes of two delightfully disagreeable ugly sisters.

## Belisario
Royal Academy of Music

### Hilary Finch

At La Fenice in 1836 it "conquered, enflamed, ravished the full auditorium"; by 1840 Donizetti's *Belisario* had conquered Europe. Three years after the opera rose from its late nineteenth-century ashes (Venice again, 1969), the Royal Academy tried it out at *Sadler's Wells*, was praised, albeit more moderately, by English critics, and has chosen it again, with the same producer, Dennis Maunder, for its own Jack Lyons theatre.

In a triptych of Triumph, Exile, and Death, Belisario, unjustly accused of treachery by his wife, is blinded, exiled, yet finally victorious and vindicated in death, the enemy conquered, his wife repentant and remorseful.

The shift away from conventional love interest to high heroics and family relationships throws the concerted numbers sharply into focus; on Thursday a strongly disciplined and bright-toned chorus gave admirable musical support and impetus to some dramatically weak moments, though the orchestra, conducted with spirit by Gordon Kember, as yet lacked sufficient discipline and assured ease.

Jared Salmon's steely, Italianate tenor nicely served the insidious treachery of Eutropio, while Geoffrey Dolton's Belisario, easeful and confident of voice and manner, lacked only a sharper edge of vocal colour to be truly memorable.

Whether glinting, knife-sharp in cold calculation, or gently lyrical in repentance, Gillian Macdonald's flexible and powerful soprano fleshed out the less-than-human Antonina, though she needs to move with greater freedom and confidence. Throughout her long, strenuous part, Jean Rigby, an exceptionally mature and well integrated mezzo-soprano, brought to the role of Irene a quite unforgettable and, on this occasion, unmatchable musical breadth and emotional depth.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Friday's later editions.

## Sinfonietta/Atherton
Festival Hall/Radio 3

### William Mann

Part two of the great Stravinsky Festival was at one time in terrible danger of not taking place, due to shortage of money, but on Friday it took off most gloriously. This half concentrates on the vocal music, and its first programme combined Stravinsky's bipartite tribute to St Mark's in Venice (the city where his bodily remains reside) with his ballet *Svadebka*, which we should properly call *The Wedding*, though it is most widely known as *Les noces*, perhaps because it was first performed in Paris.

Stravinsky laboured nine years over *The Wedding*, overtly his musical farewell to the land of his fathers, and the most intensely Russian of all his music. He knew that it must involve vocal soloists and chorus, and at first he accompanied them with full orchestra. He was in the throes of a creative metamorphosis; as he passed through it, the orchestra was dropped in favour of assorted keyboard instruments and percussion, eventually becoming the four pianos plus kitchen that you will hear if you go to the revival of the ballet currently at Covent Garden.

There were four more or less complete versions of *The Wedding*, and the inestimable revelation of Friday's concert (recorded by the BBC and broadcast last night) was that we heard the last three (the first was abandoned almost at once) in the course of one evening. It meant hard work for the London Sinfonietta Chorus, harder for the four vocal soloists, especially Felicity Palmer who, as the bride, dominate most of the music, her voice persistently clinging to the most awkward notes in a soprano's vocal compass, called the *passaggio*. She deserves some medal for valour, since her voice never faltered once, and the tone-colour was quite ideal throughout.

Hardest worked was the conductor of the festival, David Atherton, who had to learn the entire score of all three versions, which differ in small details as well as in orchestral constitution. He deserves a medal because each of the three performances was distinctively projected, and each kept the music on the tight, pulsating rein required. If there was a reservation to be made, it was only that the chorus sounded a little timid now and then.

Each of the three versions has its virtues: the first, with full orchestra, is the most colourful, the clarinets and the heavy brass illuminating particular moments, and their structural context, in thrilling fashion. In the second, the clatter of two Hungarian cymbaloms dominates the music: the blend with harmonium, piano (Stravinsky wanted a pianola, but found it impractical—Colin Matthews has transcribed the part for two ordinary pianos) and percussion suits the atmosphere best of all.

I, for one, am sorry that Stravinsky abandoned it two-thirds through, much as I love the definitive third version, and was confirmed in that love at the end of the evening—the *solemnn peal of church bells, on* pianos and crotales as well as bell, while the bridal couple retire to bed.

It was a pleasure also to hear the *Canticum Sacrum* again, serially dogmatic sometimes, but dedicated throughout to melodious line and hieratic solemnity (very Russian), likewise Stravinsky's most solicitous creative transcription of J. S. Bach's "Vom Himmel hoch" variations.


Igor Stravinsky . . . "in the throes of a creative metamorphosis"

## The World About Us
BBC 2

### Michael Church

Jeremy Marre's latest film on Third World music, shown in the *World About Us* slot, was as rivetingly strange as any of its predecessors. The images he brought back from South Africa two years ago remain vividly in my mind, and they will now be joined by images from Brazil: blindingly bright carnival costumes, flowers and perfumes scattered on the waters at dusk, an austerely *beautiful initiation ceremony*, dances in martial and mystical trances.

*If I remember the commentary* it will be with less admiration. It seemed initially a good idea to get a Latin American to do it: those blandly travelogish BBC voices are irritating at the best of times and quite insufferable when used to report on the miseries of the oppressed. This was a film about the resilience of the poor and the courage of their popular singers.

But the indentikit voice of Third World political rhetoric, hot from the pages of Paolo Freire and friends, has a hackle-raising quality of its own. It is not a matter of anger (of course it should be angry) *nor entirely a matter of* predictability: you can take local uniqueness into account and still discover the same systematic inhumanicies

The trouble with the identikit voice is that it is itself only selectively humane. We were shown a singer who had sold out to the international scene: the voice observed, without translating, "his lyrics mean nothing at all". The voice spoke scathingly of topless beaches and soft porn: the film's voluptuous close-ups of gyrating loins were of course an heroic political affirmation of cultural resistance. Heads we win. . . .

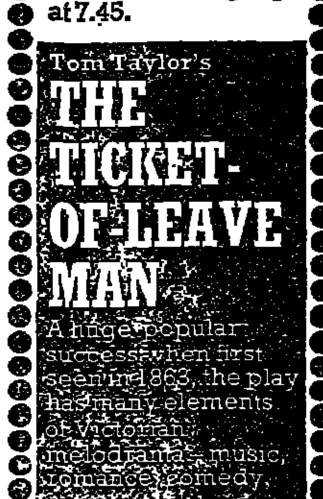
*The archetypal economic debate* which gets *Sense and Sensibility* off to such a cracking start was perfectly realized at the outset of Alexander Baron's deft dramatization (BBC 1). Amanda Boxer brought to the part of Fanny Dashwood a quiet, insidious, lethal quality for which Peter Gale, as her vacillating husband, provided an appropriate foil. One of the astutest things about this production is its pace: Jane's books may move swiftly but her characters would have moved through their day at *a pace very much* slower than our own.

The designs are good, the acting is excellent. The differences between Elinor and Marianne are nicely pointed up by the device of setting them on a swing, and Colonel Brandon, Mrs Jennings and Sir John Middleton embody respectively the requisite amounts of dignified sadness, garrulity, and bone-headed heartiness.

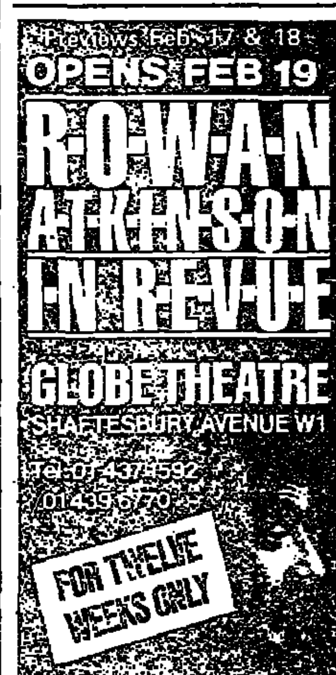
So far the only faults concern the infatuations. Yesterday the Edward Ferrars episode was too lightly sketched in, and next week's instalment quite fails to convey the supposedly devastating charms of Willoughby.









A SPECIAL REPORT

# KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS

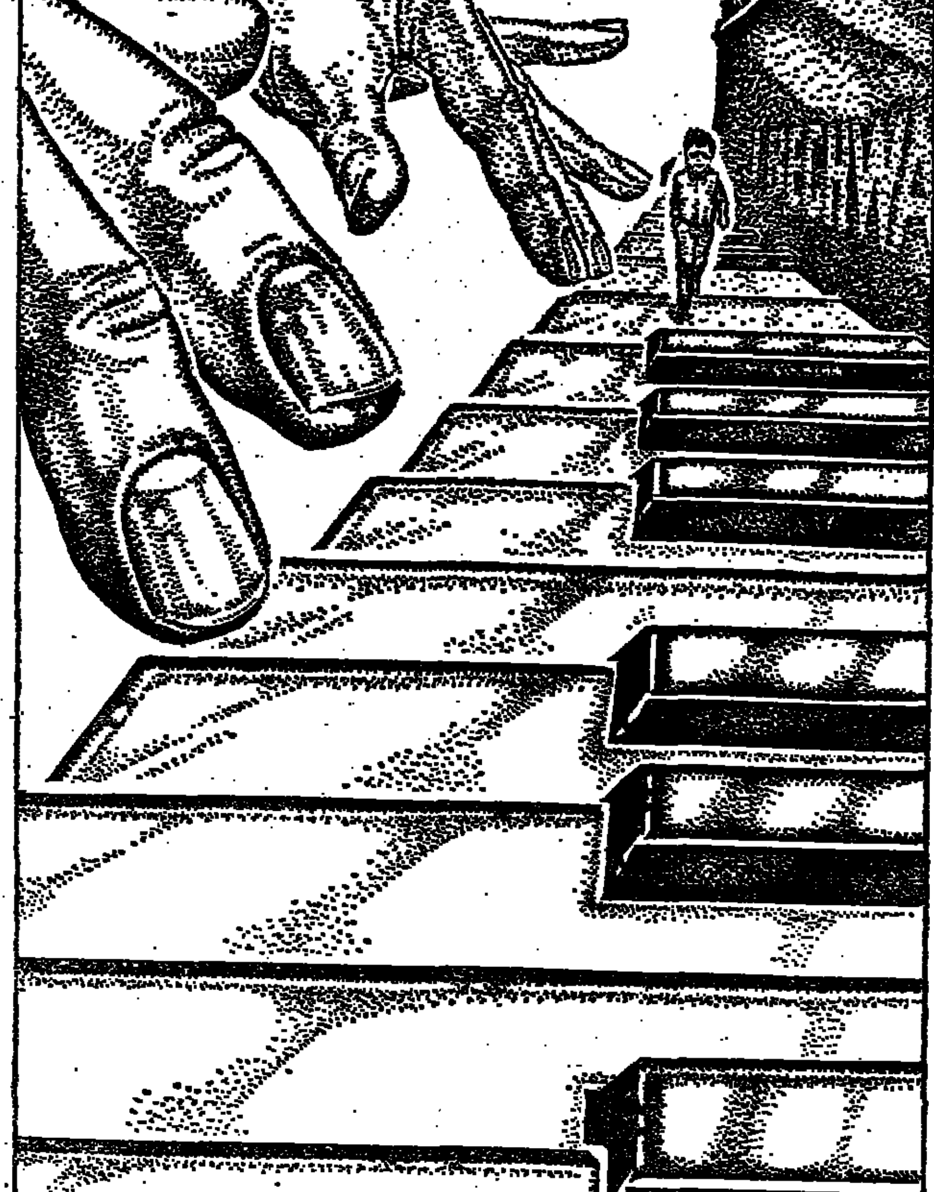
For two centuries and more the piano has been the great midwife of music, essential to the work not only of professional performers but also of conductors, scholars, composers and teachers. String players may be able to survive without gaining any skill on it—may have to, given the amount of time they must devote to their own instruments—but otherwise learning the piano must be the first step towards becoming a musician. It is heartening, therefore, that in the piano world there are so many signs of vigour, enthusiasm and growth.

This is especially remarkable at a time when, so it seems, no High Street is complete without its emporium stacked with monstrous electronic organs. Happily the piano retains its primacy, as it must do if we are to remain concerned with music and not with mere playing-by-numbers.

That is not to say, though, that there is no room for alternatives. Indeed, increasing numbers of people are discovering the attractions of the piano's ancestors, the clavichord, the harpsichord, the fortepiano and their relatives, all of which can be had in modestly - priced modern reproductions. And the real organ, the king of instruments, keeps its dedicated band of subjects in thrall.

If one wants evidence of the development of keyboard playing in Britain, then one need look no farther than to the statistics published by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, whose examinations are used by most teachers and budding musicians as a yardstick. There are no AB exams in "early" instruments—the implicit view is, rightly, that children should be started on the piano, then investigate historical keyboards later if they wish—and the population of young organists seems to stay fairly constant, but the numbers of entrants for the piano examination are increasing markedly.

To take just one example, the number entering for the most elementary exam, grade I, jumped from just under 25,000 in 1975 to nearly 39,000 in 1979, the last year for which figures are available. That is an increase of roughly 56 per cent in four years, something far different in scale from any change in the population during that time. And in the other lower grades the growth has been hardly less astonishing, suggesting an extraordinary rush to the keyboard among children roughly from eight to 13.



Gerry Greaves

Why should this have happened and, as all the signs indicate, be continuing? No doubt some of the rise must be due to those local authorities which have encouraged their young pianists, whether by making provision for lessons in school, by paying in part or in whole for private lessons, and generally by presenting music as a live, engaging subject.

It would be sad if any of this good work were to be lost. But if local government has to be less generous it is certain that the torch will continue to be carried forward by the profession of private teachers, among whom it is possible to detect a burgeoning of optimism and energy.

To some extent this is due to the emergence from the music colleges of a generation of young people dedicated to private teaching. One of the criticisms of the Gulbenkian report on music education, published four years ago, was that colleges tended to provide training for schoolteachers but not for those working at home; this is now beginning to change.

Moreover, the new, professional teacher is not afraid to charge a professional fee; nor are parents averse to paying more for teachers who show drive and have some understanding of how to guide children towards skill and enjoyment.

The rising standards in music teaching must also be attributed in part to the work of the professional associations, the Incorporated Society of Musicians and the European Piano Teachers' Association. The latter has been running for only three years but has already done much, through its journal and its meetings, to give teachers information and support. Rising standards here inevitably lead to rising standards among pupils: of those 39,000 who took grade I in 1979, more than 12 per cent passed with distinction, compared with less than 9 per cent in 1975.

It will be some years before those taking grade I in the late 1970s are knocking on the doors of the Royal Academy of Music, but even now there seems to be a constant gradual rise in the standards of applicants reaching the colleges. This in turn is reflected in the growing ranks of British keyboard artists of international standing.

For every Curzon or Lympany of the older generation there are a dozen outstanding pianists in their thirties and forties, and Britain can also boast some of the world's leading specialists in early keyboard instruments, like Christopher Hogwood and Trevor Pinnock, as well as the formidable organists who have always been its blessing.

Yet it would be wrong to suppose that a nation's

continued on facing page

## Cheap foreign imports challenge British piano makers

Cheaper imports from foreign manufacturers are increasingly challenging British piano makers in their home market. In the first nine months of 1980 imports took 51 per cent of sales in the United Kingdom. Most of these instruments are uprights from makers in Eastern Europe and countries like South Korea, Taiwan, China, Brazil and even the United States.

This import penetration comes at a time of falling demand. The British industry estimates that the market was down about 29 per cent in the first nine months of last year compared with the similar period in 1979. But during this time imports fell by only 10 per cent so that their share rose from 40 to 51 per cent.

British manufacturers say that pianos from such areas as Eastern Europe are being sold in Britain for little more than the cost of the raw materials used to produce them. While the retail price of the least expensive British upright is about £1,000 to £1,200, an imported piano can be bought for about £800 to £900.

The worries of British makers, who produce about 20,000 pianos a year, are shared by those elsewhere in Western Europe, and the industry in the European Economic Community has complained to the EEC Commission about competition from the Eastern block. The British and continental companies are particularly concerned about imports from East Germany and Poland, not only because of the difference in prices, but also because Western producers do not have compensating outlets in the East.

Complaints about East Germany must be put into perspective. Leipzig is the home of the famous firm of Blüthner. One leading British expert described the standard of lesser East German models as "quite fair", but he referred to the overall quality of pianos from South Korea, Taiwan and China as "scarcely adequate". Another specialist agreed that technically such instruments could be improved, but he thought that a buyer was not necessarily failing to get value for what he paid.

There is also concern about cheap American pianos coming into Britain. One sales director said that while allegations of cheap Mexican labour being employed had not been confirmed, there were grounds for suspecting American pianos were being dumped in Britain. Imported uprights from the United States were selling at £800 or £900.

Another anxiety is about the absence of country-of-origin markings on some imported pianos. This means that a South Korean product with a German-sounding name can be imported into Britain through Holland and there is nothing to tell a potential customer that he is not looking at a German model.

One complaint is that many pianos which are genuinely German come from East Germany, and a member of the public may imagine they are from the high-quality manufacturers in the Federal Republic. Some cheap imports carry the name of their country of origin, but the British are lobbying the Government to tighten identification.

Japanese imports do not involve the cheaper end of the market. The popularity of western music in Japan is now so great that the bulk of production is absorbed domestically. The demand for Yamahas in the United Kingdom is greater than the annual import figure of about 600 or 700.

While some months have shown an improvement in the market since the autumn, the British piano makers face a number of problems other than the threat of cheap imports. More than half British production normally goes for export and two-thirds of this to the rest of the EEC. West Germany has been the best overall market.

But the exchange rate is creating difficulties for sales in West Germany, and it has narrowed the traditional gap between the retail prices of German uprights and similar local pianos in the British market.

This suggests that competition may sharpen in the middle market at home and in Europe. One British manufacturer estimated that the effect of the exchange rate and normal price increases meant that their costs were 24 per cent higher than their competitors in France and Germany. If it were not for the high pound, there would be no problems at selling on the Continent.

Some Japanese uprights are several hundred pounds cheaper in the United Kingdom than similar British instruments, again partly as a result of the exchange rate.

There has been some rationalization of production in Britain. John Broadwood and Sons, which has made pianos since 1728 and whose instruments were admired by Clementi, Haydn, Beethoven and Chopin, now has its uprights made under licence by Kemble. Finding its works too small, Broadwood says that this arangement enables it to increase production levels and maintain quality.

It continues to make its own grands to order. Its instruments have never been produced for stock, and it says that demand has always outstripped production.

Two firms, Zender and Rogers, closed last year and their pianos are now produced under licence by Barratt and Robinson, which some years ago took over Challen.

There would be more secondhand pianos on the British market if fewer were not exported. Last year Britain sent 20,000 pianos abroad, but only 11,000 of these were new. The older instruments go to countries like France and Italy.

Some tastes change. The baby grand, which makes inferior music to a good upright, has gone out of fashion. Adults now seem less inhibited about taking up the piano again or even learning from scratch. The enthusiasm for taking examinations, however, shows no sign of abating, and sales suggest a strong fidelity to the piano. Pianists are not easily tempted by such gadgets as electronic organs.

**Denis Taylor**

## Nest of pipes that's a work of art . . .

Britain's market for pipe organs, once almost exclusively churches and concert halls, has widened over the years. Universities and schools are now among the builders' clients, and some instruments are bought for private music rooms.

This is one reason for a growth in demand. In their two volumes on *The Classical Organ in Britain*, published by Positif Press, John P. Rowntree and John F. Brennan point out that while 118 new organs with mechanical action were bought in the 19 years up to 1974, in the next four years 106 were supplied.

But it is fair to say that while the market has grown, clients have been buying smaller instruments than in the past. This partly reflects rising costs, particularly heavy in an industry which requires hand craftsmanship and scarce materials, such as seasoned hardwood, ivory and metal alloys.

Moreover, new sales account for only about one third of the workload. Renovation (in which an old organ is restored to its original state, including any imperfections it may have had) and rebuilding (when parts of the original are incorporated in a modernized one) are big business to some master builders.

The larger the organ, the more likely it is that the owner or congregation will have a sentimental attachment to it. Since a thorough rebuild may cost two thirds the price of a new instrument, the builder will often advise against spending money on an organ without real historic or musical value as uneconomic. One told me it could cost him £600 just to make a survey and estimate the cost of work required.

Many British firms belong to the Federation of Master Organ Builders, but some do not. A number have been in business for decades, but it tends to be a changing scene, with large firms buying up ailing concerns, and young men setting up their own companies.

Change has been accentuated by the requirements of churches with unconventional shapes, and of liturgy in the modern vernacular; there is also the taste for the classical revival sound. As one builder put it, the roast beef of nineteenth-century English organs has been replaced with instruments more suitable for playing Bach.

This evolution has encouraged imports from continental countries, but the head of a London firm said: "I think the import flow has eased up. We export quite a lot". He thought the introduction of the cinema organ had adversely affected British pipe organ manufacture between the wars.

Modern church organs face one hazard that those of former days did not—heating geared to energy saving. Systems which blast out warm air for a short period while worshippers are at their devotions, then switch off sharply, cause a good deal of condensation and damage to metalwork.

But in another way builders find life is now easier for them. Many old organs were placed in corners where they may have looked elegant but were difficult to play and the working parts were inaccessible to the craftsmen called in to carry out repairs.

Organists have more say in the placing now. As one has commented, it should always be remembered the organ is a musical instrument as well as a work of art.

**Patrick O'Leary**

## . . . and an organ that's almost automatic

There are those unkind enough to say an electronic organ is the ideal gift for a man who does not like music. To which retailers retort that £60m a year tinkling through the tills is a hit tune in anybody's chart. Unfortunately, that is the figure for sales in 1979, and indications are that the outcome for last year will be sharply lower—one estimate is £36m.

However, it is still a business which has come a long way in a short time, buoyed up by enthusiastic promotion. Anyone leafing through the magazines *Organ Player* and *Home Organist* will find test runs of the newest keyboards whose language rivals that of motoring correspondents. The similarity is enhanced by the knowledge that with more than 40 firms competing for an annual market of 25,000 electronic organs and related units, British production is outpaced by imports from Japan, America and Italy.

One instrument, I read, has "all in all, a nice set of automatics", while another is praised for its synthesizer and auto arpeggio section. In a third, "the accordion has a slight delay in build-up to simulate the slow attack of a reed".

The road-test analogy reached its peak with one new model, described as easier to drive than many organs now on sale. It is possible for the do-it-yourselfer to build an organ, although tinkering with anything electrical is not recommended for people who are not absolutely sure what they are doing.

But the basic appeal of the electronic organ is not its association with the car, not even the portable which will run off a battery. People buy one because they like the sound it makes; incidentally, if you have neighbours who do not like the sound, there are models fitted with earphones.

There is also the advantage of being able to make recognizable noises without years of practice. "You can play a little tune in about half an hour", a salesman said.

Mr L. S. Long, secretary of the Federation of Organ Clubs, said: "I know of people in their 80s who have started to learn, as well as the very young. The old idea of family entertainment where someone used to play the piano in the parlour has come back, but now everyone can join in".

It is believed there are about 350 electronic organ societies of one kind or other in Britain. Some are devoted to the preservation of cinema organs.

As with pipe organs, part of the appeal is the variety and volume of accompaniment that can be married to even a one-finger exercise. A manufacturer advertises a choice of gadgets which will add the effects of a cathedral choir or a big band at a touch.

Controversy still simmers over whether electronic organs are suitable for church music. A trade association spokesman assured me that church authorities were getting over the bias against them, while an organist asserted that churches which had electronic organs were rediscovering their bias against them.

Perhaps the last word should be given to the man who sold one to the Caldy Island monastery in Carmarthen Bay. This involved a five-mile voyage on the deck of a small ship, and on the island the journey continued in a trailer drawn by a farm tractor.

Such hard-sell may have been a case of needs must when the devil drives. The supplier was quoted as saying: "The monks wanted to replace their old single-manual organ which had given up the ghost".

**P. O'L.**

# Boom in antiques and reproductions

One feature of the early music boom of the past 15 years has been the enormous growth in the market for antique and reproduction keyboard instruments. Sadly, this has meant the passing of the days when you *could* pick up an eighteenth-century square piano for a song, but it has also brought into business a great variety of makers producing instruments of all kinds, from fine copies for professional players to fairly elementary kits that need only a modicum of skill to assemble.

The first thing to decide, obviously, is what kind of instrument you want. One of the most popular is the clavichord, readily available from many of the larger manufacturers in kits or finished form, and particularly easy to assemble, being a box-shaped instrument of simple construction and coffee-table size. The clavichord has a type of action all its own, with strings touched by "tangents", and this gives it a soft, clear sound that was especially admired by Bach. It is indeed, an enchanting instrument for much of his keyboard music, but not really for a great deal else, which is fine if you are happy playing preludes and fugues in pearly tones that sound perfectly at home in a small drawing room.

For greater versatility one must turn to the harpsichord and its two smaller cousins, the spinet and the virginal, all of which have plucked strings and are a little more complicated to build from kits. These are available for the handy person, but ordinary mortals might be better advised to go for the finished article, happily available in a variety of price ranges. One problem with these instruments, and also with the clavichord, is that they go out of tune more readily than does the piano, which may cause problems if you live in a remote area and do not feel able to tune your instrument yourself (though in fact this is not difficult in the case of small instruments).

The harpsichord was the standard domestic keyboard instrument throughout most of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and its repertory is vast, from Frescobaldi through Bach, Scarlatti and the French *clavecinistes* to Haydn. But it is quite possible to play most of this music also on the spinet, essentially a baby harpsichord, or on the virginal, an oblong cousin, despite the latter instrument's special association with Elizabethan English music. Moreover, these smaller instruments are not only generally cheaper but also more appropriate, in terms of size and sound quality, for smaller rooms.

One last group of instruments to be considered is the early piano family. Square pianos are still available at auction at £200-£300, but if you want an instrument that works you will have to spend very much more than that on restoration. Wing-shaped instruments of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, often referred to rather indiscriminately as "fortepianos", reach the sale rooms more rarely, though they can be had in modern reproductions, finished or for assembly at home.

At the other end of the market there are, of course, the fine period instruments that adorn the shops of specialist dealers: those interested in such things need no advice from me. But if your sights are set lower, and particularly if you are uncertain what kind of instrument might best suit your pocket, purposes and acoustics, it might be a good idea to leaf through the pages of the journal *Early Music*, where most of the leading manufacturers and dealers advertise, and to seek the help of a good music shop. A kit-built clavichord or an original spinet may not improve your playing, but at least the wrong notes will be more gracious.

**P. G.**

## Great midwife of music

*continued from facing page*

musical health depends solely on its output of musicians of this calibre, just as it is harmful to music students to feel that the career of an international soloist is their only possible fulfilment. We have just as much need of schoolteachers who can give a decent recital or lead hymn-singing with finesse.

We need church organists who can do more than stumble through a few chords. We need amateur musicians who can brighten their own lives and those of their neighbours. We need private teachers who see their work not as drudgery but as excitement and pleasure.

This is why all the signs of movement and growth in the domain of the keyboard are so inspiriting. It is not so much that they hold out the prospect of more and better practising musicians, but that they point to future generations who gain more from music, and therefore more from life.

**Paul Griffiths**

# Treasures on show

Instruments from several centuries can be seen, and sometimes heard, at several centres in Britain. But access to them varies, and it is advisable to check before visiting any museum, however public. You will then avoid my experience of calling in the Victoria and Albert to find the music section closed until late autumn for roof repairs.

A few treasures are on show in other parts of the museum, including a 1570 spinet believed to have belonged to the first Queen Elizabeth. Waiting in the wings, in need of extensive restoration, is an organ from Fonthill said to have been played by Mozart and young William Beckford. A tape of some of the earliest keyboard instruments is on sale at the Victoria and Albert, together with slides of them.

A 1612 harpsichord which belongs to the present Queen Elizabeth has now been lent to the Benton Fletcher collection at Fenton House, Hampstead, although it is away for an overhaul. The most modern item is a 1925 clavichord made in Haslemere by Arnold Dolmetsch.

One pleasing feature of this National Trust property is that genuine keyboard students can play many of the harpsichords and early pianos there, although they must book and pay a fee. It was to help students that Major George Benton Fletcher began buying old instruments between the wars.

Another collection with the emphasis on the practical is at Finchcocks, Goudhurst, Kent, where master classes, music workshops, and an annual children's week are held in summer in addition to concerts. It was formed largely by Derek Adlam, harpsicord player and builder, and Richard Burnett, professional pianist.

Mr Burnett began collecting old pianos in the 1960s because he was curious to know what it was like to play instruments of the kind used by the great classical composers. But exhibitions at Finchcocks, drawn from a store of nearly 100 items, include an eighteenth-century chamber organ, a spinet, harpsichords and a clavichord.

Pianos are prominent in the National Musical Museum at Brentford, founded by Mr Frank Holland. It also houses a variety of pianolas and other mechanical instruments which reproduce performances by virtuosos such as Paderewski and Rachmaninoff.

Going further into mechanicals, the Thursford collection near Fakenham, Norfolk, features fairground organs, but the keyboard comes into its own when a mighty Wurlitzer, from 1932, is played at summer concerts.

More classical strains are produced in occasional broadcasts of a 1602 chamber organ now in Carisbrooke Castle Museum on the Isle of Wight. It is traditionally associated with a third royal Elizabeth, a Stuart princess at the time of the Civil War.

The University of Edinburgh's Russell Collection is appropriately housed in St Cecilia's Hall. Its harpsichords, clavichords, fortepianos, spinets and chamber organs are on view, principally during the Edinburgh Festival.

One of the greatest rarities, a 1480 upright harpsichord, is held by the Royal College of Music, but access is very restricted. Because the instrument is so fragile a replica has been constructed for playing.

John Broadwood and Sons has a collection of its own products, including the standard Victorian square piano on which Sir Edward Elgar composed *The Dream of Gerontius*. Some are lent out for exhibitions occasionally.

**Patrick O'Leary**

# Consumers' guide to purchase and maintenance

## Pianos

### New

Prices for uprights range from about £800 for a Polish Legnica to more than £5,000 for a Steinway or Bechstein. For grands, from about £2,600 for an East German Zimmerman to nearly £23,000 for a Bösendorfer Imperial concert grand.

### Secondhand

"Approach buying a piano as you would a car," Mr Peter Roberts of The Piano House, in London, says. "Remember that it is a machine not a piece of furniture." Avoid wooden-frame pianos, which will not stay in tune, and straight-strung instruments, where the strings run parallel to each other, as opposed to overstrung ones, where the bass strings cross over the treble.

If buying from a piano shop you should expect that the piano has been reconditioned and you should be offered a guarantee. The Piano House prices are from £400 to £2,000 for an overstrung upright and from £800 to £10,000 for a grand.

Many piano shops have sales in January and at one or two other times in the year.

If in doubt about the quality of an instrument when buying privately, seek expert advice from a piano dealer or tuner. The fee for this is normally £7, as well as travelling costs.

### Hiring

The cost of hiring is based on the value of the instrument. At Morley's in south-east London, for example, the monthly rental is approximately 3 per cent of the value (for example £36 for a piano worth £1,200). After a year you can either return the instrument, or buy it, or buy another instrument of lesser or greater price. Three-quarters of the sum you have paid in rent will be deducted from the price.

### Reconditioning

With high labour costs the case for reconditioning an old piano has become more marginal. Morley's says that whereas 10 years ago reconditioned instruments accounted for 70 per cent of its sales, today the figures are 5 per cent for uprights and 15 per cent for grands. You have to decide whether your money might not be better spent on a new instrument.

Costs of reconditioning vary widely and you should shop around. Because of small overheads a person working on his own should be able to undercut a larger operation, but you need to be sure of his qualifications. The Piano Workshop in Hampstead quotes from £500 to £1,500 for an upright and up to £3,000 for a grand.

Mr Roberts of the Piano House breaks down the reconditioning process into: rebuilding of the action, £250 to £300 (upright), £300 to £500 (grand); repinning, £140; restringing, £250 (upright), £300 to £500 (grand); repolishing the case, £200 (upright), £350 (grand). Stripping the case, staining it and waxing it will cost between £100 and £150.

### Tuning

This should be done two or three times a year. The cost ranges from about £9 to nearly £14. By drying the atmosphere central heating can cause pianos to go out of tune. The obvious step is to turn down the thermostat or move the piano farther from the radiator.

A hygrometer, costing between £1.50 and £2, can be placed inside the instrument to measure humidity. Remedies against dryness extend from standing cartons of water within the instrument, through a hydroceel unit, which one soaks in the bath then hangs inside the piano (cost about £25), to an electronically-controlled machine with a damp chaser, humidifier and sensing unit (cost about £60).

New pianos, whose timber has been kiln dried and which use chemical rather than animal glues, should withstand central heating better than old instruments.

### Regulating

This involves reducing the slackness in the action and should be done every five to seven years. The job can be carried out at home and costs between £70 and £100.

### Advice on dealers

The Piano Advisory Service,
The Cloisters,
11 Salem Road,
London W2 4BU.
Tel.: 01-221 0990/10.

## Early keyboard instruments

### Harpsichords

For an antique prices range from £3,000 to £30,000. For reproductions Robert Goble of Oxford charges between £3,350 and £5,750 (two-manual concert model, 16ft stop, pedal operated) excluding VAT, and John Morley of London between £3,130 and £7,190 (two-manual "Kirkman" model). Prices (excluding VAT) at The Early Music Shop of Bradford and London range from about £1,500 to more than £5,600.

Tuning can be done by the owner much more easily than with a piano. Electronic tuning aids are available.

Restoration. Costing accurately is difficult but the range could be between £450 and £1,000.

Reproduction spinets range in price from about £1,500 to nearly £3,000, reproduction clavichords from about £950 to more than £2,000, reproduction virginals from about £1,100 to nearly £2,300. Morley's offers a fortepiano for £7,212. Early instrument kits can be bought from The Early Music Shop. Sample prices (excluding VAT) are from about £750 to £1,900 for harpsichords, about £1,000 for a fretted clavichord, £2,500 for a fortepiano and £635 for an Italian virginal.

## Organs

### Pipe

The Early Music Shop offers portative organ kits ranging from about £430 to £2,400 (excluding VAT). For the completed instruments, prices are between about £600 and £3,000.

Organs suitable for a church or large house vary from about £7,500 (one manual and pedals) to between £150,000 and £250,000. Advice on buying or restoring organs is available from two bodies, the first Anglican, the second Roman Catholic: Organs Advisory Committee (secretary: Donald Findlay), Council for Places of Worship, 83, London Wall, London EC2M 5NA. Organ Advisory Group (secretary: John Rowntree), The Cottage, 2 Burys Bank, Greenham Common North, Newbury, Berkshire.

### Electronic

Prices quoted by Yamaha, which is the biggest seller in Britain, cover the range of available instruments. They start at about £200 for a portable keyboard and rise to more than £50,000 for the GX1, a machine with three manuals and pedals which Yamaha describes as a "multiple synthesizer" rather than as an organ.

**Simon Scott Plummer**

Lord Chalfont

# The danger signals flash again in the Middle East

It was difficult, on a recent tour of the Middle East, to avoid crossing the distinctive tracks of Foreign Office ministers engaged on reconnaissance missions of various kinds. A set of much larger footprints marked the passage of Dr Henry Kissinger, conducting his own brand of steely-eyed diplomacy.

The problems of the area are never far from the centre of the stage, and there are now clear signs that the Palestinian issue is about to enter a critical and possibly decisive phase. The almost unanimous message of the Arab countries, transmitted persistently to their western visitors and more recently proclaimed unambiguously from the Islamic Conference at Taif in Saudi Arabia, is that a stable Middle East is possible only in the context of an acceptable solution to the Palestinian problem.

If the public pronouncements of the Arab leaders at Taif are to be believed, this seems to involve, among other things, the "liberation" of Jesusalem. It is therefore not too alarmist to suggest that dangerous times lie ahead.

It would be comforting to suppose that, faced with the possibility that an area of profound strategic importance might soon become once more a theatre of war, the West had evolved a common policy designed to protect its vital interests. It is, however, not the case. Disenchanted by the apparent intransigence of Mr Begin, the Carter administration, before it came to its inglorious and unlamented end, had begun to dismantle the structure of America's traditional support for Israel and for all practical purposes had abandoned the general direction of policy which began with such euphoria at Camp David.

President Reagan is unlikely to be quite so ready to abandon the Israeli cause, and if Mr Shimon Peres, with his more flexible and imaginative approach to the Palestinian problem, should succeed Mr Begin as Prime Minister of Israel in July, the way might still be open for some modified version of the Camp David formula.

Mr Peres favours the Jordanian option, in which King Husain would assume a leading and decisive role in the future of the West Bank. He understands the clear advantages which would accrue not only to Jordan and Israel but to the region as a whole from collaboration in the construction of roads, railways, ports and canals, and underlines the importance to the West of an area of prosperity and stability stretching from the Dead Sea to the Red Sea.

His attitude to Jerusalem postulates freedom of access to the holy places ("they can fly their flags on them if they want to") and a system of self-governing boroughs within the city. Some of the statements from the Islamic Conference suggests that King Husain might, however, be reluctant to assume the role proposed for him. He is a stronger and more confident leader than he was five years ago; he has an alliance with Iraq, one of the most resolutely anti-Zionist countries in the Middle East; he commands a powerful and loyal army; and he displays all the signs of a rugged and uncompromising independence.

Meanwhile the situation is further complicated by the fidgering presence in the wings of the western Europeans. It is a matter for some concern that the only important foreign policy initiative on which the countries of the EEC have so far been able to agree should be one so fraught with danger. It is, of course, entirely possible that the political and strategic implications of the Venice Declaration have been fully and rigorously analysed, but it is not a proposition upon which it would be prudent to bet a great deal of money.



King Husain and Mr Shimon Peres: favouring a Jordanian option on the future of the West Bank.

On the surface the declaration is reasonably pious and well-intentioned, except for its bland assumption that the Palestine Liberation Organization "will have to be associated with the negotiations". It is not immediately obvious why Israel should be expected to negotiate with an organization which is openly committed to its destruction. There is indeed something about the Venice Declaration which suggests a severe attack of the Lancaster House syndrome—a messianic conviction that if only "all the parties concerned" can be gathered around a table, the irreconcilable can be reconciled.

Furthermore, behind the Venice Declaration lies a fatal flaw in the contemporary approach of many western countries to international relations—an apparent belief that the formulation of theoretical solutions is an adequate substitute for the practical exercise of power.

After considering confidential position papers submitted by the principal member-states, the Nine have formulated a series of "options" covering Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, self-determination for Gaza and the West Bank, security guarantees and the status of Jerusalem. The basic requirement is Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem within two years, with security guaranteed by an international force under United Nations auspices.

The range of options for Jerusalem have one element in common—partition in one form or another. What is not clear is what the EEC would do if any or all of these options became part of an agreement imposed upon Israel (many of them would never be accepted voluntarily) and if Israel were subsequently threatened with attack. For it should never be forgotten that while Arab political concessions can easily be repudiated, Israeli territorial concessions can only be reversed by force.

The hidden assumption seems to be that the responsibility for guaranteeing any agreement *will be principally* that of the United States. References to the United Nations are unlikely to be taken very seriously and western Europe cannot guarantee its own security, much less that of Israel. If the "options" result in settlement, well and good; if not someone else will have to pick up the pieces. President Reagan, on the evidence of his past statements and the attitudes of his new State Department team, is unlikely to be enthusiastic about a European initiative which might conceivably produce a short-term solution but would almost certainly contain the seeds of ultimate disaster.

For there should be no doubt in the mind of any western leader that if Israel believes herself to be abandoned in the interests of western relations with the oil-producing countries, and under threat of attack from some of those countries, *there will be another war*. At the very least this might aggravate the already substantial shift in the balance of power in the area; it might even bring a Russian military presence to the eastern Mediterranean coast.

There is, however, an even worse contingency, which no one can afford to discount. It is that in any future Middle Eastern war the decisive factor might be the nuclear weapon. Pakistan's "Islamic Bomb" programme is now well advanced; Iraq has a French Osiris-type nuclear reactor and a supply of weapons grade plutonium.

The Iranian air attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation early in the Gulf war did little serious damage and most intelligence assessments indicate that Iraq might have a nuclear bomb in five years at most. Libya has made at least one recent approach to China in an attempt to acquire nuclear weapons and has also helped to finance the Pakistani programme.

What is more immediately significant is that few serious observers are now in any doubt that Israel already has a substantial stockpile of nuclear weapons and is acquiring missile systems capable of at least intermediate-range delivery. Furthermore, the Israelis, with a three-figure annual inflation rate, are no longer in the mood to spend a large proportion of their national resources maintaining extensive conventional defences.

It is right that the search for a fair and durable settlement in the Middle East should be at the top of the international agenda; but it would be appallingly dangerous to pursue any initiative which might reasonably be perceived by Israel as a threat to its security and eventually to its survival.





Peter Jay

# Memo to the Labour Party: prime ministers are chosen by the Queen

Who chooses the Prime Minister? This question has figured prominently in the debate within the Labour Party about the method of selecting its leader.

It is said, on the one hand, that the new system adopted at the Wembley special conference will give the trade union bosses, who are supposed to manipulate at will the 40 per cent of electoral weight given to the unions affiliated to the Labour Party, the power to select the Prime Minister and even to "recall", ie to dismiss, him. It is added that this is unconstitutional, undemocratic, dangerous, contemptuous of Parliament and grounds enough for right-thinking people to consider leaving the party and forming another.

It is countered, on the other hand, that the Labour Party has a right to select its leader in its own way, that the new system has been adopted in accordance with the party's constitution and, even, that it will strengthen democracy within the party. In the heat generated by this argument too little attention has been given to the facts of the British constitution and in consequence false assumptions are being made both by those who fear and by those who hope to see a Labour Prime Minister chosen by extra-parliamentary preference.

Prime Ministers are chosen by the Queen. In inviting a person to form her Government and so to become Prime Minister she is constrained alone by the duty to see that the country's government is carried on.

In consequence of the powers which the House of Commons has won over the centuries to control expenditure and to vote taxes and other essential acts of government the Queen's Government can only be carried on by someone who commands a majority in the Commons; and that is almost bound to be someone who is himself—or herself—a member of the Commons. Therefore in practice—though not in law—the Queen is constrained to choose her Prime Minister as someone in the Commons who commands the support of a majority there.

Frequently, there is only one such person at any given moment. Given the workings of the two-party system he or she is usually the leader of the MPs of whichever of the Conservative or Labour party has a majority in the Commons, although a wider choice can arise if neither has a majority or if the members from that party are indecisive in choosing a leader (note that before Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher almost every Conservative Prime Minister this century became Prime Minister first and party leader second).

Until very recently there was no such person as the Leader of the Labour Party. Until well after Harold Wilson was elected leader, the office to which he and all of his predecessors were elected was that of leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party; and, as such, the election by fellow MPs of a leader could be regarded as a convenience to the Queen in helping her to identify who, when Labour was in the majority, was likely to be able to carry on her Government successfully.

It was only thought to be a trivial act of simplification or vanity when the title was changed to Leader of the Labour Party. But the change of title naturally invited the argument that the Party, more widely defined, should have a hand in electing its own leader.

And so, perhaps, it should. Indeed, there is no obligation on it to choose a leader from the House of Commons or indeed to shun the category of peers, criminals, minors, lunatics and aliens who are ineligible for membership of the Commons.



Sir Harold Wilson: he was Prime Minister when the title changed from leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party to Leader of the Labour Party.

But—and this is the disregarded point—*none* of this remotely changes the British constitution nor the Queen's duties and prerogatives in appointing a Prime Minister. If Labour won an election under a leader who was nonetheless unable or unlikely to command a majority in the Commons, perhaps because he was not a member of it or simply because too few other MPs would support him, the Queen would be obliged to invite someone else to form a government.

That would be likely to be the person who had been—or would have been, had the practice continued—elected leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party under the old system. If, of course, the Labour MPs were willing to follow and support the party leader elected by the conference, no doubt he would be asked to be Prime Minister; but there again there would be no violation of constitutional theory or practice, since it would still be his backing in Parliament, and not his extra-parliamentary status, which was the necessary and sufficient condition of his appointment.

Even more absurd is the suggestion that the Labour Party conference, or the trade union bosses there at, could dismiss a Labour Prime Minister in office. They could, of course, elect a new leader of the Party; but, so what?

A Prime Minister in office must resign if and can be forced to resign only if he cannot carry on the Queen's Government. If he can command a majority in the Commons, no amount of knavery or what-have-you outside can displace him. Even if he loses his majority, he still has a right to call an election and, even then and even if he loses it, to meet the new Parliament before resigning.

What is more, even if enough Labour MPs deprive the Government of its majority in the Commons were minded to withdraw their support from the existing Labour Prime Minister because of what had happened at the Party conference (and that could have happened over policy or other questions at any time in the past), the Prime Minister would still have the options of advising the Queen to send for someone else (including the Conservative leader) or to dissolve Parliament so causing a General Election. This power might well deter MPs from taking any notice of the conference decision, especially if they disagreed with it; but, even if it did not, it would still be, as it should be, their decision, not the conference's, which mattered.

This whole question, therefore, of how the Prime Minister is chosen is quite unaffected by what arrangements the Labour Party, as distinct from the Parliamentary Labour Party, makes for choosing its leader. The Labour Party conference can change and has changed the Party's constitution; but it cannot and has not changed the British constitution.

The Queen's duties and prerogatives remain what they were; and the de facto need for a majority in Parliament in order to carry on her Government is quite undisturbed. It is only the illiterate and erroneous teachings of some contemporary political science which have engendered the school-boy howler that the nominal leader of an electorally successfully party automatically becomes Prime Minister.

There may or may not be sufficient reasons for the creation of a new political party and for adherence to it (the question of the nature of grounds for Party loyalty have been discussed in this space recently). But, whatever they are, the bogus argument that the non-parliamentary (or partly non-parliamentary) election of the Party's leader threatens the choice of and the tenure of future Labour Prime Ministers—to the prejudice of the sovereignty of Parliament and national democracy—cannot be one of them.



# A change of heart for the disabled

Having got off to an indifferent start with the International Year of Disabled People, there are now signs that the future in Britain for the disabled may not be too gloomy.

The work of Mrs Ursula Keeble, who is employed by 14 disability organizations, has persuaded a number of councils to change their minds about cutting services to the disabled rather than face court action over the legality of such moves.

More crucially, it is now becoming clear that the Government is embarrassed at the way local authorities have responded to their calls for savings and previous ministerial statements about the disabled.

The official party for international year was boycotted by Mr Colin Low, himself a blind lecturer in law, who was invited as president of the National Federation of the Blind. He described the reception at 10 Downing Street as an "obscene irrelevance" when the Government was cutting services to the disabled, including cuts of up to 10 per cent in the value of social security benefits, reductions in local authority services to the handicapped, and a review of the quota system for disabled workers which he said would lead to its abandonment.

Professor Peter Townsend, chairman of the Disability Alliance, attended the reception both to present to the Prime Minister the text of a resolution passed unanimously at a conference of disability groups and to hear what ministers had to say in response to the widespread charges that Government policy is bearing disproportionately on the disabled.

The resolution itself called on the Government to honour pre-election promises by introducing an allowance for the most severely disabled people regardless of age, sex or when or how the disability occurred.

Mr Hugh Rossi, who has replaced Mr Reg Prentice as Minister for the Disabled, told Professor Townsend he regretted Mr Prentice's publicly stated view that disabled people should share cuts in public expenditure.

He went on to say that the disabled should be protected against any further cuts in public expenditure. Professor Townsend, who was not alone when Mr Rossi made those remarks, understood the minister to mean that he regretted that the disabled had suffered at all from cuts in social services.

The substance of that interpretation was confirmed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services and Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, at the same function. They referred to ministerial statements that vulnerable minorities should be protected. Those statements, the two ministers said, had specified not only those aged 75 and over and the most severely disabled as groups to be protected, but also that the home help service should not be cut back.

"That was news to me", Professor Townsend said. "I do not recall such specific guidance being issued by ministers. It should be welcomed and ministers encouraged in this international year to enlarge on their advice."

It may also be news to those local authorities who have reduced the home help service or introduced charges for the formerly free service. The London borough of Redbridge, which introduced new charges last April, conducted a survey after it became clear that a large number of elderly and disabled people had now cancelled the service.

The survey, which has not yet been published, showed that 42 of the 130 people who replied had cancelled the service immediately the charges were imposed. Only three were aged under 70 and only eight were not receiving supplementary benefit.

Ministers have responded to publicity about the plight of people receiving supplementary benefit by advising local authorities that they should not charge them for home help services. Redbridge has now recommended that people receiving supplementary benefit or who are disabled should be exempt from such charges.

The effects on disabled people of cuts or charges in the home help service was one of the main reasons for disability groups coming together to employ Mrs Keeble. They argue that imposing charges for essential services on disabled people who cannot afford to pay is effectively withdrawing the service from them.

They cite legal opinion that once a need has been identified under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970, it must be met by the responsible council. Mrs Keeble has so far persuaded a number of councils to change their minds, for example by installing a stair-lift for a child when the authority had spent the money on a different person. But a number of cases remain on her files and will be taken to court if the councils concerned prove intransigent.

The ministers' statements are bound to strengthen the resolve of disability organizations in insisting on no cuts for disabled people.

**Pat Healy**

*Social Services Correspondent*

# A GANG OF UNLIKELY HEROES

Among the attractive characteristics of Americans is their persistent self-questioning. They are never sure that they are doing things right, always keen to monitor their performance.

That explains why the very first question asked at last week's press conference for most of the freed hostages was from a reporter who wondered whether he and his colleagues, in their anxiety to be first and best with the news, had overdone it.

It was, in a sense, pathetic. Here was the first formal public appearance by men and women who had been occupying the headlines, from their inaccessible confinement, for the best part of 15 months.

We should have been bursting with questions about their ordeal. Yet the first was not about them but about us, the reporters. How do you think we are doing?

By any previous standard the press had overdone it. Hundreds of reporters, trailing electronic gadgetry, had hounded the victims from Algiers to Wiesbaden to West Point to Washington.

No expense had been spared. For their arrival on American soil at Stewart airport in New York state, a portable satellite dish had been erected on a hillside to beam the distant shots—partially obscured by a fuel truck—to a breathless world.

Answering that first news conference question, Bruce Laingen, the chargé d'affaires at the embassy, said the press had been "understanding" and added: "We have no apprehensions about dealing with the press."

Indeed, many of the hostages ignored the barriers which officials had placed between them and reporters. At both Wiesbaden and West Point they voluntarily offered themselves for interviews.

What we often forgot as we covered the story was that most of the hostages were diplomats, used to being more or less in the public eye and trained to acquit themselves well. Mr Laingen pointed that out at the press conference when he described himself and his colleagues as the "embassy in exile".

It was one of those casual remarks which suddenly illuminates a new area of consideration. People whose faces we knew only from photographs taken in captivity were suddenly fleshed out into real people with real jobs.

Hostage Bruce German became Bruce German, the budget officer, sending memos to staff to cut their consumption of paper clips. Hostage John Graves was John Graves the public relations officer, showing during the conference that he had not lost his talent for verbal obfuscation. Hostage Thomas Schaefer was the air attaché, doing whatever mysterious things such functionaries do.

They sat there, in three tiered rows on the stage of the Eisenhower Auditorium, behind tables covered with light blue cloth, looking like contestants in some grossly expanded edition of *University Challenge*. Following the train of thought inspired by Mr Laingen, it was possible to appreciate what a highly unlikely set of heroes they are.

Diplomats are hardly anyone's favourite people, except those of other diplomats. In the United States especially they are regarded as a privileged and probably idle gang who feed at the public trough and see exotic places at government expense.

Did not President Reagan, after all, gain power partly on a programme of slashing federal spending and the bureaucracy? And was not his very first executive act symbolic of that pledge, when he signed an order forbidding any new hirings in the federal service? Indeed, he boasted of it when he greeted the hostages, saying it was a reason why they were needed back in their old jobs.




Yet because of their long ordeal, these people had deservedly been forgiven for being part of the free-spending federal government machine. Most were clearly enjoying their unfamiliar heroic status almost as much as they enjoyed meeting their nearest and dearest at that peculiar old hotel up at West Point.

The second moment of illumination during this last crowded week came from a television commentator. To fill in time between shots of sobbing hostages and their relatives on the south lawn of the White House, he recalled that the last time there had been so much weeping on that lawn had been in November, 1977, when police used tear gas against a crowd of noisy demonstrators protesting at the visit to Washington of the Shah of Iran.

It would not be right to say that relations between Iran and the United States had come full circle since then, but the remark did point up a neat symmetry. Tears at the beginning, tears at the end and tears for many months in between.

Of the millions of words to have been written about the hostages and about relations with Iran in the past fortnight, some of the most interesting came from the pen of one of the hostages, the same Mr Laingen. On the day Mr Reagan greeted them on the south lawn, the *New York Times* published a memorandum to the State Department which Mr Laingen had signed in August, 1979, on the subject of negotiating with Iran.

Probably a composite work by several of the embassy staff, the memorandum analysed traits in the Iranians' character which made them hard to deal with. "Perhaps the single dominant aspect of the Persian psyche is an overriding egoism", it said.

"Its antecedents lie in the long Iranian history of instability and insecurity which put a premium on self-preservation. The practical effect of it is an almost total preoccupation with self and leaves little room for understanding points of view other than one's own. . . .

"The Persian experience has been that nothing is permanent and it is commonly perceived that hostile forces abound. In such an environment each individual must be constantly alert for opportunities to protect himself against the malevolent forces that would otherwise be his undoing. He is obviously justified in using almost any means available to exploit such opportunities."

Those observations turned out painfully prophetic. With hindsight, somebody in the State Department or the White House should have digested them and given them weight when assessing the likelihood that the decision to admit the Shah for medical treatment here might put American representatives in Tehran in danger.

When asked to comment on this at the press conference, John Limbert, the political officer at the embassy, gave a wry answer: "When you're in the embassy in Tehran, or wherever, it seems . . . that you always know better what Washington should do. This is natural among foreign service officers."

The self-questioning that is following their release, now that the euphoria is waning, is not about who was to blame initially nor even about whether the press was guilty of excess. It is about the more fundamental question of whether the deal by which they were freed was or was not shameful.

The division between hawks and doves has a depressing familiarity to those who remember the debate over Vietnam. The hawks say the deal amounted to bartering with terrorists and should be disregarded by the new Administration.

The doves say the important thing was that the hostages were released alive and that it is now in America's strategic interest to pursue good relations with whatever authority exists in Iran.

Mr Reagan is taking a circumspect position. In his speech of welcome to the hostages he employed the rhetoric of the hawks, yet he is acting like a dove in adhering to the terms of President Carter's agreement.

Once again we have to look to the hostages' press conference for a nugget of wisdom. Victor Tomseth, the embassy's senior political officer, said: "If we look beyond the rhetoric . . . we do see that there is a form of negotiation in previous terrorist incidents except those that have ended tragically."

During the crisis, the stress placed by the press on the paramount importance of the hostages' safe return made it virtually impossible for the Government to assert any other priority, even had they wanted to.

The tumultuous reaction to their return last week—the ribbons, the banners, the parades—was a celebration of the triumph of humanity and a vindication of Washington's policy of patience. Those who advocated a tougher line might reflect that they would have been playing their *realpolitik* games with other people's lives.

In that the press focused the Government's mind on the primacy of the humanitarian aspect of the crisis, they can share some of the credit for the final happy conclusion. Another unlikely gang of heroes.

**Michael Leapman**



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# TOWARDS A MASS PARTY

One of the consequences of Labour's Wembley fiasco is that attention has been directed more sharply than for some time to the *anomaly of the union block vote*. This attention is not just coming from the habitual critics of the unions and the party. Mr Denis Healey agreed in a radio interview yesterday that the system does need to be sorted out.

Dissatisfaction is even heard from some of the unions themselves. "Each union knows how many people pay the political levy", Mr Tom Jackson, the general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, said last week, "and yet we know that some unions affiliate on more than their levy-paying membership. This is simply buying votes and buying influence". Another moderate union, APEX, declared over the weekend that "a need exists to consider the voting patterns at the Labour Party conference"—and it would be no use doing that without a searching look at the system of the block vote.

Mr Jackson's comments point to the arbitrary way in which the system is operated. That is indeed a powerful criticism, but even if the arrangement were applied by each union in a uniform fashion it would still be open to objection. Ninety per cent of the votes at Labour conferences are in the hands of union delegations, who are able to vote on behalf of all the members of their union who have been affiliated to the party.

Sometimes the leader of the delegation decides how the block vote should be cast: often this is *determined by the delegation* collectively. But whichever it is, there can be no assurance that the decision relates even approximately to the views of the members on whose behalf the vote is cast. It is true that the principle of representative democracy requires decisions to be made without the electorate being consulted every time. But the difference in this instance is that people join a union and elect its leaders on industrial not political grounds.

The system of the block vote is therefore a democratic absurdity. Yet it has to be acknowledged that it is an absurdity on which the forces of sanity and moderation within the party have relied throughout much of its history. This is because the Labour *Party is to* such a large extent the product of the unions. It grew out of a 'partnership' between the unions and socialist idealists, represented for the most part in various socialist societies. While the *idealists* have, not surprisingly, provided most of the radical fervour, the unions have supplied the political ballast.

The unions are frequently criticized *for acting as a negative* influence within the party. Their reforming zeal is questioned; their interest in new ideas is often minimal; and they usually seem more concerned to secure a better material deal for their members than *to transform society*, except from time to time in their perorations. Indeed, their concern with party politics is in general by no means so great as is usually supposed. They want Labour to be in power because it is "their party", but some of the party's difficulties have come about because many union leaders do not attach a high priority to political matters.

Yet without the influence of the unions, the Labour Party would over the years have adopted many more foolish policies. With all their political failings, they have brought an earthy realism that is often *sorely needed to the party's* deliberations. To say this is not to justify the block vote, still less to excuse the excessive role accorded to it in the new electoral college. But it would be no answer to the party's problems simply to sweep away the block vote and leave everything else unchanged.

The party conference would be even more extreme and create an even more appalling impression on the public than the shambles at Blackpool last October, if it was dominated by the constituency parties in their present condition. It is not true that all the local parties are under the control of the left: but most of them are, and some are under the sway of very unrepresentative extremist cliques. To leave the party in their care would be a recipe for disaster.

What is needed therefore is to get rid of the block vote without removing the influence of trade unionists from the party. This means that such a move should *be accompanied, or better still* preceded, by a massive drive to raise the level of individual membership. It is calculated that at the moment only 5 per cent of those affiliated to the party through their unions have also joined as individuals. Given the present structure of the party, there is not much incentive for any union member other than a political enthusiast to join as an individual—which goes a long *way to explain why constituency* parties are so unrepresentative.

But if the abolition of the block vote was not to leave Labour in an even worse condition, there would have to be a new determination to bring individuals into the party, and possibly new forms of organization for doing so. There is no satisfactory democratic alternative to a modern political party being a mass party, which Labour *is certainly not today.*

# THE DISAPPEARING LANDSCAPE

If the House of Lords did not exist, it would have to be invented to deal with legislation like the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, whose committee stage continues this week. The Commons have scant time to spare for the *close and patient scrutiny* required for a miscellaneous Bill not in the mainstream of political controversy. Conservation is a field where powerful pressure groups oppose one another, and the Bill's progress is likely to be laborious. Many matters at issue are recondite, especially those concerned with the protection of living species, from the Wart-biter Grasshopper to Small Alison and the Least Lettuce. The Government will be required to defend the omission of powers to enable marine reserves to be established, for the protection in particular of the British estuaries where a large proportion of European wading birds winter.

The proposal to end the right of objectors to planned footpath closures to appeal to the minister looks as unwarrantable now as it did when first mooted. The local council will often not seem an impartial adjudicator in such cases, and the right of appeal can hardly be called unimportant when the minister rejects almost half of the 250 closure plans referred to him each year.

But the part of the Bill with greatest moment for the future character of the countryside is that which deals with the protection of areas of special importance *for conservation. These will* become more and more significant in future as modern farming methods transform natural habitats. The dismal statistics of lost diversity in the landscape are familiar: the disappearance of one-fifth of Exmoor since the war, the ploughing-up of half the downland in Wiltshire since 1937, the loss of eighty per cent of hedgerow trees in Norfolk since 1955, and so on.

In the main, these changes are not due to encroachment by the towns. Existing planning controls ensure that urban development cannot occur without due public scrutiny. It is changes in farming *itself which have done the* damage. They are so drastic that they make nonsense of any argument that, since the countryside we know is largely an artificial product of agriculture, farmers can safely be left to evolve new landscapes. The present pattern is in any case largely the product of policies giving grants for "improvements" such as the destruction of hedges, which need critical examination in changed economic circumstances.

Some conservationists argue that it is time to extend planning controls to agriculture. Fundamentally a farmer has no more right (more or less) than the owner of any other kind of *property to ravage his inheritance.* Rather than create a complex and expensive new area of bureaucracy, it is preferable to proceed as far as possible by the use of inducement, not prohibition. But given that agriculture in general is to be unrestrained, the protection given to selected areas of special significance becomes crucially important. About one-fifth of our land area is designated as of special scientific interest, but even here negotiation and agreement, not compulsion, are the main means of protection. Restrictions on public spending limit what can be done in this way.

At *present these sites are* being destroyed at a frightening rate, often before conservation bodies even know what is afoot. The Bill would require owners to give notice of proposed changes, but would restrict this requirement to a small number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest chosen by the minister. This is too timid: all such sites should be included.

## David Wood

# A clearer voter's choice at last

There are times when we must treat politics as a deadly serious business, and now is probably such a time. But it is not altogether easy. Consider events during the past few days. One opportunistic opinion poll after another has shown that if a social democratic party which does not yet exist were somehow to become allied with the Liberals, one of the smaller parties in the Commons, it would be swept into power on a landslide and leave the Conservative and Labour parties in cataclysmic ruins.

Nobody knows whether such an alliance can be formed, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, has been running round in a desperate attempt to find out. Nobody knows on what policies, principles and platform the hypothetical alliance would be created. Nobody knows who would lead the alliance, how many candidates the social democrats could deploy in a general election, *how they would be financed*, and what constituency organizations exist or will exist to bring the million-fold votes flooding into the ballot boxes.

Some things, though, we do know. A few of the nicest and most house-trained socialists in active politics have fallen out of love not precisely with socialism but rather with left-wing bully boys and intriguers who have seized the commanding heights of power within the Labour Party in the much abused name of democracy. Constitutional amendments carried at the 1980 conference and last week's Wembley conference proved to be their rubicon. They have been forced, they say, into an intolerable position. Something must be done about it.

But moderate men and women cannot in their nature behave immoderately. Mrs Shirley Williams has not given up her seat yet on the National Executive Committee, though she may be pushed or pulled into that soon. Dr David Owen, who grows day by day, refused to serve on the front bench and now tells his Devonport constituency party that he will not stand again as Labour candidate, *although he is* keeping his seat. Mr William Rodgers first agreed *to serve* Mr Foot and has now changed his mind and gone to the back benches.

So far nobody, however, has been sufficiently immoderate or plain *sickened as to leave the* Labour Party. The intolerable is being tolerated. In a score of statements and interviews they explain that you cannot, without anguish, walk out of a party that has become part of the warp and woof of your adult life.

It will take time, much as it took time for Cardinal Newman to cross over. Perhaps in May they will at last take the leap into the unknown by forming a new left-centre party. Why May? Well, the local government elections will be over. Moderates strike hard, although apparently they do not yet want to wound.

The Gaitskellite rump has so far been content to do just enough to hog publicity, and it is true that the longer they hold on inside the Labour Party the more attractive they are to the media as a subject of conflict and political theatre. The moment they announce the formation of their new party awkward questions will arise. How many members and candidates? How *much money*? How do they now stand in the opinion polls? Do they mean to fight the next by-election?

The media, of course, have always had during my time in politics a devotion to the rather apolitical or anti-parliamentary dream *of a realignment of the parties, with* a vague though huge centre block of middle opinion that would prefer to be governed by a group of the great and good—men and women of no particular commitment or party who put the national interest, as they subjectively define it, first and last. Anybody is free to draw up his own list of the great and the good, and usually the names are much the same.

At least in theory, as opinion polls show, the idea of such a centre block, led by the Archangel Gabriel and with the latest Solomon as deputy leader, continues to lure an electorate that innocently believes you could get rid of tiresome, muddied and muddled politics by getting rid of tiresome, muddied and muddled politicians. It is a sad fallacy. The moment the great and the good touched pitch they would be marked for life. They are mortal *men, if more arrogant than most.*

In the end on any election day voters need a clear choice, and the latest developments in the Labour Party at least have won merit. They put the alternative beyond doubt. From Ramsay MacDonald to James Callaghan as Labour leaders, it *was* possible and even necessary for sane men to believe that Labour would not do in government what it promised to do in its constitution or some of its conference commitments. It would not take Clause IV literally but would work the system; though in doing so it would make gradual, Fabian advances towards collectivism and etatisme. It would stick to an essentially stable foreign and defence policy. It would respect the two party parliamentary system and the Constitution.

Under Mr Michael Foot—although as caretaker leader he obviously dislikes the way things are going—all that is now in question. It is not for your judgment or mine, but for the judgment of experienced former Labour ministers like Mrs Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr Owen and Mr Rodgers that the Labour Party has changed in its nature and is now a party that liberals (with a small "l") and moderates cannot stomach. It is, they say, no longer the party they joined and spent their lives working for; and it is therefore no longer the party that millions of electors have voted for.

Here are circumstances to be preferred to so-called middle ground politics. (*Incidentally, any government* has little choice except to occupy the middle ground, if only for recurrent electoral reasons.) Nobody now has any excuse for blinding himself to the fact that Labour, whether at a stroke or by years of *legislative* erosion, is at bottom a revolutionary party. And that the Conservatives are the brake on revolution, sometimes effectual and sometimes soft as putty.

It is a clear choice at last; and the so-called Gang of Three, along with those who march or mark time with them, deserve thanks for defining it in their public statements and in their so far modest and all too moderate actions.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Human realities behind Nationality Bill

*From Mr Anthony McSheehy*

Sir, It seems to me that our legislators have not given any thought as to what it means to an individual when that individual suddenly discovers that he is not a citizen of the United Kingdom after having lived in England for over 66 years and having held a UK passport since 1929.

This is what happened to me when I applied to renew my passport last year (1980). I was told that according to an Act of Parliament of 1948 I was no longer a citizen of the United Kingdom because I was born in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. Both my parents were British and I was born in October 1912.

I was severely shaken and angry and felt there must be some mistake. Why should I have my British nationality taken away from me? This did not even happen to traitors to their country!

I decided to take the matter up with my MP. He saw my point of view and took my case up on my behalf with the Home Office but to no avail. After much correspondence between the MP and the Home Office *I received a letter* from the Home Office stating that *the law is the law and that the only* means open to me was to make an application for UK citizenship and that would be considered sympathetically by the Secretary of State!

This I did. Just before Christmas *I received a stereotyped letter from* the Home Office stating that my application for registration as a citizen of the UK and Colonies would be approved by the Secretary of State on receipt of £30. This is a pretty high sum for a pensioner to have to pay in order to confirm that he is a British subject!

As well as this I will have to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. This I will be delighted to do as I have great admiration for her Majesty and all the Royal Family.

I would mention that my father fought in the Boer War (on the British side) and was in the siege of Mafeking. On top of this he gave up a good position in Rhodesia to join up in the Great War. I myself served six years in the British Army during the last war as a volunteer.

I am writing this to bring to the notice of those concerned what a farcical state we live in. A real Alice in Wonderland! I wonder how many other Acts of Parliament have been enacted without due consideration *for the individual.*

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY McSHEEHY,
40 Lion Lane,
Haslemere,
Surrey.
January 18.

*From Mr R. K. D. Shah*

Sir, There is an unfortunate error in his otherwise excellent report by your Home Affairs Correspondent Peter Evans (January 22) on the criticism levelled at and the reaction of the Home Office over the Nationality Bill.

The Bill as such does not, contrary to the report, endorse the continuance of the special quota voucher scheme for East African Asians. It is true, however, that the Home Secretary did affirm in the House of Commons on July 29 on the occasion of the publication of the White Paper that the special position of East African Asians would not be affected by the nationality proposals. This, though, is hardly material for, as your Correspondent points out, they do not at present have the right of entry.

For those whose memory may be short, it is worth recalling that at the time independence was negotiated for the East African territories, *specific assurances backed by legislation* were given that the Asians would have the option to retain British nationality in the form of citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies and it was clearly understood that this would carry with it the right of entry into the United Kingdom.

The 1968 Commonwealth Immigrants Act withdrew that right *and converted it into mere eligibility* for entry under the voucher system which was then set up, not by statutory authority but rather by administrative action and the machinery of which could not, as the recent case of *R. v E.C.O. Bombay Ex-P. Amin (1980) 2 All E.R. 837* shows, even be reviewed by the courts. A most essential attribute of citizenship was thus removed and a solemn pledge broken.

As if that was not enough, the highly complex and circumspect *provisions of the Immigration Act*, 1971, which introduced the concept of patriality further sought to legitimize the diminution of the status of the British East African Asian.

It must be admitted, however, that throughout this sorry affair the *system of the quota voucher has* continued, in a lesser or greater degree depending on the circumstances, but already echoes may be heard of the voices of those who urge that a time limit be placed on the continued operation of the system and the changes effected by the Nationality Bill will surely lend support to such outcry. Under the new law the East African Asians will become British overseas citizens; neither British nor citizens of anywhere but overseas they will certainly stay.

*The record of successive governments* on this subject, Sir, is one of betrayal and breached undertakings. Yet once again we are asked to put faith in the Government's statement and to believe that the special position of these Asians will *be continued*. This remains to be seen.

Having said that, I hasten to add that as a long-standing critic of the Home Office in these matters, but as one who "understands" the Nationality Bill and the need for it, I consider that it is on the whole a fairly balanced measure and can only express support for it, subject only to the criticism of it on the position of the East African Asians.

Yours truly,
R. K. D. SHAH,
Wayne & Company,
Solicitors,
5 Laings Corner,
London Road,
Mitcham,
Surrey.
January 23.

*From Mr S. Hugh-Jones*

Sir, Whatever else British nationality law may contain, it must surely contain a provision that enables second-class citizens—if we must have such a category—to become *first-class ones*, and by right, not by administrative whim.

Ten years ago, foreseeing the sort of legislation now proposed, I invited the Home Office to register as a British citizen my son, who was British by descent, but born in *India. This (in those days) would* have given him the same rights as anyone born here: or so I thought.

The Home Office refused, and, when I insisted, pointed out gleefully that it would be pointless: by a quirk of wording in the law, *full rights were available* to those who *became* British by registration—but my son was British already. QED.

As I pointed out to them, this meant that one could be a Chinese-speaking Hottentot and achieve full *rights* by naturalisation; but once born as a sub-citizen one must remain such for ever.

The new Bill appears to resolve this injustice by removing the rights of the Chinese-speaking Hottentots as well—a typical Home Office solution.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN HUGH-JONES,
49 Canonbury Park North, N1.
January 28.

## Attitudes of Islam on Palestine

*From Professor Musa Mazzawi*

Sir, In your editorial today (January 29) you label the attitude of the Islamic leaders at the Taif conference as "negative", and say that what has so far happened at the *conference in* regard to the Palestine problem is likely to spoil prospects "of what could be the most promising year in the Middle East for some time".

Your attitude, Sir, is unrealistic. The Arabs, and particularly the *Palestinians, are tired of friends* who, in the name of moderation or whatever, are always talking about "jam tomorrow". The Palestinians have been the direct victims of substantial injustice for more than thirty years. So many resolutions of *the United Nations have been taken* to uphold their rights, but with little or no positive effects. Their conditions have progressively worsened, and their oppressors have become even more merciless and brazen, and are also creating "facts", such *as settlements in occupied* land, which will be difficult to undo.

Why is it wrong for the Arabs and the Muslims to take the bit between the teeth and decide to wrench their rights by pressure or positive means? It simply is not true that there are at present especially hopeful signs about a possible solution to the Palestine problem. Last year it was election year in the USA; next year will be the year of appraisal by the new Administration, and the following year no one knows what label it will get or what alibi *the Americans will have for not* grasping the nettle, and the year after that will be pre-election year, then election year, and we are on the merry-go-round again!

The plain fact for the Arabs and the Muslims is that neither the Americans nor the Europeans are willing, in regard to the rights of the Palestinians, to do what good conscience dictates. You say that this week the US State Department condemned the building of *Jewish settlements on Arab land* as "unhelpful". Is that all? Could they not find a stronger word for what is an utterly illegal act of aggression? And the EEC "initiative": the Europeans say they are in favour of the PLO "being associated with negotiations". But cannot Europe find a more direct and cardinal role for the Palestinians in deciding their future, and why can't they stop talking to others (like President Sadat and King Husain) about this?

Yours *faithfully*,
MUSA MAZZAWI,
Polytechnic of Central London,
School of Law,
Red Lion Square, WC1.
January 29.

*From Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad*

Sir, Your leader "Islam's negative summit" points rightly to the real interpretation the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, presented to the Muslims more than 90 years ago.

*The Muslims hitherto held fast to* the idea that *jihad* meant spreading Islam by sword. But Hazrat Ahmad had repeatedly mentioned in his books that *jihad* did not necessarily mean armed struggle; it implies a general campaign or struggle. Thank God Muslims have now at last come to the right path.

Yours faithfully,
SHAIKH MUBARAK AHMAD,
Imam, London Mosque,
16 Gressenhall Road,
Putney, SW18.

## Historic interiors

*From Mr John Harris*

Sir, You publish (January 24) letters of concern for historic buildings, which prompt me to raise the critical issue of absence of legislation to record by photograph historic interiors before dispersal of contents.

I first raised this publicly in 1958, since when the situation has remained unchanged. It ought to be a matter for the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, but the RCHM has no powers to act and does not play an interventionist role. Any building that has survived with its contents is an entity, yet however historic can be destroyed by the simple act of transfer of ownership or sale by auction.

In theory, a great collection such as Holkham's could be so dispersed because no legislation exists to compel its owner to allow it to be recorded. It can be a chastening experience to browse through the RCHM and National Monuments Record's boxes of photographs to find hundreds of surveys of empty rooms, in many cases fully furnished only months before the photographer's visit. Three cases can be singled out as typical of about 360 in the past 25 years: the Spencer-Churchill collection at Northwick Park, Gloucestershire; the completely furnished Georgian kitchens of Casewick Park, Lincolnshire; and very recently the breaking up of the Goulburn collection at Betchworth Park, Surrey—this last named perhaps the most intact, surviving, landed-gentry collection in southern England.

What is at stake is not necessarily high art of the Holkham sort, but episodes of social and artistic history important for an understanding of the country house interior and the way of life it witnessed. If an accusing finger is pointed to the RCHM or the auction houses or, indeed, the Victoria and Albert Museum, they can all be exonerated because no method of recording what are, in effect, private collections has yet been devised. It requires the cooperation of everyone, and surely it is time an initiative was taken.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HARRIS,
16 Limerston Street, SW10.
January 24.

## Abortion law reform

*From Mr John Smeaton*

Sir, The report by Frances Gibb (January 14) gives a wrong account of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children's position with regard to reform of the present law on abortion when it states: "Another reason for MPs' unwillingness" (to promote amending legislation) "is that bodies such as the Society for *the Protection of Unborn Children* is switching the focus of its attention from a change in the law to ensuring its proper implementation, possibly through the courts".

The focus of SPUC's attention continues to be a tightening-up of the law so that those determined to drive a coach and horses through the present provisions would no longer be able to do so.

However, as we made clear to Mr Sainsbury, who was most helpful, SPUC could not support a Bill which introduced a 22 or 20 week age-limit for abortion and which would, in effect, say that abortion-on-demand could be carried out up to the twenty-second or twentieth week.

Mr Sainsbury's proposed Bill, moreover, included a clause allowing the destruction of children of over 20 weeks' gestation for quite *a marked* number of reasons (thus giving the DHSS cast-iron reasons *in law* for doing nothing) and would result in an increase in the number of late abortions.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMEATON, General Secretary,
The Society for the Protection of Unborn Children,
7 Tufton Street,
Westminster, SW1.
January 15.

## Battle for the countryside

*From Mr James Douglas*

Sir, Your Environmental Correspondent, John Young, has unfortunately misquoted me in his article of January 30, "The growing battle for *the countryside*". I would be grateful if you would publish this letter at the earliest opportunity in order to put the record straight. I do not think, as the article claims, that the whole thrust of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill is anti-farmer and *anti-landowner*. *The Bill is not* anti-farmer and landowner and it would be absurd for anyone to suggest that it is. The CLA welcomes the Bill. We endorse its provisions for the protection of selected sites of special scientific interest. Anybody who has discussed the Bill with me will be astonished to read the words attributed to me and could think me guilty of bad faith.

The worry lies not in the Bill but in some of the amendments tabled to it in the House of Lords which would impose extensive and unacceptable restrictions on agriculture.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Director-General,
Country Landowners Association,
*16 Belgrave Square, SW1.*
January 30.

## Listed buildings

*From the Treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford*

Sir, In his letter published on January 21 the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) after referring to the unauthorized stripping of the library *interior at Wadham* College, mentioned that the commission is charged with the duty of recording historic buildings.

On page 123 of the commission's Survey and Inventory of the City of Oxford (HMSO, 1939), towards the *end of eight columns of print about* Wadham College, it is stated that: "The Library, on the first floor, has no old features except a painted glass shield of arms . . ."

Yours faithfully,
J. K. BATEY,
The Treasury,
Christ Church,
Oxford.
January 23.

## Youthful band

*From Sir Charles Groves*

Sir, In times of recession human misery in the shape of terrible unemployment may well make the majority indifferent to cuts in education and the arts.

The National Youth Orchestra will cease to exist by the end of next year because the Arts Council has withdrawn its modest grant without notice. Since 1947 this orchestra, unique in its conception, splendid in its traditions and *wonderfully consistent in the quality* of its performances, has gained an enviable international reputation. At least four of our leading young conductors now in demand throughout the world are former members and the orchestral profession is *alive with men and women proud* to have worn an NYO badge.

I should have thought that Government could have spared one ten-thousandth of its grant to BL so that this healthy plant and others like it should not wither and die.

*Yours*, etc,
CHARLES GROVES,
(President of the National Youth Orchestra),
12 Camden Square, NW1.

## The Pope's visit

*From the Reverend P. E. Ursell*

Sir, Why is there controversy surrounding the idea that the Pope might celebrate the Eucharist in Canterbury Cathedral in 1982? Mass is (and has been) regularly celebrated there by Catholic priests in the persons of the Dean and Chapter.

The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission agreed as long ago as 1972 that both communions are doing the same thing in the Eucharist and expressed the hope that, *in view of the agreement we have reached on Eucharistic faith, this doctrine will no longer continue an obstacle to the unity we seek.*

Let both Catholic bishops, John Paul II (whose predecessor St Gregory commissioned St Augustine to come to Canterbury in 597) and Robert Runcie stand together at the altar in that holy place to obey the Lord's command in remembrance of him.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP URSELL, Chaplain,
Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

## *Childbirth at home*

*From Dr D. H. Garrow*

Sir, Mrs Renee Short and Professor Knox Russell (feature, January 21) have been guilty of using statistics in a misleading way. The published figures of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys refer to the place of birth and not where it was planned to take place. How many deaths occurred in premature babies whose mothers were booked for hospital confinement but whose homes were so far away that they *put off going in until it was too late?*

In the High Wycombe district in 1977, 1978 and 1979 there were four neonatal deaths among 97 babies delivered at home, a neonatal mortality of nearly 40 a thousand, but all of them had been booked for hospital delivery. Among the remainder there were no deaths.

It is time for a controlled trial of healthy normal women who want to be delivered at home and for whom proper facilities, including blood in the fridge, professional expertise, home help and nearby hospital facilities are available. Half of them should be allowed their wish and half of them overruled and delivered in hospital.

With proper selection there *should be no avoidable infant* mortality in either group, but they could be compared in respect of length of labour, number of intervention procedures and analgesics given, and I would guess that those born at home would fare better and would certainly claim that they were happier.

I am, etc,
D. H. GARROW,
Consultant Paediatrician,
Wycombe General Hospital,
*High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.*

## *Old campaigners*

*From Mr W. T. Wells, QC*

Sir, Few of us, fortunately perhaps, have Mr Levin's gift for satire, but while his article on the "Gang of Four" (January 27) was excellent fun in its own way, it was in a political sense more than a little naive.

I do not know whether Mr Levin ever read Lord Wavell's lectures on generalship which, to the best of my recollection, were published by the Cambridge University Press *about 1938. The point the field* marshal made, amongst others, was that preparing a military campaign was in some respects like preparing a political campaign, and as to the requisites of this the field marshal showed considerable insight which might perhaps be of interest to Mr Levin.

To lay the foundation for a political campaign it is necessary in the first place to obtain the support of a number of individuals whose political experience will make it unnecessary for the policies and aims of Mrs Williams and Mr Jenkins and colleagues to be spelt out in detail.

The time for a more widely publicised campaign for the enlightenment of Mr Levin and others will *come later.*

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
WILLIAM WELLS,
1 Gray's Inn Square,
Gray's Inn, WC1.

## Jobs that count

*From Mr Robert Adley, MP for Christchurch and Lymington (Conservative)*

Sir, If the TUC claims that workers on short-time should be included in the unemployment statistics, will it want to put moonlighters and those engaged in the black economy on *the other side of the current employment* statistics?

Yours etc,
ROBERT ADLEY,
House of Commons, SW1.

## Timely reminder

*From Mr P. H. Kemp*

Sir, If nothing else the British are innovators. Mrs Killery (January 30) need have no fear that the coffin propped up in the entrance hall would cause concern, for the convertible coffin poses only a passing challenge to our national ingenuity. From cocktail cabinet to cloak cupboard the range is infinite.

*Here the horologist comes into* his own. With the sweeping sickle of the second hand and the automated hour-glass finial, who can doubt that a convertible grandfather clock would prove to be the most popular and appropriate retirement present of all?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK H. KEMP,
Round Hill Lodge,
Hockering Road, Woking, Surrey.



# COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 31: The Queen was represented by the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal) at the Memorial Service for Canon Peter Newell (Chaplain to The Queen) which was held in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Canterbury today.

SANDRINGHAM
February 1: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.
The Bishop of St Albans preached the sermon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 31: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at a Gala Concert, given in aid of the Spinal Injuries Association and to mark International Year of Disabled People, at the Royal Albert Hall.

The President of the French Republic is 55 today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, will be held at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, on Tuesday, February 10, at noon. No tickets are required.

A memorial meeting for Mrs Sonia Orwell will be held at the Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W1, on February 10 at noon.

## Birthdays today

The Most Rev Dr S. Y. Blanch, 63; Major-General R. H. Farrant, 72; Mr Jashcha Heifetz, 80; Sir Evan Jenkins, 85; Dame Alix Meynell, 78; the Right Rev Dr J. H. L. Phillips, 71; Lord Reigate, 76; Sir Alfred White, 79.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr C. P. Brockbank and Miss K. E. Panes**
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. A. Brockbank, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, and Karen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Panes, of Croydon, Surrey.

**The Rev R. J. N. Cook and Miss K. B. Wright**
The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. J. M. Cook, of Tilford, Surrey, and Betty, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Wright, of St Helens, Merseyside.

**Mr R. B. Johnson and Miss F. C. Long**
The engagement is announced between Bruce, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. F. Johnson, of Lavenham, Suffolk, and Clare, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Long, of Ashton, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire.

**Mr A. J. Ross and Miss Y. M. L. Goh**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr J. E. Ross and Mrs C. M. Ross, and Mei Ling, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. C. Goh, of Singapore.

**Mr W. Q. Wareham and Miss M. R. Barnett**
The engagement is announced between Quintin, younger son of Mr and Mrs Cecil Wareham, Walmer, Kent, and Mary Rose, elder daughter of Canon and Mrs Norman Barnett, Liss, Hampshire.

## Premium Bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Saving Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are:
£100,000, 13XF 223477, (winner lives in Hampshire); £50,000, 18ZK 427355 (Cornwall); £25,000, 12YF 287699 (Essex).

## Woman fellow

Miss Susan Hurley, aged 26, a philosophy graduate, from Santa Barbara, California, has been elected the first woman fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, it was announced on Saturday.

# The growing 'social democrat' face of British Christianity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The realignment of British politics envisaged by the social democratic Limehouse group must depend for its success on there being a substantial body of opinion in the country that feels it is not truly represented.

The largest distinct interest group in the nation, commanding the sympathy of the majority, the more than nominal allegiance of one in five of the population, and the active weekly participation of one in 10, and with a large well trained professional leadership, has excluded itself from the arena of party politics while at the same time developing a distinctive political base.

The Christian Churches, in other words, are not to be forgotten in any analysis of the opportunities and risks present in the present political turmoil; particularly as the political face of British Christianity has for at least half a generation been "social democrat" and is still tending that way.

Even allowing for the unquantifiable and unresearched gap that may exist between the "ordinary churchgoer" and the higher reaches of church leadership, which common impressions may well exaggerate, there is a remarkable political consensus stretching across the denominations. It accepts that "religion should stay out of politics" only in a party political sense; and few church agendas are complete without at least one strictly political issue, usually guaranteed to bring forth displays of passionate commitment to social justice and human rights.

But that conspicuous facet of church activity rarely erupts into the consciousness of conventional British politics neither the churches nor the parties finding themselves to be natural allies of each other. Church leaders make ad hoc representations to government ministers from time to time, and that is about the limit of their interaction.

There is a temperamental difference between the two that shows itself in a variety of ways. The necessary calculations of politicians seem like cynical manipulation for power to churchmen, who in turn seem to politicians to be weak idealists who should mind their own business.

If there is any truth in the argument that the churches have been carefully cultivating the middle ground of politics, almost unnoticed by politicians, and that that ground is now fertile enough to nourish a new party, then some of those views are due for reexamination.

The tone of political thinking in church circles can be judged from synods, conferences, assemblies, and bishops' statements. It rarely departs far from the style set in the British Council of Churches' study *Britain Today and Tomorrow*, the report published in 1978 that reflected 18 months of intense reflection on the state of society.

Politically, as was generally agreed at the time, the result was definitely "pink"; the emphasis was on equality, multiracial harmony, responsibility for the Third World, human rights, and care for the poor. It favoured intervention by governments to protect people from their own folly, rather than the retreat of government in the name of liberty and standing on one's own feet.

It was, perhaps, a little naive, though some of the analysis extended the parameters of political debate into novel and interesting areas not usually discussed.

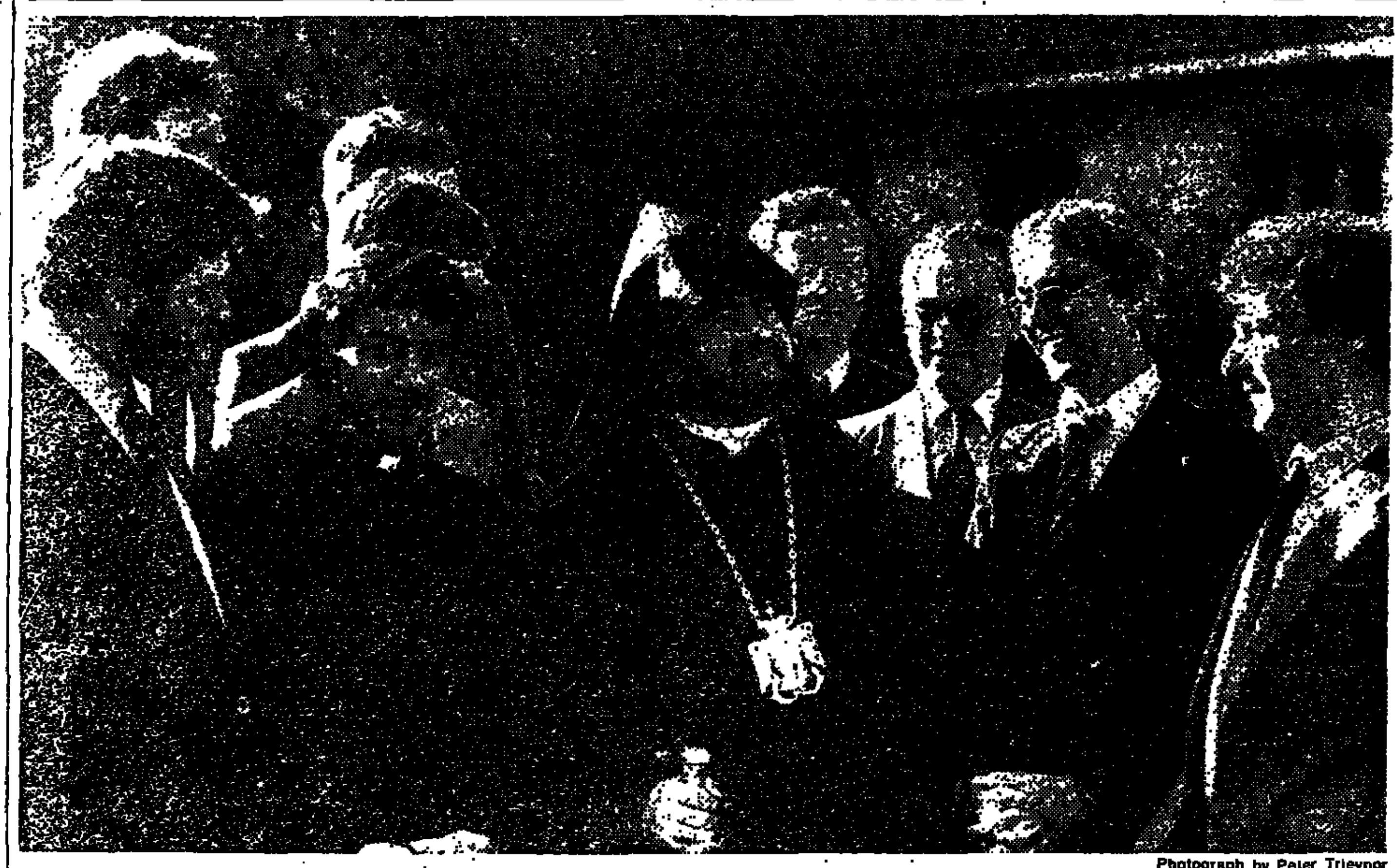
It was more by coincidence than collusion that the Roman Catholic pastoral congress at Liverpool had much the same orientation, though churchmen themselves would want to suggest that it is the same Spirit which blows through all the churches, steering them the same way.

It is also remarkable that trends in the evangelical world, somewhat distant from either the British Council of Churches or the Roman Catholic Church, have also recently been in the direction of social justice and a new interest in the fair organization of society. That appears to be particularly true of younger evangelical churchmen and is a contrast to the apparent American trend.

Of the original Gang of Three, Mrs Shirley Williams is a practising Roman Catholic, Dr David Owen a practising Anglican, and Mr William Rodgers has a Methodist background. Mrs Williams has even talked openly about the possible significance of contemporary attitudes in the churches, mentioning her own church and its Liverpool manifestation as the start of something new.

The churches, on the other hand, are so used to supping with a long spoon with political parties that they may take a great deal of persuading that there is something here worth thinking about. It has long been a platitude of religious thinking that Britain is fortunate not to have a Christian Democrat party, on the Continental model.

But if the churches did find one political party that really was a natural ally, they might find their traditional inhibitions melting away.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

His Holiness Karekin II, Catholicos-Coadjutor of the Armenian Catholicossate of Cilicia in Beirut, meeting theology students at St Stephen's House, Oxford, yesterday.

## Marriages

**Mr J. J. I. Whitaker and Miss E. J. R. Starke**
The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's, Piccadilly, between Mr Jack Whitaker, son of Sir James and Lady Whitaker, of Babworth Hall, Retford, Nottinghamshire, and Miss Janey Starke, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. J. R. Starke, of New Zealand. The Rev Donald Reeves officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of crepe de Chine and carried a posy of roses and freesias. She was attended by Heather and William Price, Elizabeth and Alison Hughes and Miss Rosemary Starke. Captain Christopher Prestwich was best man.

A reception was held at Boodle's and the honeymoon will be spent in Mexico and Peru.

**Mr R. D. Gibbons and Mrs S. E. B. Jameson**
The marriage took place quietly on January 31 between Mr Richard Gibbons and Mrs Shirley Jameson, both of Chobham, Surrey.

**Mr E. J. B. Timlin and Mrs A. Sargent**
The marriage took place quietly in London on January 31, 1981, of Mr Edward John Timlin and Mrs Anne Elizabeth Sargent.

# Tighter factory-farm controls expected

Farming and food

Hugh Clayton

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, concluded its last public session by heaping compliments on the delegates who had just given evidence.

"You have been, if I may say so, excellent witnesses", Sir William, himself a farmer, told them. "Our inquiry will benefit, I am sure, from what you have told us. I thank you very warmly for being with us this morning."

The witnesses were leaders of the Farm Animal Welfare Coordinating Executive, an umbrella organization of 12 welfare groups and several individual members. The farmers' unions and the veterinary section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food received much less effusive thanks from Sir William.

Sir William's words formed the latest of many clues to the committee's thinking. Although it is not due to report for some months there can be no doubt that it will recommend stricter controls for factory farming.

That will surprise some members of the agriculture lobby, who were convinced that their sober and well reasoned case would triumph over the incoherent rantings of the animal welfare movement. But the movement, in the shape of the coordinating executive, did not rant.

Certainly the presentation of its case was occasionally incoherent. Mr Robin Corbett, chairman of the executive, former Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead and former farming journalist, managed to discipline his fellow delegates and presented a united, albeit indifferently argued, position.

Luckily for Mr Corbett, his team was telling many members of the committee what they wanted to hear. Indeed, Mr Douglas Hogg, Conservative MP for Grantham, was so keen to hear it that he coaxed it from them by means of leading questions.

Without his help the coordinating executive, while muddling through its evidence, might not have made it clear to the MPs that it favoured a framework of law governing factory farms to be based on five "freedoms". The executive has borrowed them from the Brambell Report of 1965, which stated that: "An animal should at least have sufficient freedom of movement to be able without difficulty to turn round, groom itself, get up, lie down, and stretch its limbs".

Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, asks every witness who comes before the committee if tax concessions rather than a cost-price squeeze have made farmers change in recent years to factory farming. Nobody has yet given him a convincing answer.

Mr John Spence, Conservative MP for Thirsk and Malton, fights a gallant rearguard action on behalf of farmers. He is clearly worried that farmers are not paying enough attention to the need for research into methods of livestock production with which they could support their arguments in support of intensive husbandry.

Many members of the committee clearly feel revulsion at some agricultural methods. They have also quite obviously scented an issue on which they can make a well publicized stand. The present rules on animal welfare are derived from an Act of 1968, and are now being revised by the Government's Farm Animal Welfare Council.

Change is therefore in the air, and farmers should brace themselves for some tough recommendations from the committee later in the year.

# £95,835 for English bookcase

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

English furniture from the Prescott collection brought prices hitherto unknown for the products of our island craftsmen at Christie's in New York on Saturday. A burr walnut small bureau bookcase dating from around 1725 made $230,000 (estimate $50,000 to $75,000) or £95,835 and was bought by a dealer from Washington.

Many of the top prices were paid by London dealers but clearly against intense competition from American underbidders. Partridge Fine Art paid $175,000 (estimate $60,000 to $80,000) or £72,916 for an exotic scarlet japanned bureau bookcase of the early eighteenth century; $75,000 (estimate $20,000 to $30,000) or £31,250 for a ravishing pair of Regency penwork cabinet-on-stands, and $60,000 (estimate $12,000 to $18,000) for a pair of William and Mary black japanned writing tables. They had been sold by Christie's in London in 1967 for 1,500 guineas.

Phillips and Harris were also over from London and secured some of the top price pieces. They paid $135,000 (estimate $25,000 to $35,000) or £56,250 for a pair of carved wood pier-mirrors.

The sale totalled £1,375,000 with less than 1 per cent unsold. Christie's had sold Mrs Prescott's Old Master pictures in New York on January 9 for £533,000. They are to sell her library on February 6 and her silver on February 5; other less easily categorized collector's pieces will be slipped into general sales.

# Press Council's performance to be examined

A commission of inquiry is to consider if the Press Council as constituted at present adequately performs its dual task of defending press freedom and investigating complaints against newspapers.

The inquiry has been set up on the initiative of the Campaign for Press Freedom, but will work independently. It will review the Press Council's response to criticism by the Royal Commission on the Press in 1977.

Among the subjects on which the commission will seek views will be whether there is a need for a code of conduct for journalists, and whether some remedies for press bias and inaccuracy available in other countries might be introduced in Britain.

Commission members include: Mr Geoffrey Drain, senior member of the TUC General Council, Mr Richard Hoggart, Arts Council vice-chairman, and Katherine Whitehorn of *The Observer*.

## Dinner

**North Eastern Circuit**
A dinner was given by the North Eastern Circuit in honour of Mr Justice Taylor at Middle Temple Hall on Saturday evening. The Leader, Mr David Savill, QC, presided. Among those present were:
Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Sir David Cairns, Mr Justice Jupp, Mr Justice Smith, Mr Justice Mustill, Sir Geoffrey Wrangham and the Junior of the Circuit, Mr David Wood.

## Service dinner

**RASC (MEF/CMF)**
The RASC (MEF/CMF) Officers' Reunion Club held their annual general meeting and reunion dinner at Simpson's-in-the-Strand, on Saturday. Mr Eric Northover, president, was in the chair and the guests of honour were Sir Robert Lawrence and Brigadier R. E. L. Jenkins.

# OBITUARY

## MR WILLIAM GOPALLAWA

### Former President of Sri Lanka

Mr William Gopallawa, who was Governor-General of Ceylon from 1962 to 1972, and the first President of the new Republic of Sri Lanka from 1972 to 1978, died in Colombo on January 30. He was 83. He was the first Kandyan (upcountry) Sinhalese Buddhist to be appointed Governor-General, his predecessor, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the first Sri Lankan to hold the post, having been a low country Sinhalese Christian.

Gopallawa who was first a teacher and then a barrister, unsuccessfully contested a seat in the legislature in 1936. He participated in local politics at his home town and later served as Commissioner of the Kandy Municipal Council for 12 years and Commissioner of the Colombo Municipal Council for five years. He was appointed Ceylon's Ambassador in Peking in 1958 and in Washington in 1961.

He succeeded Sir Oliver Goonetilleke as Governor-General in 1962. Unlike his mercurial and flamboyant predecessor, Gopallawa lived a life characterized by its simplicity and austerity, and he scrupulously refrained from any political activity. His only constitutional intervention in politics was in March 1965 when Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike hesitated to submit her Freedom Party government's resignation after the United National Party led by Mr Dudley Senanayake, had emerged as the biggest single group in the general elections. On this occasion Gopallawa's firmness led to her compliance with his instruction to resign.

Mrs Bandaranaike retained Gopallawa as Government General when she became Premier for a second term in 1970 and when Sri Lanka became a republic on May 22, 1972 Gopallawa became the First President. On February 4, 1978, Mr J. A. Jayewardene, the then Prime Minister, became the first executive of Sri Lanka and Gopallawa retired from public life.

## MR KAZIMIERZ SEROCKI

Mr Kazimierz Serocki, the Polish composer, has died in Warsaw, aged 58.

Like Krenz and Baird, with whom he founded the Polish Composers' Group in 1949, Serocki, who was born in Torun on March 3, 1922, belonged to the movement that helped present-day Polish music to reach international eminence. Trained as a pianist with Kazimierz Sikorski, with whom he also studied composition, in Lodz, and with Lazare Lévy and Nadia Bulanger in Paris, Serocki became a full-time composer in 1952, the year of his piano suite "Suita preludiów" that won him the national music prize for the first time (he won it again in 1963 and 1972).

In 1953 came two symphonies, and thereafter not a year went by without a major work for orchestra, smaller ensembles, or the voice, for which he set the poems of Galczynski and Przybos, among others, to music.

The astonishing neo-classicism of his Sinfonietta for two string orchestras (1956) set the pattern for a conscious use of the 12 note and serial idioms, the better-known examples being *Episodi* (1959) for strings and three percussion groups, *Segmenti* (1961) for seven groups, and, above all, *Freski symfoniczne* (1964) for full orchestra, that won him the Unesco award in 1965.

Experiments with thunderous sound-effects and tone-colours *à la* Lutoslawski and Penderecki inform his two-piano concerto (*Forte e piano*, 1967), *Fantasmagoria* (1971) for piano and percussion, and *Pianophonie* (1978) for piano, orchestra and tapes, as listeners to the BBC can testify. *Pianophonie*, a feature of the *Donaueschingen Music Weeks* (1978) and winner of the 1979 Prix Italia, was twice broadcast by the BBC in early 1980.

Serocki was one of the founders of the "Warsaw Autumn" music festival, and will be remembered as a popular and unusually genial figure at many music festivals in east and west alike.

## COLONEL V. S. LAURIE

Colonel Vernon Stewart Laurie, CBE, TD, DL, died on January 29 at the age of 84.

Born on 23 February 1896, the only son of Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Laurie, DSO, TD, DL, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church Oxford.

He served in the First World War in France, Egypt and Palestine and was twice mentioned in despatches. In the Second World War he commanded in turn 147 Essex Yeomanry RA; 107, LAA Regiment RA; and 22 LAA Regiment RA in North Africa, Malta and Italy and was appointed OBE in 1945.

P. G. W. writes:

Vernon Laurie, "The Colonel" to his wide circle of friends and admirers was of that fast disappearing breed for long the backbone of Britain, the country squire.

He took an active part in every sphere of life which touched him. After distinguished service in both World Wars he became Honorary Colonel of the Essex Yeomanry. A great patriot and a passionate lover of his county of Essex which he had served as High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant, his wide ranging public and political services were marked with his appointment as CBE in 1964...

An intrepid horseman and a great lover of foxhunting, he was hon secretary of the Essex Union Hunt in the 1930s, and after the second World War, Acting Master and Joint Acting Master, riding until his 80th birthday. His love of Eton and cricket endured throughout his life. He was a regular attender at Lords, and as a member of the Band of Brothers, at Canterbury Cricket Week.

In the City he was active as Chairman of British Empire Securities & General Trust, the title of which he refused to change. A member of the Stock Exchange since 1921. He was for many years Senior Partner of Heseltine Powell & Co until the merger in 1975 with Moss Scriven & Co when he continued to act as a Consultant until his death. He maintained the long family connexion with Saddlers Company, of which he was twice Master.

V. S. L. had a strong will and a determination to fight for principles in which he believed. His belief in freedom of dealing on the Stock Exchange led to some stormy meetings on the subject of option dealings (now widely accepted) during his short period as a member of the SE Council.

He was much loved by those who knew him in the City, especially in his recent period as "Father" of the Stock Exchange. He was most fortunate in his family life centred on the village of South Weald.

At the end of his life he refused to give in to the illness which attacked him and continued to attend the Stock Exchange and the meetings of the Saddlers Company until only a few weeks ago. He will be remembered with great affection as a fighter for his beliefs, as a man to whom family and friends were all important, and above all for his compassion, integrity and zest for life throughout his 84 years.

## RUSSELL PROCOPE

Russell Procope, the clarinettist and saxophonist who was a leading soloist in Duke Ellington's orchestra for nearly 30 years, collapsed and died, on January 21 in New York. He was 72.

Procope, a short, dapper man who wore a closely-trimmed Van Dyck beard, had also been a member of the John Kirby sextet and played with bands led by Chick Webb, Fletcher Henderson and Jelly Roll Morton. He joined the Ellington orchestra in 1945, taking the chair previously held by Barney Bigard, the New Orleans clarinetist who had brought the low, warm Chalumeau clarinet sound to Ellington's arrangements. Procope continued the Chalumeau sound, particularly on "Mood indigo".

He remained with the band until Ellington died in 1974.

Science report

# Psychology: Reasoning by an ape

From Clive Cookson
*The Times Higher Education Supplement*
Washington

A team of American psychologists has obtained what it believes is the first direct evidence of reasoning by an animal other than man.

Sarah, the group's chimpanzee, has demonstrated convincingly that she is capable of the mental process known as analogical reasoning, the ability to judge whether a pair or set of objects is related in the same way as another.

Reports over the past 15 years that chimpanzees can be taught to use language have met with considerable scientific scepticism, and this new evidence for reasoning by an ape, published in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology* by Dr Douglas Gillan, Dr David Premack, and Dr Guy Woodruff, of the University of Pennsylvania, may prove equally controversial.

"The finding that a chimpanzee can reason analogically invalidates the extreme claims that reasoning is an exclusively human cognitive ability", the psychologists said. "However, broad claims about reasoning in non-human animals are not warranted by the data.

"Since the present expirements demonstrated only analogical reasoning, one type of induction, it should not be assumed automatically that chimpanzees can engage in other types of inductive reasoning or in deductive reasoning. It is unlikely that there is a single mechanism, or even a small number of related mechanisms, underlying all types of reasoning."

The experimenters started by giving Sarah, who is aged 16, analogy problems based on two-dimensional geometric figures of different shapes, sizes, and colours. When she performed successfully on those, they moved on to analogies between household objects with which she was familiar.

One type of problem made Sarah judge whether relations between pairs of things were the same or different. For example, presented with a cut apple and a knife on the one hand, and a wet piece of cut paper and some scissors on the other, she correctly displayed her symbol for "same" (a yellow plastic rectangle). Given a cut apple and a knife, and the wet cut paper and a bowl of water, she showed her "different" symbol (a red rectangle).

Another type of test required Sarah to complete an analogy. For instance, given a banana, banana peel, and an orange, she chose orange peel rather than a peeled orange.

Altogether Sarah responded correctly in 132 (77 per cent) of the 172 tests. The problems were designed to prevent her using simple physical similarities or associations, rather than analogical reasoning, to get the right answers. To avoid unconscious cuing, no human was present when Sarah made her choices.

"Probably the most surprising finding was that Sarah's ability at analogical reasoning was not restricted to perceptual problems, where she could detect relations by looking at sizes, shapes or colours, but that it also worked for conceptual problems where she had to know and remember something about the functions of different objects", Dr Premack said.

"The fact that Sarah not only reasoned analogically but did so on a conceptual level was by far the most impressive outcome of the experiment."

The three scientists were also impressed by the way Sarah understood the point of the experiment from the start. She realized what she was meant to do as soon as they presented her with the first problem, a striking contrast to several previous research projects in which Sarah's trainers had to spend many months juggling with the format of the experiment and teaching her what they wanted.

"Sarah may have a hierarchy of cognitive processes that she applies to new types of problems," Dr Gillan said, "and analogical reasoning may be the first in the hierarchy."

Source: *Journal of Experimental Psychology*: Animal Behaviour Processes (Vol 7, pages 1-17).

## Today's engagements

Princess Alexandra, as patron, visits National Heart Hospital, Westmoriand Street, 3; attends gala preview of *The Jazz Singer*, in aid of Motability, ABC 1, Shaftesbury Avenue, 8.05.

Lunchtime music: Organ, St Michael's Cornhill, 1; piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; organ, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10; Baroque Ensemble, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 1.15.

Exhibition: Uganda missionary stamps, Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.30-4.45.

Lecture: Divinity, the enigma of the fourth gospel, Professor G. N. Stanton, City University, Northampton Square, 1-2.

## Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:

Today: Attends presentation of Ross McWhirter Foundation Young Citizen of the Year awards, Mansion House, 11.

Wednesday: Attends freedom ceremonies for Sir Charles Abrahams, Admiral Sir Richard Clayton, Mr Guy Bassett-Smith, Colonel Denys Wharry and Mr P. J. Simmons, Guildhall, noon.

Thursday: Attends freedom ceremony for Lord Mayor of Portsmouth, Guildhall, 11.15.

Friday: Receives Induction Course No 29, Mansion House, 10; attends freedom ceremony for Mr Francis Budd, Guildhall, noon; presides at meeting of Midsummer Prize Committee, Mansion House, 3.30.

## Memorial services

**Canon P. Newell**
The Queen was represented by Canon Anthony Caesar at a memorial service for Canon Peter Newell held in Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday. The Rev Peter Allen officiated. The Archbishop of York gave an address and Canon Peter Pilkington, Headmaster of The King's School, Canterbury, read the lesson. The Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, members of the Greater Chapter, the Bishop of Dover and the Right Rev K. C. H. Warner were robed and in the choir. The Dean of Canterbury pronounced the blessing. Others present included:
Mrs Newell (widow), Mr A. J. Newell (son), the Lower Master of The King's School with the Second Master and former captains of school, Mr David Crouch, MP, Dr Geoffrey Templeman, the Very Rev I. H. White-Thomson, the Headmaster of Abingdon College, the Headmaster of Rendcombe College and representatives from Bradford Grammar School, Bethany School and Goudhurst parish.

**Canon J. N. Duckworth**
A memorial service for Canon Noel Duckworth was held on Saturday in the Chapel of St John's College, Cambridge. The Rev A. A. Macintosh officiated. Professor F. H. Hinsley, Master of St John's College, and Professor Sir William Hawthorne, Master of Churchill College, read the lessons. Among those present were:
Canon W. G. S. Duckworth and Canon E. P. B. Duckworth (brothers), Mrs A. Barker (sister), Mr and Mrs J. Winch (brother-in-law and sister).
The Bishop of Ely, Lord and Lady Adrian, Lady Hawthorne, Lady Cockcroft, Sir John Wordie, the Master of Jesus College, the President of New Hall, Mrs F. H. Hinsley, Major-General and Mrs J. R. C. Hamilton, Captain and Mrs S. W. Roskill, Colonel P. S. W. Dean (also representing the Suffolk Regiment) and Mrs Dean, Mr and Mrs David Lane, the President of St John's College, the Vice Master of Churchill College and Mrs Miller [illegible]

## Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Jan 26: Statement on British Leyland Corporate Plan. Forestry Bill read for a second time by 301 votes to 240. Motion to annul increase of Rent Restriction (Housing Associations) (Scotland) Order and increase of Rent Restrictions (Scotland) Order negatived. Adjournment debate about unmodified electroplexy at Broadmoor Hospital. House adjourned, 11.14 pm.

Jan 27: Allied Irish Banks Bill, Barnsley Borough Council Bill, British Railways (No 2) Bill, British Railways (Pension Schemes) Bill, British Transport Docks Bill, Charterhouse Japhet Bill, Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill, Northumbrian Water Authority Bill, Whitehaven Harbour Bill, and the Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) Pier Bill all read a second time. Town and Country Planning (Protection of Listed Buildings) Bill read a first time. Debate on proposed sale of Times Newspapers on motion for adjournment. Motion rejected by 281 votes to 239. Debate on Armitage report on heavy lorries on motion for the adjournment. Motion rejected by 282 votes to 231. Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act (Continuance No 3) Order carried by 75 votes to 54. Adjournment debate about hospital services in Bolton. House adjourned, 1.5 am (Wednesday).

Jan 28: Motion to introduce Public Education Costs (Report) Bill rejected by 168 votes to 67. British Nationality Bill read a second time by 293 votes to 243 [illegible]

Security (Contributions) Bill passed the committee stage. Local Authority Grants (Termination) (Scotland) Order agreed to. Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill read a second time. House adjourned 6.38 pm.

Jan 27: Wildlife and Countryside Bill considered in committee and adjourned (first day). Bill of Rights Bill passed the report stage. Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act (Continuance No 3) Order agreed to. House adjourned, 10 pm.

Jan 28: Debates British-Spanish agree- [illegible]

[illegible] ing of the arts. Witnesses: Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts. Room 6, 10.30 am.

Welsh Affairs. Subject: Broadcasting in the Welsh language and the implications for Welsh and non-Welsh speaking viewers and listeners. Witnesses: Association of Welsh Broadcasters (at 10.30 am); Independent Broadcasting Authority Welsh Advisory Committee (at 4.30 pm). Room 21.

Industry and Trade. Subject: Continuing costs of Concorde. Witness: Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for [illegible]

## Parliamentary notices

[illegible]

## Appointments in the Forces

**Royal Navy**

CAPTAINS: M. T. Ormans—for duty with MOD (Central Staffs), Aug 11; B. N. Wilson—for duty inside MOD with VCNS, Jan 19; P. H. Wright for course at RCDS, Jan 19; B. G. Young—Antrim in cmd, Aug 18.

SURGEON CAPTAIN: L. C. Banks for duties inside MOD(N) with MDG(N) as Dir of Med Organization (Naval) April 28.

COMMANDERS: A. R. Price for duty on staff of FOSM as STPO, May 12; J. B. Lean for duty as NA Madrid, Feb 25; M. J. M. Wilkin for duty inside MOD with DNMP, March 23; H. A. E. Powlett for duty outside MOD with DGW(N) as RNLO AUTEC, May 5; T. W. Loughran for duty inside MOD with DN Plans, May 15; J. P. Glancy Plymouth as WOE, March 12; K. R. Steele, for staff of FO Plymouth, July 3; M. J. Hopker, for duty inside MOD as Secy to CSSE May 12; M. J. Holmes, for duty with Bureau West, Aug 17; M. D. Bracelin, for staff of CINCFLEET as FRROGO, March 24; W. J. Davis, for staff of FOF2 as SOO, March 23; D. M. Jeffreys, for duty inside MOD with CSSE, May 5; C. J. Meyer, for duty inside MOD with DGW(N) DSWS, March 17; R. Shollard for 2 yrs exch service with RAN at HMAS WATSON, June 23; R. W. Keogh, for duty inside MOD with ACDS(S), June 23; D. J. Beesley, for duty inside MOD with VCDS (P and L), March 17; R. E. Woolgar, for duty inside MOD with DNOT, July 17; R. A. A. Dean, for duty inside MOD with DG Ships, May 29; W. B. Thrush, OSPREY for FOST, July 31; M. M. Barnett, promoted Captain RN, Dec 31.

SURGEON COMMANDER (D): G. A. Rudge, RNH Plymouth, April 28.

**Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service**

PRINCIPAL MATRONS: Miss E. M. Northway, for duty as Deputy Matron in Chief, April 21; Miss J. Robertson, RNH Haslar for duty with SRA(NH), April 21.

**Royal Marines**

MAJORS: R. A. Hooper, for duty with DN Plans, July 5; M. A. Langdon, for duty in MOD in MO4, Aug 25; J. N. Willoughby, CTCRM as CTO, June 12; R. S. Tailyour, CTCRM as OC DTW, Aug 14.

RETIREMENT: Major A. G. J. Sharland, Oct 31.

**The Army**

BRIGADIERS: A. J. V. Kendall, BMAT Bangladesh as Cmd and CI, Feb 5; I. Mackay, HQ UKLF as Brig Inf, Feb 2; R. C. Middleton, HQ E District as D Comd, Feb 6.

COLONELS: C. J. Dale, British Embassy, Jedda as Defence Attache, March; J. W. Francis, British Embassy Jakarta as Defence Attache, Feb 16; A. M. Hinings, MOD as AAGM6(A), Feb 6; J. A. Hulme, DCT as Col QC & TC, Feb 4; L. B. Taylor, Trg Bn and Depot REME, Feb 6.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: G. E. Gauchi, RAPC, MOD as Staff Pmtr Grade 1, Feb 2; J. R. Clifton-Bligh 14 20H, RMCS Shrivenham as GSO1 (W), Feb 23; C. P. Newton RADC, Cambridge Military Hospital as Snr Spec Dental Offr, Feb 2; H. B. J. Phillips RTR, MOD as AAG PS10(A), Feb 6; M. G. R. Roberts RRW, 3 RRW (V) as CO, Feb 8.

RETIREMENT: Brigadier D. R. Maclennan, Jan 27.

**Royal Air Force**

AIR MARSHAL (ACTING RANK AIR CHIEF MARSHAL): Sir Peter Terry, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe, Feb 3.

AIR MARSHAL: Sir Thomas Kennedy, Commander-in-Chief Royal Air Force Germany and Commander, Second Allied Tactical Air Force, Feb 2.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL (ACTING RANK [illegible]

# Telecommunications in the Arab world

**In 20 years the evocative date of 2001 will have been reached, *Robert Bailey writes.* Sociologists and economists in the Middle East at that time may well look back and decide that t hemost significant regional events in the last quarter of the twentieth century related to telecommunication.**

The full application of current technology is already evident in some Arab states. A foreign exchange dealer in The Gulf is able to view on a television screen instantaneously the same information that is available to his counterpart in London, Tokyo or New York. Elsewhere in the area. Saudi Arabia can boast of one of the world's most advanced telecommunications developments. There is not a single country in the Middle East that has not already made, or is planning, significant investments in telecommunications systems to improve telephone, telex, broadcasting and data links.

It represents massive investment as well as big business which shows no sign of slowing down. The fact that the second Middle East Telecommunications Show and Conference, now being held at the Exhibition Centre in Bahrain is 15 per cent larger than the 1979 event, illustrates the amount of international interest in the market.

Travellers in the Middle East can point to wide disparities in quality and complexity of present services. A businessman in Bahrain may be able to call his bank in Zurich from his car telephone. In contrast, the visiting executive in Cairo, more often than not, will find he cannot even obtain a connexion across the city.

There are moves towards a more evenly-balanced and regionally cohesive telecommunications development. Overall in the region $30.000m is expected to be spent on telecommunications in the next 10 years, but there is a need to get the best systems for the job and value for money.

The 21 member countries of the Arab League, with Ethiopia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Turkey, are linked in future network planning by the United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Since its formation in 1945, the Arab League has been the main unifying force in Middle East communications development. Through it the Arab Telecommunications Union was formed in 1958. The latter aims to organize and improve its members' telecommunications through the ITU by standardizing systems, reducing tariffs, maintaining quality of services and encouraging cooperation among post, telegraph and telephone authorities. An Arab Broadcasting Union was set up in 1969, one result of which was the establishment of an Arab television news exchange in 1973.

However, the most significant cooperative step was taken nine years ago when several governments in the region requested financial and technical help from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to set up a regional network embracing the Middle East and Mediterranean basin.

The UNDP agreed to provide as much as 50 per cent of the capital for the project while the Geneva-based ITU has provided the technical assistance. Surveys working towards a master plan have had to consider a number of factors. These include the amount of traffic, location of national and international networks, economic and social development, transmission systems, switching, routing channels, broadcasting and data transmission needs.

In September, 1978. the master plan was approved by the sponsoring governments. These are grouped in six sub-regions with some countries included in more than one. The first includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the two Yemens. The second comprises Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The third grouping includes Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey. The fourth comprises Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan while the fifth includes Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Libya, Malta, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The sixth is made up of Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

A feature of the master plan is that it is based on diversifying routing to increase reliability of networks. Though close collaboration is entailed, in a region not noted historically for cooperation, the potential rewards are impressive. Some 30 million further telephone lines and 300,000 extra telex lines are expected by 1990.

The master plan has been reviewed at ITU headquarters from January 26 to 29. Mohammad Mili of Tunisia, ITU's secretary-General, has given warning previously: "The situation of telecommunications is evolving at an extremely rapid pace with the result that, if the implementation contained in the master plan is not constantly updated, it is liable to become useless and irrelevant very quickly".

The plan is already being carried out. A microwave network was decided on by a meeting of countries in sub-region one, in Djibouti, in 1979. In 1980 surveys were carried out for microwave and submarine cable links between Safaga in Egypt and Duba in Saudi Arabia. A route for microwave communications between Aswan in Egypt and Wadi Halfa in Sudan has also been investigated by ITU staff, while submarine cable connexions across the Mediterranean were also studied in 1980.

The ITU estimates that $3,000m, 10 per cent of the total investment, will be spent on just the international part of the network. When completed it will cover 28 countries and extend over 8,000km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean and to the Black Sea.

While its smooth execution will do much to further Arab unity, the investment focus continues to be very much on purely national developments. Saudi Arabia has already started putting into effect plans to enhance its $2,000m digital electronic telephone system, provided by L. M. Ericsson of Sweden and Philips of The Netherlands and managed by Bell Canada. Egypt, which is spending $1,800m on rebuilding its antiquated telephone network, seems to have decided on analogue rather than the newer digital exchanges for its new system.

The contractors, led by Siemens of West Germany, do not rule out the possibility that at later stages of the Egyptian programme digital technology will be applied. The latter is, in telecommunications terms, the cordon bleu recipe for improvement. Whether areas like the Middle East really need to buy the latest technology, when a previous generation of well proved and adequate equipment is available for the work, is a moot point.

Something that has been around for some time is microwave communications and it is playing a significant role in Middle East developments. Once again, the most spectacular application is seen in Saudi Arabia. The $408m Intra-Kingdom Microwave Project, carried out by Western Electric of the United States and completed in 1979, extends over 6,200 miles.

Three hundred radio-relay microwave transmission towers have been erected the length and breadth of Saudi Arabia. The system provides 35,000 long-distance telephone circuits as well as telex, data and television channels. Another microwave communications link put into effect by Telettra of Italy has been put in between Jebel Dakah near Taif in Saudi Arabia and Jebel Erba near Port Sudan. The 213-mile link across the Red Sea is the longest line-of-sight radio hop in the world. The newer telecommunications techniques have provided valuable assistance in a number of Arab developments. An American company, the AILtech division of Cutler-Hammer's instruments and systems group, provided a $17.8m traffic management system for the Suez Canal Authority.

The system involves placing Loran radio transmitters on ships as they start their passage through the canal. The device automatically determines its position by analysing signals from special Loran transmitters. Ships' movements are shown on display systems in harbour control offices. The transmitter is taken off the ship when it completes its journey through the waterway and placed on a ship going in the opposite direction.

Telecommunications technology is also important in airport developments. Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudia) uses an automatic reservations system linked to computers in British Airways' West London terminal. Circuits are provided on the Saudi Arabian telecommunications backbone network to provide data links to Saudia offices in Riyadh and Dhahran. The airline is also linked to Alitalia's maintenance and engineering management information system (MEMIS) computer in Rome.

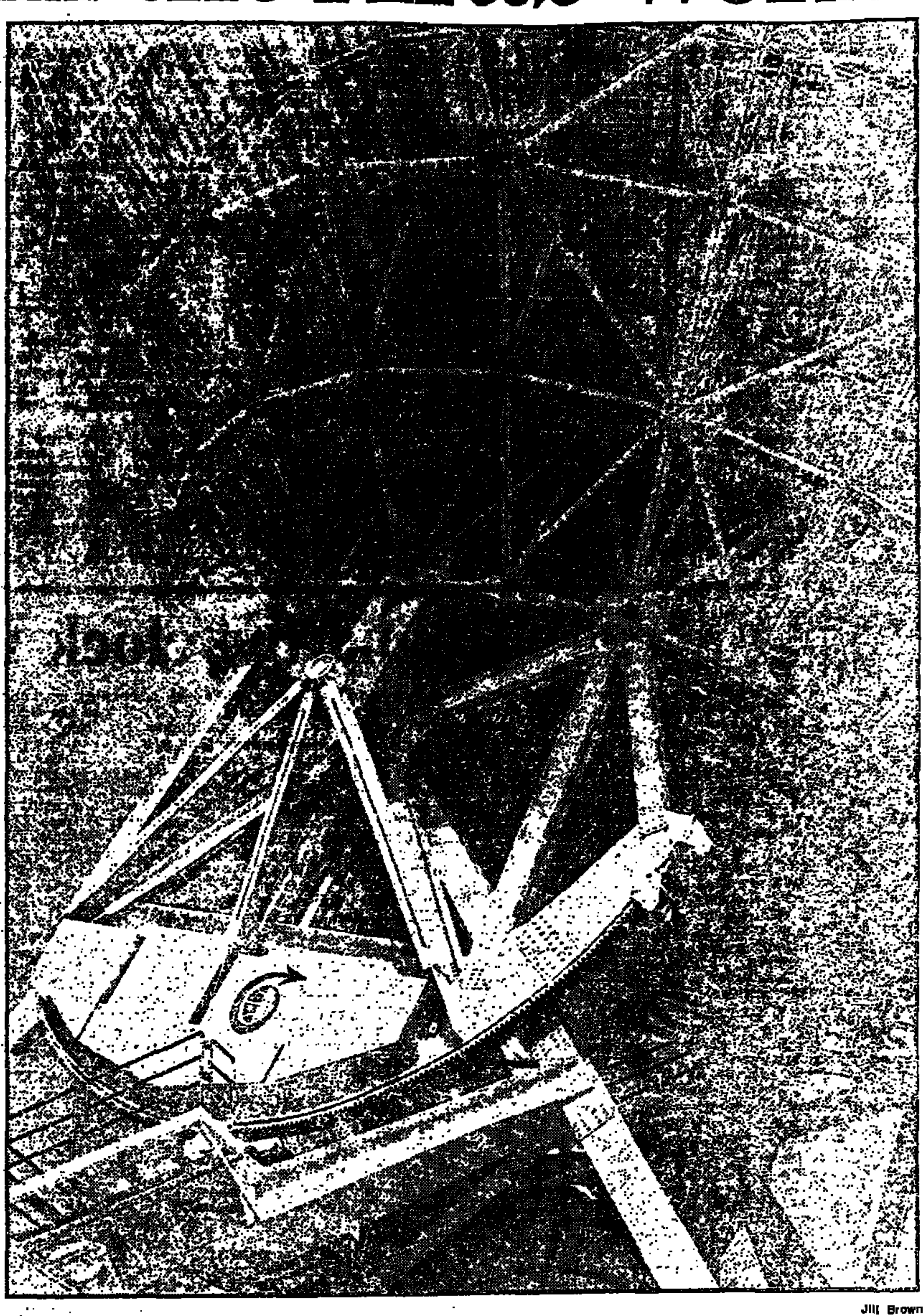
Data links are growing in importance in the region. Ten Arab airlines are planning to take part in a $30m to $40m Bahrain-based central computerized reservation system. The participants-Gulf Air, Saudia, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines, Libyan Arab Airlnes, Democratic Yemen Airlines Company, Yemen Airways and Sudan Airways Corporation—expect the system to handle 10 million reservations a year. The fact that such systems are being actively considered is a measure of how quickly telecommunications services are growing.

The long-awaited development of the Arab satellite communications project (Arabsat) will undoubtedly be a major spur to the exchange of information in the region. The ambitious project is intended to have two orbiting satellites providing telephone and television links for Arab countries. Much of the extended delay regarding Arabsat involves argument on who is qualified to supply equipment according to boycott rules and who will control the system.

Some consider that after all the bickering the main investor, Saudi Arabia, will at some stage take over responsibility for the whole project. Arabsat, apart from providing ordinary television transmission links, could also be used to offer educational broadcasts to small rural communities. This is a necessary consideration as about 70 per cent of the entire population in the Arab world is illiterate.

In any event television broadcasting continues to grow steadily in the region. A number of countries have a choice of two programmes and sometimes, as in Dubai, three. A few countries, such as Algeria, manufacture television sets. Most electronic items, both consumer and professional, are imported in the Middle East. Iraq, however, has plans to set up an electronics industry to make as yet undisclosed equipment. Syria is starting up a factory to produce E-10 digital electronic telephone exchanges under licence from CIT-Alcatel of France. Demands for technology transfer can only realistically be met when a country can

continued on page 19



Jill Brown

# Europe has edge in the market over US competitors

European companies have achieved considerable success in Middle East telecommunications markets during the past three years mostly at the cost of major United States rivals. This has been because of a variety of factors of which skilful marketing techniques, availability of advanced technology and probably politics have been important.

The growing European competitiveness has been shown particularly by the success of Swedish, Dutch, French and West German companies. Since 1977 they have won the two largest telecommunications orders awarded in the developing world, in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

L. M. Ericsson of Sweden and Philips of The Netherlands together with Bell Canada were awarded a turnkey contract to provide 470,000 additional lines for the Saudi Arabian telephone system in December, 1977. Bell Canada's role is the training of Saudi staff to operate the new system and to maintain it in the interim period.

The negotiation of turnkey packages is often long and complicated, particularly in areas of the world where there is no previous example to draw on for the introduction of new technology. It is a problem felt by both the customer and the supplier.

Bidding for the Saudi Arabian TEP (telephone expansion programme) was not close. There was a difference of more than $1,200m between the ITT-led bid of $3,400m and the tender submitted by the successful consortium.

Another unsuccessful United States bid came from Western Electric which led a United Kingdom group including Plessey, British Insulated Callender's Cables and Cable & Wireless. Its bid was costed at £2,942m. Bell Canada had to bid for its training and maintenance contract against Western Electric and a consortium of United Telecommunications and ITT. The latter's bid reportedly was four times that of Bell Canada's.

Even though a letter of intent was only sent to the Dutch, Swedish, and Canadian consortium after its submission was evaluated by consultants from Arthur D. Little, Norconsult, Swedetel, Preece Cardew & Rider and the International Telecommunications Union, the loss of the order was a bitter defeat for the United States companies, notably ITT. Its proposal was described by the consultants as having been "very thorough and good, but they did a lot of hedging, and their prices were high on training and maintenance".

Western Electric was awarded a $408m contract in the same year, against strong Italian competition from Sirti, to provide a national microwave communications system. However, the fact that the TEP contract was not awarded to a United States firm or consortium must reduce the chance of American companies regaining lost ground against the now well-established European-Canadian consortium.

The TEP contract has already been enlarged. At the end of 1980, 496,000 telephone lines had been added to the Saudi network. Some 300,000 working telephones are in operation, 140 per cent more than existed at the start of the programme. According to Mr Brian Tickle, Saudi Telephones' general manager, almost 7,000 Saudis are employed by the organization, representing about 63 per cent of all staff.

Saudi Arabia's third five-year plan includes further substantial development plans for telecommunications services. Another 480,000 telephone lines will be added to the national network, bringing the line capacity to more than a million. Telex lines will be doubled to 30,000. The microwave network is to be developed as well as communications services with neighbouring countries. Together these plans are likely to mean as much or more capital investment, as in the previous costly, but highly progressive five years.

The wish throughout the Middle East is to provide modern telecommunications systems. In marketing terms, however, nothing is clear cut. The carefully worded public relations statements record the achievements but little or nothing of the inevitable and usually unforeseen difficulties that arise in working in a developing country.

Salesmen in the international telecommunications market are expert at analysing any potential weakness, either technical or commercial, in a rival's position. It is not surprising therefore that companies are reluctant to discuss their contracts in any great detail.

This reticence, and the apparently continuing success of European companies over United States rivals, has been seen in Egypt. Responsibility for carrying out a $1,800m programme to revitalize the Egyptian telecommunications system was awarded to a consortium led by Siemens of West Germany in September, 1979. The news was widely acclaimed as a coup for the West German company.

Siemens, Siemens Osterreich and Thomson-CSF are to carry out a five-year programme involving the installation of 500,000 telephone lines which will bring the total network to 750,000 lines. In the first phase Siemens will install six exchanges in Cairo providing 120,000 lines and Thomson-CSF will supply nine exchanges with 80,000 lines for the Zagazig, Tanta and Mansoura areas of the Nile Delta.

The contract awarded to the Siemens consortium was another that was plucked from under the noses of United States companies which had been widely expected to be the leader in Egypt's telecommunications improvement programme. The financial package, a combination of Franco-German aid and guaranteed buyers' credit was superior to that offered elsewhere.

However, there seems to be some hedging over longer term plans by the customer, the Arab Republic of Egypt National Telecommunications Organization (Arento). As in Saudi Arabia, the country's initial development, while huge, may be only the precursor to future more valuable work.

Instead of demanding the latest digital electronic exchange equipment, Arento has specified well proved, but less advanced and presumably less costly, analogue electronic switching equipment. In 1979 Mr Ali Fahmi al-Daghistani, Egypt's then Telecommunications Minister, said the telecommunications authority was determined not to become locked into one system.

It is an interesting comment since United States companies will inevitably become more involved in Egypt's overall telecommunications improvement by virtue of $180m that has been allocated by USAID for this purpose. There is no connexion with the Siemens exercise. However, Continental Telephone, which drew up a master plan in 1978 to improve Egypt's telephone system over a 20-year period, has, together with Arthur D. Little, a USAID-funded $20.5m contract to supply managerial and technical advice to Arento.

It must be particularly galling for United States companies in North American parlance not to have a larger slice of the action than that provided for in the so-called "quick-fix" solutions to Egypt's telephone problems.

There is no guarantee that European firms and consortiums can, in the long-term, maintain their present dominance in any part of the Middle East. American salesmen and their companies do not accept failure easily and the market for telecommunications in the region is too massive and potentially rewarding for any international company to withdraw from it.

That such powerful competition for orders is so firmly established between North American, European and Far Eastern firms, must be to the advantage of Middle East buyers whose technical ability to seek and demand value for money is increasing.

**Robert Bailey**
*Middle East Economic Digest*

# Round the clock watch maintained in secrecy

Talk of Saudi Arabia acquiring airborne warning and control systems aircraft (AWACS) would probably have been dismissed as a joke a year ago. Today, with the increasing desire (and a pressing need) to install modern defence systems most types of equipment can be considered.

Modern armed forces are those which have the benefit of advanced technology. Application of such technology allows an integration of many complex systems which provide intelligence, firepower, logistic ability and above all communications.

The four AWACS aircraft the United States sent to Saudi Arabia shortly after the war between Iran and Iraq began last September, and which the Saudis want to buy, are providing round-the-clock surveillance of the combatants' aircraft movements.

A continuing difficulty faced by Third World countries when they acquire technologically advanced equipment is that of providing the trained men necessary for both operation and maintenance.

The essential weakness is often the inability to overhaul, repair and modify equipment and to make frequently needed spare parts. A lack of expert capability in handling modern military communication systems has been displayed by both Iran and Iraq during the present fighting.

At specialist events such as the British Army Equipment Exhibition up to 25 per cent of the equipment on show relates to some form of telecommunications and electronics. Most major electronics companies in the world have at least some military sales. The Middle East is a lucrative but intensely competitive market for exports. Because of fears of upsetting actual and potential customers few contracts are reported or discussed.

Before the revolution defence salesmen made Tehran the first stop on any regional itinerary. After the end of the Shah's regime attention has concentrated on Arab countries for defence purchases. That these are increasing is in no small measure due to Iran's changed, and as yet undefined, conception of its role in the region.

Many of the ambitious plans of the Shah, which on paper at least would have made Iran the dominant regional power, have been abandoned. One of the first acts of the revolutionary government was to cancel plans to acquire seven AWACS aircraft and to develop the multi-million dollar Ibex surveillance and communications system.

The war between Iran and Iraq has added to uncertainties felt in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states about their own abilities to defend themselves in particular against air attacks launched against oil installations on land and offshore. An integrated air defence system has yet to emerge in the area.

One important question is which countries would be included. It is technically feasible to link the radar systems of the various states which might wish to pool their resources. Radar used at airports for control of civilian air traffic often has military applications as well.

Among several international companies marketing radar, Plessey of the United Kingdom has been particularly successful in The Gulf. Kuwait, Ras al Khaymah in the United Arab Emirates and Sib in Oman are equipped with the company's 80 nautical mile range AR15 radar system. Bahrain, Abu Dhabi and Dubai have bought Plessey's 200 nautical mile range AR5.

Saudi Arabia is the logical leader in any Gulf air defence system. Its nationwide air traffic control system is well advanced. This is being provided by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of the United States under a $627m contract. Collins and ITT, also of the United States, are sub-contractors, as well as Marconi of the United Kingdom. Marconi is the primary supplier of radar for the development. Control centres are being established at both Jiddah and Riyadh; they will function in a similar way to the massive joint military and civilian air traffic control centre at West Drayton near London.

Some 3D radar has undoubtedly been installed in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Middle East. The 3D type is essentially a military radar system providing long-distance coverage of aircraft, including height as well as speed and bearing. There are several levels of complexity in military radar related to electronic counter measures (ECCM) capability. One of the newest is the Marconi Martello radar system with a detection range of 300 miles at heights of 100,000 ft.

Westinghouse of the United States has supplied Saudi Arabia with three AN TPS 43 3D mobile radar systems, and an agreement was disclosed in 1978 to provide Sudan with six of them under a $78m contract. Another AN TPS 43 system has recently been dispatched to Saudi Arabia to accompany the four United States AWACS aircraft. It is a lightweight and transportable radar system which can provide 3D coverage to a range of 240 nautical miles.

Saudi Arabia is now the main market for all types of both military and civilian electronics in the Middle East. A radio communications system, being installed by International Aeradio of the United Kingdom, will eventually allow communications with any aircraft flying over the kingdom—an area the size of Western Europe.

Ground-based communications are also emphasized in Saudi plans. The American company Litton Industries has a $1,640m contract to provide a national communications system. Little has been revealed about the type of equipment to be installed or its purposes.

Much of the work involves improving the Armed Forces' military communications system, enabling it to be linked to the civilian network and airports. One $73.5m subcontract awarded to Aydin Corporation of the United States by Litton calls for the supply of tropospheric scatter microwave communications system.

Computer Science Corporation of the United States has a $221m contract to supply a national computer information system. An official data bank will have branch systems in Jiddah, Dammam, Banda, Tabuk, Arara, Abha and Taif. Another 700 subsidiary data links will enable any department of the Interior Ministry and the public security service to retrieve information from the central computer system.

For the navy, the electronic warfare specialist company, Tracor of Texas, is supplying engineering support services for the American part of Saudi Arabia's big ships and training expansion programme. There are also important developments being carried out for Saudi Arabia's army and National Guard. The latter is a 35,000-strong force, recruited from tribes fiercely loyal to the regime, and charged with the defence of the capital, Riyadh, and the oil fields.

Early in 1980 the United Kingdom government agency International Military Services negotiated a contract worth an estimated $225m for a group of British companies to supply artillery electronics support equipment to the Saudi army. Among the companies involved are Marconi Space & Defence Systems, EMI, Ferranti, Tellurometer and Fairey Engineering.

Cable & Wireless of the United Kingdom is the prime contractor for a complete telecommunications network for the National Guard. The contract was said to be worth more than £200m when it was awarded through Britain's Ministry of Defence in 1978. In its last annual report Cable & Wireless said that extensions to the system had been awarded, increasing the scale and scope of the work. This was now proceeding satisfactorily, although the project had suffered some delay "while operational details were determined", the company said.

Big investment in military communications is also being made elsewhere in the Middle East. The British company Racal was reported to be negotiating in 1980 a $113m order to supply the Syrian Armed Forces with 12,000 units of UHF and single side band communications equipment. Plessey Avionics & Communications is believed to have an order worth $60m to supply HF and UHF tactical radios for manpacks and vehicles for Iraq's army.

Iraq, like Saudi Arabia, is a profitable area for military salesmen. The former has plans to set up its own electronics industry designed to produce military items. In 1980 Thomson-CSF of France was reportedly near to signing a $726m contract to supply the necessary skill and services for the ambitious project. Similar undertakings have been considered by others. The now defunct Arab Organization for Industrialization intended setting up electronics production in Saudi Arabia, also using Thomson-CSF skill.

One drawback when considering local manufacture is that planned production items may be technically outmoded when they finally appear. A lot also depends on how much technology transfer companies or their governments will allow, but Middle East armed forces will continue to be among the most important customers in the developing world for communications and other electronics equipment for some time.

**R.B.**



# Gulf states take over lead in business modernization

Advances in telecommunications technology are being widely exploited in the Arab world, to the particular advantage of industry and commerce.

The capability for information storage and data processing in the new generation of digital communications equipment; the improvements in telex equipment like the relative silence of electronic equipment; the readiness with which mobile telephone networks can be operated (as already in Bahrain); the likelihood of videophone services commonly available later in this decade and offering a credible alternative to the personal contact so valued in Arab business relations—all these are examples of telecommunications expansion and technological advancement having an increasing impact on Arab business.

Another example is the increasing use of facsimile transmission, in which Muirhead, the data transmissions company of Beckenham, Kent, is involved. In dealing with business documents facsimile transmission not only eliminates the possibility of telex keying errors but can present an authenticated document complete with signature that the businessman receiving it can be sure of.

This has led to an increasing demand in the Arab countries according to Mr Brian Bardwell, Muirhead's transmissions marketing manager. More also want facsimile equipment with the security element of encrypton equipment which "scrambles" the electronic data during transmission, ensuring secrecy on confidential business information.

This is the rosy side of the picture for the role telecommunications is playing in Arab industrial and commercial development. But lack of the right telecommunications has had its debit side.

Egypt's ramshackle telecommunications — on which action is at last being taken —largely scuttled its chances of becoming the commercial centre of the Arab world when Lebanon's civil strife deposed Beirut from that pinnacle. Bahrain, then with the most mature telecommunications systems in terms of telephone, telex and other links, largely took on the Beirut mantle, with Kuwait—also well up in the telecommunications race — sharing particularly the growth of banking activity.

It was an illustration of how necessary are good telecommunications to a nation's industrial and commercial development. Local, regional and international communications, both efficient and competitively priced, are needed as much by industrial companies as by service sectors like tourism, banking, the stock markets and insurance.

War-torn Lebanon, as well as being faced with the damage from military activities, marked time in the telecommunications race, leaving Beirut with a big telecommunications backlog. This had to be tackled if it were to have any hope of regaining its place as a leading business and financial centre.

Lebanon now has plans for modernizing and expanding its telecommunications network, with France having given the country's Reconstruction and Development Council a $53.7m loan for telecommunications work—benefiting mainly French suppliers, with recent orders for 23 electronic telephone exchanges going to the Générale d'Electricité group. There was also a World Bank loan to Lebanon last year of $15m for repairing war damage to the telecommunications network.

In the first quarter of 1980, 4,000 new telephone lines were installed, as many as were put in during the previous three years or more.

Altogether 30,000 new lines were installed in the 12 months to last August when four additions to Beirut's own telephone exchange were opened. Plans for this year include setting up international telex lines and semi-automatic exchanges for more than 9,000 lines in the Baalbek area and 16,000 lines in the Shatoura and Zahle areas.

Beirut will nevertheless not easily regain the commercial centre crown because there is a new drive for expansion in telecommunications, especially among the oil-rich states. While Lebanon, without oil as well as its other problems, is getting outside aid so are other non-oil producing Arab states for financing the development of basic services, of which telecommunications are a key component.

The attempts of the oil-rich states to create an industrial base against the time that the oil runs out are bearing fruit, after a period of faltering, which is adding to the need for better telecommunications.

Saudi Arabia's third five-year plan is notable for its commitment to press on with a modernization programme based essentially on rapid industrialization. Heavy industry schemes, including several large petrochemical complexes, are due to start operating from 1984, built at the new industrial cities of Jubal on The Gulf and the newly-opened Yanbu on the Red Sea.

Although Saudi Arabia has probably the most advanced telecommunications network of any of the Arab nations its third five-year plan to 1985 calls for nearly another 500,000 telephone lines—bringing the total to more than a million—with an extra 3,000 telex lines due to go in, bringing the total to 30,000 by 1985.

Development of telecommunications links with other Arab countries are also covered in the plan which should enhance facilities for pan-Arab business.

Industrial developments are proliferating in The Gulf now that investment spending is reviving after a few years of retrenchment which followed the overheating of so many Arab economies. In Abu Dhabi a number of large engineering projects in hydrocarbons are being pursued and in Oman there is a $20,000m five-year plan which starts next January that will have a widespread effect on the local economy. Communications generally and defence, both involving telecommunications, get the biggest single allocations under the plan.

Even Bahrain, long declining as an oil producer and increasingly reliant on its expanding commercial, particularly banking, sector, has been attracting projects for petrochemicals production and iron pelletizing. An aluminium rolling mill, a participation project involving the Gulf states, will probably be situated in Bahrain.

The Iran-Iraq war appears to have had only a short-term damping effect on the drive to industrialization which is resuming in Iraq. Iraq's five-year plan to 1985, with expenditure likely to reach about $75,000m, will include setting up industrial plants to exploit the country's mineral wealth in gypsum, glass, sand, lead, iron ore and copper.

Telecommunications expansion has to go hand in hand with such developments. In Iraq France's Thomson-CSF has already won communications contracts valued at more than $300m and another, worth about $968m, is in the wings for setting up an electronics industry.

Oman's response has been to announce a five-year expenditure on telecommunications of more than $182m which will not only substantially improve the telephone system but in the first phase expand a telex system that is particularly useful to industrial and commercial users. Businessmen will also be able to dial direct out of Salalah.

Algeria provides another example of the way telecommunications expenditure is expanding alongside other spending on industrial sectors. Government investment in industrial sectors there up to 1984 is running at $57,000m while spending on telecommunications between 1980 and 1984 will be more than $2,000m.

The much-needed rehabilitation, then expansion of Egypt's telecommunications network is finally proceeding under a 20-year plan that should bring the number of telephone lines to 4,330,000, with expansion of telex and other facilities, at an estimated cost of $18,000m. A $1,800m contract, already awarded, will improve the existing troublesome telephone network. There are probably fewer than 400,000 lines compared with an estimated demand of a million. It will also add 500,000 new lines, providing a network of 775,000 upgraded lines by 1984 when forecast demand is put at 1,500,000.

That will put Egypt at last on the road away from being perhaps the most frustrating place in the Arab world for businessmen needing the efficient telecommunications without which industry and commerce will never expand in the way the Arab world will increasingly need.

**Derek Harris**
Commercial Editor




Highly trained Saudi technicians maintain one of the most advanced telephone systems in the world.

# Middle Eastern markets lure Britain's manufacturers

Those prominent in the supply, manufacture and servicing of telecommunications equipment throughout the world will be exhibiting in Bahrain this week in the hope of acquiring a foothold in one of the most potentially lucrative markets in the world still free to open competition.

At least that is the theory. The Arab world, Africa, South America and parts of the Far East are the commercial jewels in the crown of the global telecommunications market being sought by most of the principal suppliers.

In theory the American market in telecommunications is open to any competitor but the commercial clout of companies can make it difficult for the smaller, more modest, operator.

The Japanese until recently have had no desire to allow their telecommunications equipment supply contracts in the public service industries to be open to foreign competition. A recent agreement between the Americans and the Japanese may alter that balance but it is early days.

In Europe the markets have been controlled by the Post, Telephone and Telegraph Authorities (PTTs) of the respective countries. In Britain it is the Post Office, shortly to be split into Telecommunications and Posts and Giro.

The millions of pounds expected to be available in the Arab world as the countries develop their telecommunications are luring the world's manufacturers.

Saudi Arabia and Egypt are undoubtedly among the front runners in their efforts to modernize. Ericsson, Philips, Bell Canada and the nationalized telecommunications company have picked up *multi-million dollar contracts* in Saudi Arabia and Egypt recently.

Invariably the politics of a particular government can colour its view of foreign competitors in the Arab market. On the whole American and European manufacturers and suppliers have done well, among them being Cable & Wireless, the American company Western Electric, Cit-Alcatel, Thomson-CSF of France and Siemens of Germany.

British Telecom will be prominent among the British contingent in Bahrain. The corporation's consultancy service, BPO Teleconsult, over the years has been gaining a reputation overseas *for impartial judgments* on telecommunications, despite its association with the Post Office (British Telecom) and its 224,000 managerial and technical staff.

All aspects of telecommunications will be displayed by it in Bahrain exhibiting "the expertise available from the British Post Office which covers all the activities needed effectively to finance, operate, develop and maintain one of the *world's largest communications systems*". The corporation is marketing the expert knowledge much needed in the Arab world, which has been gained by operating one of the world's largest networks—26 million telephones, *growing at the rate* of a million a year—and supported by a staff of 120,000 engineers.

British Teleconsult emphasizes that it will recommend non-British equipment if it is the best for the job.

British Telecom will be showing the products that it has developed with the British telecommunications equipment manufacturers among them GEC, STC, Pye and Plessey.

*The new digital exchange* equipment of British Telecom—System X—inaugurated in the United Kingdom last September in a London exchange will be marketed by British Telecommunications Systems, a company jointly owned by British Telecom, Plessey, GEC and STC, the creators and manufacturers of the design.

Other Britons have high hopes, among them STC showing general telecommunications equipment Decca Radar exhibiting test devices for optical and conventional cabling, Marconi with general communications equipment, Hawker Siddeley showing power supplies, Racal Milgo with data communications equipment and the British arm of the Canadian company Mitel.

**Bill Johnstone**

# Arabsat launch this decade

The sheer size of the Arab world makes it the ideal candidate to harness the technological advances being made in satellite and fibre optic communication.

The vast distances to be covered, the extreme conditions in which the equip*ment is expected to func*tion correctly and consistently, together with the provision requiring minimum maintenance, are all classic conditions in which to test the versatilities of the new technologies.

The Arab states are no strangers to using satellites for communication. Throughout the Arab world—Addis Ababa, Djibouti, Aden, Khartum, Jiddah, Riyadh, Dubai, Kuwait, Tehran, Baghdad, Damascus and Amman, among others—earth stations link the respective telecommunication networks to the Intelsat complex of satellites around the globe.

The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) was formed in 1964. The first satellite was put into orbit over the Atlantic in 1965. Since then there have been several more put into geostationary orbit 22,000 miles above the earth.

The latest, Intelsat V, was launched from Cape Canaveral in Florida on December 4 and provided the most advanced technology available in satellite communication linking the Arab world by way of the other satellites in the network to the United States.

The programme has 10 satellites in orbit around *the world in geostationary* positions over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. Three were launched in 1967, four between 1968 and 1970 and the remainder over the next decade.

But the Arab world is looking closely at the idea of using satellite communication for local or regional communication instead of transcontinental or intercontinental communication.

The latest project is called Arabsat—a satellite to be launched about 1984 by the Arab Satellite Communication Organization with a capacity for 17,000 telephone channels and a further eight for television transmission. The satellite will be substantial in size since Intelsat V has a capacity for 12,000 telephone channels and two television channels on simultaneous transmission. That satellite has twice the capacity of its predecessors.

About 1983-84 most of the European nations are involved in launching satellites. The European contractors of these satellites are among the prime bidders for the Arabsat contract, expected to be worth $134m.

The European Telecommunications Satellite Council (Eutelsat), representing 19 European nations, plans to launch two satellites in 1983. These satellites will have facilities for private *data transmission* as well as a capacity for carrying 12,500 telephone circuits. The prime contractor is British Aerospace which has placed a bid for the Arabsat contract.

The French intend to launch a low-powered satellite in 1983 which could provide limited transmission facilities outside France. The project, called Telecom 1, has Matra as its prime contractor, which has bid with British Aerospace jointly for Arabsat, along with Thomson-CSF of France.

The other bidders include Aerospatiale of France (involved in building Intelsat V), Hughes and RCA of the United States and SPAR Aerospace of Canada.

Optical fibre cabling is also liable to play a significant role in the future of all communication networks around the world but particularly *in those countries* like the Arab states where maintenance can be a problem.

This cable will replace the copper coaxial that now covers the vast distances between the major cities. *Examples* are *Cairo* to *Dji*bouti, Aden to Jiddah to Cairo and Abu Dhabi to Aden. The fibre optic cable, although still at the test stage of its development, could provide greater transmission capacity without the need for signals to be reboosted.

The fibre is effectively a minute glass strand, about the width of a human hair, and has, at least in theory, an extremely large band width. *In other words* the amount of information it can carry is substantially more than conventional cabling.

The minute fibre is able to carry several hundred times more information than a copper cable and can carry those signals farther without much of the quality of those signals deteriorating. Copper cabling needs signal amplification every two to three kilometres, whereas an optical fibre can easily carry signals for 10km without the need for amplification.

In the case of countries where it is extremely difficult to gain access rapidly to conventional terrestial cable routes, the economics of the satellite and the fibre optic can then be seen.

**B.J.**

# You can watch Muppets in Morocco

One side-effect of the increasing impact of television in Arab countries— part of the way telecommunication is radically changing Arab lifestyles—is that visiting British businessmen can often count on catching up with the latest needle matches in British football.

Although television programmes bought in from the West—largely the United States and Britain because of the second-language status of English in the Arab world—probably account for only 30 *per cent of Arab television*, programmes familiar to British eyes can seem comparatively frequent, from the Muppets to the BBC's Shakespearian series.

Most Arab towns are festooned with television aerials, indicating a high-density usage which will undoubtedly spread into rural areas once links can get the television signals there.

The cultural and educational impact, already considerable, will probably be at its most dramatic in such communities.

Nearly every Arab now has a radio but, apart from this, *television is often the only* main form of entertainment for a family group.

When the Arab Satellite Communication Organization's Arabsat becomes operational even the most remote communities will be able to get, via small receiving stations, a wide range of programmes from news and entertainment to instructional and other education programmes. Arabsat should also encourage more ready exchange of both television and radio material between Arab countries, a capability *which the political optimists* feel will help to ease some of the tensions between various Arab states.

Arabsat is planned to go into operation by 1984 and a decision is due on the prime contractor, with a number of bids of between $100m and $150m, still being evaluated, including one involving British Aerospace. The British company is in a consortium with France's Matra and Thomson-CSF.

In the same way that television is still largely available only in areas of large population density the telephone networks peter out rapidly outside the cities and towns even in those Arab countries which are in the van of telecommunications development.

Saudi Arabia's new five-year investment plans for telecommunications include not only an expansion of radio and television broadcasting but extensions of its so-called backbone coaxial cable system to the benefit of more rural areas and improvements to its domestic satellite system. The satellite microwave system will bring many more rural areas within range of signals picked up on mobile stations, including border areas. Network capacity increases should get radio and television broadcasts to every corner of the kingdom, it is claimed.

Saudi Arabia, with its immense oil revenues, has been able to develop its communications at a pace that, best of any in the Arab world, comes nearest to meeting the needs of its people. The country's improvements in telecommuni*cations have moved its tele*phone density sharply upwards. Yet it is still far behind the densities found in developed countries.

The number of telephones per 100 of the Saudi population was 2.4 in 1978 but could soon be about 10 per 100. The average for the Arab world is still little more than three per 100 compared with a world average of not much more than 15, Europe's 30 and the 80 to be found in highly developed industrial nations such as the United States.

Bahrain stands at about 22 per 100, Kuwait possibly 17, the United Arab Emirates over 20 and Qatar more than 15. But *in Qatar*, for instance, the number of telephones to each individual subscriber is as high as 20, indicating no doubt the wealthier Arab's appetite for telecommunications gadgetry.

Even oil riches will not easily increase telephone density levels to anywhere near those found in the highly-industrialized countries. One estimate is that, given that it costs about £2,000 for each new sub*scriber line installed in the* Middle East, merely doubling the present density would cost well in excess of £100,000m. Yet, according to some consultancy opinion, Arab investment in communications services over the *next 10 years is likely* to be at most £10,000m.

But drawing conclusions from these sorts of figures and the telephone densities statistics does tend to leave out of account the structure of Arab society. Even a comparatively low-density service, provided it is spread geographically, can have disproportionate effects on lifestyles.

In Libya, for instance, the densely populated industrial and commercial centres on the coast, notably at Tripoli and Benghazi, have attracted much of that population from the more rural areas inland. Those in the coastal strip have strong family links in the villages as much as 800 miles away in the desert.

Those family links are usually strong so that without any telephone contact at all there is a tendency to draw to the coastal strip more and more of that part of the family still in the hinterland. That could break up the *essentially village basis* of the Libyan way of life which is why the Government is making it a priority to bring telecommunications links quickly into even the most remote areas.

Progressively telephone links to the rural areas, largely by cable, will be pushed out from the coastal strip and there are also plans for ensuring that television and radio programmes reach even the most remote communities. *In this way it is* hoped to keep the population spread throughout the country without particularly weakening the family tie.

Similar moves to keep remoter communities within the mainstream of national life can be seen in most other Arab countries. As well as Saudi spending on this sort of expansion, in Iraq a contract worth about £30m has been let by the Transport and Communica*tions Ministry for improving* telephone services in rural areas. In Oman, where a five-year plan is under way to provide 24 fully automated exchanges and more than 22,000 new telephone lines, many of the facilities will *be for the benefit of remote* areas hitherto without telephone links.

The problems of providing small telephone exchange systems for remote communities could prove an opportunity for United Kingdom export sales especially to lesser developed Arab countries, according to Mr John Boag, general manager of British Telconsult, the British Post Office consultancy service.

Although Britain's System X digital system—the GEC, Plessey, STC, British Telecom project—is primarily *designed* for *highly-deve*loped communities as in the industrialized countries, work is also going on to provide modern and economically operated installations for remote parts of Britain, particularly Scotland. The new systems, which can be self-repairing when faults occur, are particularly useful in reducing maintenance costs in remote areas.

The new digital telephone systems now being increasingly favoured in the Arab world will mean that many Arabs will be enjoying the additional facilities offered probably before many in already developed countries. System X offers more than 30 facilities for domestic users, from automatic redialling of temporarily engaged numbers and rerouting of one's incoming calls to another number to giving the subscriber a morning wake-up call or even voice guidance on steps needed to make, say, an international call.

However far improvements in telecommunications, especially in remote areas, foster domestic cohesion within each Arab country, it *remains to be seen* how far greater availability of television programmes especially will help the cause of Arab unity. Arabsat will tend to bring a narrowing of television programmes to within a country's geographical *boundaries, but where other country's programmes* can be picked up there could be scope for any propaganda war to be conducted on screen as well as—as already happens—over the radio wavebands. Nevertheless the *advantage of improved* telecommunications for the individual Arab must far outweigh this possible debit.

**D.H.**

## Television is still growing

continued from page 17

offer sufficient operational and management skills to accept it—assuming of course that a supplier is, in the first place, willing to co-operate.

There is not an abundance of technically competent and scientifically trained people in the Arab world. Provision of technical training and encouragement of those who are trained to stay in their jobs by career advancement schemes, is one of the biggest challenges faced by PTT administrations in the developing world. The pride of possessing advanced telecommunications systems can pale if a pool of a country's own citizens cannot be found to operate them.



The Muppets are familiar to viewers of television in nine Arab countries.

Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 26. Dealings End, Feb 6. § Contango Day. Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

## BRITISH FUNDS

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only Yield | Gross Red Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHORTS** | | | | | |
| 956m | Treas 9 1/4% 1981 | 99 7/16 | +1/32 | 9.806 | 13.348 |
| 900m | Exch 8 1/4% 1981 | 98 3/8 | +1/4 | 8.386 | 13.057 |
| 800m | Exch 9 1/2% 1981 | 98 7/16 | •+1/16 | 9.651 | 12.918 |
| 600m | Exch 3% 1981 | 95 | •+1/8 | 3.158 | 12.818 |
| 600m | Exch 12 3/4% 1981 | 100 1/16 | +1/16 | 12.742 | 12.611 |
| 861m | Treas 8 1/2% 1980-82 | 96 5/8 | +1/8 | 8.796 | 12.373 |
| 400m | Treas 3% 1982 | 93 7/8 | •+1/8 | 3.196 | 9.363 |
| 600m | Treas 14% 1982 | 101 1/8 | +1/8 | 13.843 | 12.899 |
| 800m | Treas 8 1/4% 1982 | 94 1/2 | -1/16 | 8.742 | 12.726 |
| 1600m | Exch 9 1/4% 1982 | 94 3/8 | -1/16 | 9.801 | 13.173 |
| 800m | Exch 8 3/4% 1983 | 93 3/8 | +1/16 | 9.371 | 12.738 |
| 600m | Exch 3% 1983 | 87 | •+1/8 | 3.449 | 10.181 |
| 1550m | Treas. 12% 1983 | 98 1/16 | .. | 12.237 | 13.084 |
| 800m | Treas 9 1/4% 1983 | 92 15/16 | -1/16 | 9.953 | 12.702 |
| 600m | Exch 13 1/2% 1983 | 101 1/16 | -1/16 | 13.356 | 13.017 |
| 900m | Exch 10% 1983 | 92 15/16 | -1/16 | 10.760 | 13.028 |
| 500m | Fund 5 1/2% 1982-84 | 85 1/2 | +1/8 | 6.432 | 11.420 |
| 1100m | Exch 11 1/4% 1984 | 95 5/8 | •-1/16 | 11.764 | 13.047 |
| 1100m | Exch 14% 1984 | 102 3/8 | -1/16 | 13.676 | 13.078 |
| 1000m | Exch 3% 1984 | 78 5/8 | -1/16 | 3.816 | 10.709 |
| 1050m | Treas 12% 1984 | 96 15/16 | -1/16 | 12.379 | 13.065 |
| 1000m | Treas 15% 1985 | 106 7/8 | •+1/16 | 14.036 | 12.779 |
| 600m | Treas 3% 1985 | 73 1/2 | +1/8 | 4.083 | 10.885 |
| **MEDIUMS** | | | | | |
| 1300m | Exch 12 1/4% 1985 | 97 7/16 | -1/8 | 12.605 | 13.041 |
| 1150m | Exch 11 3/4% 1986 | 94 3/4 | •-1/8 | 12.374 | 13.159 |
| 600m | Treas 8 1/2% 1984-86 | 86 1/2 | +1/4 | 9.891 | 12.112 |
| 500m | Exch 13 1/4% 1987 | 100 1/4 | -1/8 | 13.275 | 13.300 |
| 559m | Fund 6 1/2% 1985-87 | 80 1/4 | +1/4 | 8.270 | 11.390 |
| 1000m | Treas 12% 1987 | 96 | -1/8 | 12.907 | 13.620 |
| 500m | Treas 7 3/4% 1985-88 | 78 7/8 | +1/4 | 9.878 | 12.465 |
| 1052m | Trans 3% 1978-88 | 63 1/2 | +1/8 | 4.774 | 10.291 |
| 600m | Treas 11 1/2% 1989 | 88 1/2 | •+1/2 | 12.962 | 13.881 |
| 601m | Treas 5% 1986-89 | 65 1/2 | +1/8 | 7.814 | 11.710 |
| 600m | Treas 13% 1990 | 97 | +1/8 | 13.497 | 13.730 |
| 600m | Treas 8 1/4% 1987-90 | 77 1/4 | +1/8 | 10.767 | 12.564 |
| 800m | Treas 11 3/4% 1991 | 88 3/4 | +1/8 | 13.354 | 14.032 |
| 400m | Fund 5 3/4% 1987-91 | 65 1/4 | +1/8 | 9.077 | 12.113 |
| 800m | Exch 11% 1991 | 86 3/4 | +1/8 | 13.141 | 13.969 |
| 600m | Treas 12 3/4% 1992 | 93 7/8 | +1/8 | 13.643 | 13.936 |
| 600m | Treas 10% 1992 | 79 | •+1/8 | 12.580 | 13.657 |
| 800m | Exch 12 1/4% 1992 | 89 5/8 | •+1/8 | 13.558 | 13.967 |
| 1000m | Exch 13 1/2% 1992 | 100 3/4 | +1/8 | 14.094 | 14.249 |
| 1100m | Treas 12 1/2% 1993 | 92 1/2 | +1/8 | 13.618 | 13.901 |
| 600m | Fund 6% 1993 | 63 5/8 | +1/8 | 9.787 | 12.041 |
| 12500m | Treas 13 3/4% 1993 | 100 1/2 | +1/8 | 14.061 | 14.127 |
| 600m | Treas 14 1/2% 1994 | 101 3/8 | •+1/8 | 14.158 | 14.092 |
| 1000m | Exch 13 1/2% 1994 | 99 3/4 | +1/8 | 14.051 | 14.155 |
| 1000m | Exch 12 1/2% 1994 | 90 3/8 | •+1/8 | 13.734 | 14.009 |
| 900m | Treas 9% 1994 | 75 3/4 | +1/4 | 12.191 | 13.162 |
| 1000m | Treas 12% 1995 | 88 3/4 | +1/2 | 13.564 | 13.902 |
| 214m | Gas 3% 1990-95 | 49 1/2 | +1/4 | 6.156 | 9.728 |
| 800m | Exch 10 1/4% 1995 | 78 3/4 | +1/4 | 13.077 | 13.733 |
| **LONGS** | | | | | |
| 900m | Treas 12 3/4% 1995 | 95 1/2 | +1/8 | 13.754 | 13.924 |
| 800m | Treas 14% 1996 | 99 1/8 | +1/2 | 14.118 | 14.142 |
| 600m | Treas 9% 1992-96 | 76 1/4 | +1/4 | 12.366 | 13.208 |
| 1350m | Treas 15 1/4% 1996 | 109 3/4 | +1/8 | 14.400 | 14.238 |
| 800m | Exch 13 1/4% 1996 | 98 1/4 | +1/8 | 13.897 | 13.997 |
| 41m | Rdmptn. 3% 1986-96 | 49 1/8 | +1/4 | 6.205 | 9.346 |
| 1500m | Treas 13 1/4% 1997 | 96 | +1/8 | 13.865 | 13.957 |
| 900m | Exch 10 1/2% 1997 | 79 3/4 | •+1/4 | 13.164 | 13.646 |
| 900m | Treas 8 3/4% 1997 | 70 7/8 | •+1/8 | 12.296 | 12.972 |
| 1000m | Treas 6 3/4% 1995-98 | 62 | +1/4 | 11.199 | 12.381 |
| 1100m | Treas 15 1/2% 1998 | 113 3/8 | +5/8 | 14.344 | 14.241 |
| 800m | Exch 12% 1998 | 90 1/8 | +1/8 | 13.689 | 13.885 |
| 600m | Treas 9 1/2% 1999 | 75 5/8 | +1/2 | 12.643 | 13.140 |
| 1600m | Exch 12 1/4% 1999 | 93 1/2 | +1/8 | 13.741 | 13.904 |
| 800m | Treas 10 1/2% 1999 | 81 1/8 | +1/4 | 13.280 | 13.614 |
| 1050m | Treas 13% 2000 | 94 1/8 | +1/8 | 13.826 | 13.898 |
| 1000m | Treas 14% 1998-01 | 102 1/8 | +1/2 | 14.059 | 14.066 |
| 1200m | Exch 12% 1999-02 | 88 5/8 | +1/4 | 13.598 | 13.729 |
| 1800m | Treas 13 3/4% 2000-03 | 99 | +1/8 | 13.936 | 13.955 |
| 800m | Treas 11 1/2% 2001-04 | 89 5/8 | +1/8 | 13.480 | 13.601 |
| 443m | Fund 3 1/2% 1999-04 | 39 1/8 | +1/8 | 8.933 | 10.551 |
| 1600m | Treas 12 1/2% 2003-05 | 94 1/8 | +1/8 | 13.612 | 13.656 |
| 600m | Treas 8% 2002-06 | 68 1/4 | +1/8 | 12.195 | 12.497 |
| 1500m | Treas 11 3/4% 2003-07 | 87 1/2 | +1/8 | 13.486 | 13.562 |
| 1000m | Treas 13 1/2% 2004-08 | 102 5/8 | +1/2 | 13.801 | 13.811 |
| 1000m | Treas 5 1/2% 2008-12 | 50 1/8 | • .. | 10.753 | 11.111 |
| 600m | Treas 7 3/4% 2012-15 | 63 3/4 | +1/4 | 12.189 | 12.318 |
| 1000m | Exch 12% 2013-17 | 93 | +1/8 | 13.150 | 13.158 |
| 361m | Consols 4% | 32 | +1/8 | 12.411 | .. |
| 1909m | War Ln 3 1/2% | 31 1/8 | +1/8 | 11.283 | .. |
| 216m | Conv 3 1/2% | 37 1/2 | +1/8 | 9.609 | .. |
| 56m | Treas 3% | 24 7/8 | .. | 12.497 | .. |
| 273m | Consols 2 1/2% | 21 | +1/8 | 11.945 | .. |
| 476m | Treas. 2 1/2% Aft 75 | 20 7/8 | +1/8 | 12.411 | .. |

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only Yield | Gross Red Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20m | Aust 5 1/2% 81-82 | 94 | +1 | 5.964 | 12.997 |
| 10m | Aust 6% 81-83 | 84 1/2 | +1/8 | 7.182 | 13.172 |
| 14m | Aust 7% 79-81 | 96 | • .. | 7.528 | 19.933 |
| 8m | E Africa 5 3/4% 77-83 | 83 3/8 | .. | 6.963 | 14.775 |
| —— | Hungary 4 1/2% 1924 | 51 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Ireland 7 1/2% 81-83 | 87 | +1/4 | .. | .. |
| —— | Japan Ass 4% 1910 | 190 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Japan 6% 83-88 | 79 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4m | Kenya 5% 78-82 | 90 1/4 | • .. | 5.530 | 15.309 |
| 7m | Malaya 7 1/2% 78-82 | 90 1/2 | • .. | 8.271 | 14.576 |
| 14m | N Z 7 1/4% 88-92 | 64 1/2 | +1/2 | 11.330 | 13.563 |
| 12m | N Z 7 1/2% 83-86 | 78 1/2 | +1/4 | 9.658 | 13.522 |
| —— | Peru 6% Ass | 150 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5m | S Africa 9 1/2% 79-81 | 97 3/4 | -1/4 | .. | .. |
| 20m | S Rhd 2 1/2% 65-70 | 121 | -4 | .. | .. |
| 8m | S Rhd 4 1/2% 87-92 | 74 | -3 | .. | .. |
| —— | Spanish 4% | 36 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4m | Tang 5 1/2% 78-82 | 93 1/8 | .. | 6.330 | 15.439 |
| —— | Uruguay 3 1/2% | 94 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Zimbabwe Ann 81-88 | 363 | -17 | .. | 25.164 |

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only Yield | Gross Red Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26m | L C C 3% 1920 | 23 1/2 | .. | 13.222 | .. |
| 25m | L C C 5% 80-83 | 84 5/8 | +1/8 | 5.926 | 13.513 |
| 15m | L C C 5 1/2% 77-81 | 95 5/8 | +1/2 | 5.762 | 13.443 |
| 30m | L C C 5 1/2% 82-84 | 79 | .. | 6.959 | 13.261 |
| 25m | L C C 5 1/2% 85-87 | 69 | +1/4 | 8.043 | 12.973 |
| 25m | L C C 6 3/4% 88-90 | 67 3/4 | +1/2 | 9.998 | 12.790 |
| 40m | G L C 6 3/4% 90-92 | 62 1/4 | •+1/4 | 10.790 | 13.307 |
| 25m | G L C 9 1/2% 80-82 | 94 | +1/8 | 10.096 | 13.531 |
| 75m | G L C 12 1/2% 1982 | 98 3/4 | +1/4 | 12.646 | 13.568 |
| 100m | G L C 12 1/2% 1983 | 97 5/8 | • .. | 12.801 | 13.606 |
| 16m | C of L 6 1/2% 80-82 | 91 | +1/4 | 7.139 | 13.476 |
| 17m | Ag Mt 7 3/4% 81-84 | 83 1/2 | .. | 9.276 | 13.679 |
| 20m | Ag Mt 7 1/4% 91-93 | 66 1/4 | .. | 12.207 | 14.011 |
| 12m | Ag Mt 6 3/4% 85-90 | 64 1/2 | .. | 10.680 | 13.926 |
| 15m | Croydon 6 3/4% 78-81 | 95 | +1/4 | 7.101 | 13.542 |
| 20m | Glasgow 9 1/4% 80-82 | 93 3/4 | +1/4 | 9.910 | 13.615 |
| 30m | Liverpl 13 1/2% 1981 | 100 | +1/8 | 13.486 | 13.619 |
| 27m | Met Water B 34-03 | 29 1/4 | .. | 10.702 | 12.692 |
| 20m | N I 7% 82-84 | 81 1/2 | +1/2 | 8.579 | 14.223 |
| 8m | N I Elec 6 1/2% 81-83 | 87 | +1/2 | 7.471 | 13.912 |
| 10m | Swark 6 3/4% 83-86 | 74 1/4 | .. | 9.267 | 13.803 |

## DOLLAR STOCKS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 311.9m | Brascan | £19 3/4 | +1/8 | 60.5 | 4.9 | 23.7 |
| —— | BP Canada | £13 7/8 | -1/16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,057.0m | Can Pac Ord | £14 3/4 | +1/8 | 68.5 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| 256.8m | El Paso | £9 3/4 | +1/2 | 41.7 | 4.3 | 18.3 |
| —— | Exxon Corp | £32 1/2 | +1/8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,123.8m | Fluor | £22 5/16 | -1/16 | 34.6 | 1.5 | 26.9 |
| —— | Hollinger | £16 15/16 | -1/16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 156.0m | Hud Bay Oil | £8 27/32 | +3/32 | 28.9 | 3.4 | 16.1 |
| —— | Husky Oil • | 682 | -6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 598.2m | INCO | £7 7/8 | -1/16 | 29.8 | 3.8 | 24.5 |
| 251.2m | IU Int | £7 19/32 | -3/32 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 9.7 |
| 406.1m | Kaiser Alum | 597 | +1/4 | 58.4 | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| 3,741.3m | Massey-Ferg | 205 | • +5 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Norton Simon | c597 | -26 | 45.1 | 0.1 | .. |
| —— | Pan Canadian | £32 3/4 | +1/4 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Steep Rock | 200 | -10 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Trans Can P | £8 27/32 | +11/32 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | US Steel | £11 7/8 | +2 1/16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 361.1m | Zapata Corp | $13 1/16 | s -1/16 | 16.6 | 1.3 | .. |

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.1m | Alexs Discount | 267 | • -17 | 24.3 | 9.1 | 10.6 |
| 10.3m | Allen H & Ross | 388 | +10 | 30.7 | 7.9 | 16.0 |
| 120.1m | Allied Irish | 105 | -2 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 4.7 |
| 15.0m | Ansbacher H. | 18 3/4 | +2 1/4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 22.3 |
| 22.4m | Arb-Latham | 302 | +18 | 15.7 | 5.2 | 19.2 |
| 368.6m | ANZ Grp | 213 | s .. | 9.4 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| 1,694.8m | Bank America | £11 1/2 | • .. | 59.9 | 5.2 | 6.7 |
| 115.0m | Bk of Ireland | 263 | -5 | 22.7 | 8.6 | 4.6 |
| 251.5m | Bk Leumi Israel | 7 | r .. | 1.3b | 18.3 | 17.1 |
| 6,300,000 | Bk Leumi UK | 210 | +30 | 14.5 | 6.9 | 12.3 |
| 325.2m | Bk of NSW | 147 | .. | 8.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| 97.9m | Bk of Scotland | 302 | +3 | 22.5 | 7.5 | 4.0 |
| 1,130.3m | Barclays Bank | 405 | +6 | 26.4 | 6.5 | 3.2 |
| 20.0m | Brown Shipley | 365 | .. | 18.6b | 5.1 | 11.4 |
| 16.3m | Cater Ryder | 377 | +15 | 30.0 | 8.0 | .. |
| 134.0m | Charterhse Grp | 89 | +1 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 9.6 |
| 581.0m | Chase Man | $18 1/8 | • +1/8 | 129 | 7.1 | 4.9 |
| 1,241.9m | Citicorp | $9 9/16 | +11/16 | 59.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| 10.0m | Clive Discount | 47 | +1 | 0.7 | 1.5 | .. |
| 68.7m | Com Bk of Syd | 157 | .. | 9.3 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| —— | Commerzbank | £26 | -1 1/4 | 37.0 | 1.4 | 34.3 |
| 264.9m | Cp Fn Paris | £20 | -1/2 | 215 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| 165.3m | CC De France | £17 1/2 | -3/2 | 126 | 7.2 | 15.8 |
| 35.3m | First Nat Fin | 29 1/2 | +3/4 | .. | .. | 4.0 |
| 46.3m | Gerrard & Nat | 310 | +5 | 16.4 | 5.3 | .. |
| 6,329,000 | Gillett Bros | 233 | +3 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 37.0 |
| 52.7m | Grindlays Hldgs | 155 | .. | 5.6 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| 73.3m | Guinness Peat | 111 | -1 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| 26.2m | Hambros £10 | 165 1/2 | +6 | 254 | 3.9 | .. |
| 106.5m | Do Ord | 620 | +55 | 25.4 | 4.1 | 14.9 |
| 85.9m | Hill Samuel | 132 | .. | 8.9 | 6.7 | 11.1 |
| 2,016.7m | Hong K & Shang | 181 | +6 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 24.2 |
| 10.5m | Jessel Toynbee | 80 | +4 | 6.6 | 8.3 | .. |
| 5,861,000 | Joseph L. | 223 | +20 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 12.0 |
| 82.9m | King & Shaxson | 92 | +6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 15.4 |
| 130.5m | Kleinwort Ben | 243 | +7 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 10.9 |
| 586.7m | Lloyds Bank | 345 | +4 | 22.1 | 6.4 | 3.1 |
| 92.0m | Mercury Secs | 218 | +3 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 7.9 |
| 536.0m | Midland | 323 | -3 | 28.6 | 8.7 | 2.8 |
| 23.4m | Minster Assets | 69 1/2 | +4 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 12.7 |
| 199.6m | Nat of Aust | 134 | .. | 8.8 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| 953.7m | Nat W'minster | 380 | +7 | 27.1 | 7.1 | 2.7 |
| 25.0m | Ottoman | £30 | .. | 310 | 6.2 | 11.6 |
| 13.6m | Rea Bros | 111 | -2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 24.3 |
| 843.9m | Royal of Can | £20 1/2 | • -1/2 | 101 | 4.9 | 6.5 |
| 206.7m | Ryl Bk Scot Grp | 92 | .. | 7.0 | 7.6 | 3.4 |
| 31.1m | Schroders | 327 | .. | 12.1 | 3.7 | 8.5 |
| 3,300,000 | Seccombe Mar | 250 | .. | 22.9 | 9.1 | 15.3 |
| 19.0m | Smith St Aubyn | 176 | +3 | 12.9 | 7.3 | .. |
| 562.2m | Standard Chart | 674 | +10 | 40.0 | 5.9 | 7.6 |
| 53.3m | Union Discount | 533 | +15 | 32.9 | 6.2 | 15.9 |
| 7,354,000 | Wintrust | 87 | .. | 4.2 | 4.8 | 9.4 |

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 423.5m | Allied | 64 1/2 | .. | 7.1 | 11.1 | 5.3 |
| 636.6m | Bass | 200 | +5 | 12.3 | 6.1 | 8.1 |
| 77.1m | Bell A. | 166 | +6 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| 34.6m | Boddingtons | 103 | +2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 15.4 |
| 22.8m | Brown M. | 134 | .. | 8.1 | 6.1 | 9.0 |
| 18.6m | Bulmer HP Hldgs | 180 | +2 | 12.2 | 6.8 | 8.1 |
| 35.3m | C of Ldn Dfd | 74 | • -1 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 16.6 |
| 8,820,000 | Devenish | 240 | +2 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 10.7 |
| 682.7m | Distillers | 188 | +3 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 5.0 |
| 46.1m | Greene King | 234 | +4 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 12.9 |
| 130.2m | Guinness | 74 | -2 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 5.8 |
| 11.8m | Hardys & H'sons | 295 | +1 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 12.0 |
| 61.4m | Highland | 100 | +7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 12.0 |
| 31.0m | Invergordon | 159 | +1 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 8.5 |
| 22.9m | Irish Distillers | 50 | -8 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 3.4 |
| 31.7m | Marston | 62 | -2 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 9.6 |
| 168.3m | Scot & Newcastle | 60 | +1/2 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 5.9 |
| 833.0m | Seagram | £22 3/4 | -1/4 | 49.6 | 2.1 | 15.5 |
| 286.9m | SA Breweries | 129 | -8 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 6.7 |
| 4,506,000 | Tomatin | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 47.4m | Vaux | 147 | +11 | 9.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| 351.8m | Whitbread 'A' | 146 | +3 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 6.9 |
| 16.7m | Do B | 151 | +7 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 7.2 |
| 58.0m | Whitbread Inv | 92 | .. | 5.4 | 5.9 | 24.3 |
| 60.7m | Wolverhampton | 188 | +10 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 10.9 |

## TEA

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,590,000 | Assam Frontier | 200 | .. | 14.3 | 7.1 | .. |
| 10.7m | Camellia Inv | 425 | +5 | 5.7 | 1.3 | .. |
| 11.7m | McLeod Russel | 293 | +3 | 21.4 | 7.3 | .. |
| 979,000 | Moran | 280 | .. | 11.4 | 4.1 | .. |
| 864,000 | Surmah Valley | 106 | .. | 3.2 | 3.0 | .. |
| 22.1m | Warren Plant | 210 | +13 | 14.3b | 6.8 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,159,000 | Calcutta Elec | 30 | +2 | 7.0 | 23.4 | .. |
| 1,235,000 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £34 1/2 | .. | 500 | 14.5 | .. |
| 16.2m | Gt Nthn Tele | £22 | .. | 153 | 7.0 | 8.2 |
| 395.3m | Imp Cont Gas | 235 | +7 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 11.1 |
| 851,000 | Milford Docks | 112 | +15 | 9.8 | 8.7 | .. |
| 2,556,000 | Nesco Inv | 123 | .. | 10.0 | 8.1 | .. |
| —— | Sunderlnd Wtr | £34 1/2 | +1/2 | 538 | 15.6 | .. |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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**Stock markets**
FT Ind 466.3
FT Gilts 69.21

**Sterling**
$ 2.2670
*Index 81.1*

**Dollar**
Index 89.5
DM 2.1285

**Gold**
$506.50

**Money**
3 month sterling 14⅛-14
3 month Euro $ 17⅛-17⅛
6 month Euro $ 16⅛-16⅛
*Friday's close*

IN BRIEF

## 5m NEB loans aimed at small companies

Plans to establish a novel loans scheme aimed directly at small manufacturing companies have been submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, by the National Enterprise Board.

The NEB intends to launch the scheme through a new subsidiary towards the end of this month and up to £5m has been allocated. If the scheme is approved by the Government, companies in England will be able to apply for up to £50,000.

Formulation of the new loans scheme is in line with the Government's revised guidelines for the NEB.

The loans are designed to stimulate the growth of small manufacturing businesses particularly although not exclusively in the technology sector, and are aimed at higher risk projects.

### Call for monitoring of EEC legislation

The Confederation of British Industry has called on the European Commission to monitor Community laws more closely and avoid imposing too many unnecessary laws and regulations. A CBI study, published today, supports membership of the EEC but is highly critical of the Community's performance.

### British Aerospace shares will sell

British Aerospace is expected to have no difficulty in raising £150m cash from the sale of a large minority of its shares after details of the prospectus are announced at the end of this week. The group, at present entirely state-owned, is enjoying a buoyant period in its activities which include guided weapons, supersonic fighters, and business aircraft.

### Triplex jobs cutback

Triplex, the toughened glass and windscreen company, is to make 660 people redundant over the next two years. The company, a subsidiary of Pilkington Glass, employs 700 people in Birmingham and 1,300 at its headquarters at Ecclestone, St Helens, Lancashire.

### US to build Renaults

A tentative agreement has been reached under which Renault cars will be produced at the American Motors Corporation plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin, according to the United Auto Workers' union.

### Soviet crop shortfall

The Soviet Union looks set for another mediocre grain crop in 1981, according to the International Wheat Council. Winter grain plantings in the USSR are officially estimated at 84.32 million acres against the target of 91.76 million acres.

### Unctad gold plan

The establishment of a gold account for development, based on IMF gold holdings, is proposed in *Trade and Development*, the review produced by Unctad, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

### Iran debt lawsuit

Dresser Industries, a United States oil equipment company, has gone to court to have the unfreezing of Iranian assets declared unconstitutional.

### More Venezuelan oil

Venezuela's oil production for last week averaged 2,187,000 barrels a day, a slight increase from the previous week. Production this year has averaged 2.3 per cent higher than 1980 levels.

## THE POUND

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 2.12 | 2.04 |
| Austria Sch | 37.00 | 35.00 |
| Belgium Fr | 83.00 | 79.50 |
| Canada $ | 2.92 | 2.84 |
| Denmark Kr | 16.09 | 15.30 |
| Finland Mkk | 9.90 | 9.45 |
| France Fr | 11.90 | 11.40 |
| Germany Dm | 5.18 | 4.95 |
| Greece Dr | 122.00 | 115.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 12.95 | 12.35 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.38 | 1.33 |
| Italy Lir | 2495.00 | 2385.00 |
| Japan Yn | 513.00 | 487.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.62 | 5.38 |
| Norway Kr | 13.35 | 12.80 |
| Portugal Esc | 137.00 | 129.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.20 | 2.05 |
| Spain Pes | 202.00 | 193.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.30 | 10.80 |
| Switzerland Fr | 4.72 | 4.49 |
| USA $ | 2.44 | 2.37 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 89.00 | 84.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

# Budget may shift taxation burden from industrial to financial sector

By David Blake
Economics Editor

A fundamental switch in government tax proirities is now under consideration for the next Budget. Ministers are believed to be considering a *switch in taxation which would* benefit the industrial sector at the expense of financial and *corporate parts of the economy.*

At the same time a cut in interest rates is thought to be under consideration.

A drop in interest rates is likely to be one of the *subjects* raised at a meeting between the Prime Minister and Sir Jeremy Morse, *representing the* Committee of London Clearing Bankers, later today. Mrs *Thatcher is known to be highly* critical of the part which the clearing banks have played in *expanding* the money supply over the past few months.

She also complained of the attitudes adopted by the clearing banks over the past 12 months. The Prime Minister has not forgotten the role which the banks played in allowing average wage rates to rise significantly during 1979 and 1980. She is thought to be particularly aware of *the knock-on* effect which this had on public sector pay.

*There is also the problem of* clearing bank profits, which are thought to be particularly *significant* in the light of the high nominal interest rates which now prevail.

However, such problems still are thought to leave a "windfall" tax on bank profits as no *more* than an even bet. The widely varying profit performance of each of the four clearing banks is one contributory factor.

So too is the fact that all of the clearing *banks have played* their part in supporting the manufacturing sector over the *past few months.*

This means that the auditors have built up a pattern of *support for industry* which could call into question the validity of their apparent profit *figures.*

Within the Government, there has been an unusual role *reversal* on how to deal with the banking and financial sectors.

The *Bank of England* has taken a strong line in favour of the clearing banks, arguing that they have defended the interests of industry. At the same time, it has bullied the banks into supporting industrial companies.

On the other hand, ministers traditionally thought of as being right wing, such as Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, have *argued for* higher taxes on banks.

They argue that the policy of *holding down inflation through* tight control of the money supply involves a "windfall" *profit* for the banks through high interest rates.

Such profit is thought to be equivalent to the profits earned from the North Sea by oil companies which benefit from oil price rises in which they play no part.

# Italy curbs credit to defend currency

From John Earle,
Rome, Feb 1

*Italy has announced* a series of credit restrictions to defend the lira against mounting pressures.

The currency is under the strain of an estimated $19,000m (£7,917m) trade deficit for 1980, the highest inflation in the European Community *at* over 21 per cent, and a steady slide in the dollar exchange rate *which on Friday crossed the* psychological barrier of 1,000 lire. Sterling also closed at a *record* 2,389 *lire.*

The Treasury Ministry and the Bank of Italy announced *that with effect* from March foreign borrowings to finance imports must not surpass the levels reached on December 31. Any excess will be subject to a 50 per cent non-interest bearing deposit with the Bank of Italy, at the exchange rate obtaining on December 31. Foreign exchange borrowing to finance exports however will be exempt from the limits.

In 1981, credit expansion in lira must not exceed 12 per cent. The Bank of Italy will continue with the present system of monthly ceilings on domestic credit expansion, rising from 2 per cent at the end of April (over December 31, *1980) to 12 per cent at the end* of next December.

Altogether the authorities are prepared to allow a 13 per cent rise in both lira and foreign currency lending this year.

Senator Nino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister, said that with these measures growth in real terms of 1.5 per cent was still possible this year, while inflation should fall from about 22 per cent to 15 per cent.

# Unions and CBI seek industry boost

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Fresh efforts to persuade the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues to ease economic controls will be made this week at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

Wednesday's meeting, with Mrs Thatcher taking the chair is to resume the three-way discussions on macro-economic *matters which* began shortly after the present Government came into office. Papers from *the CBI, the TUC and the* National Economic Development Offkice will be considered each of which expresses acute concern about erosion of the industrial base.

TUC leaders are expected to call for an injection of over £6,000m of public funds as an immediate step towards industrial recovery. Union proposals *will be spelled out fully in the* TUC's annual economic review which is to be published later *today. These will include a support* package for private industry as well as increased spending on public sector investment projects.

In debating their case, TUC leaders are expected to stress the impact of present policies on unemployment and the necessity to prevent jobless totals from rising further. TUC projections are that a continuation of present policies would lead to a further one million people out of work during the next 12 months while even a stimulus of £6,000m would only hold unemployment at its present level.

While there is no question of a formal alliance against the *Government there is agreement* between the CBI and TUC leaders that some alleviation *for industry is needed.* The strategy document initiated by Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, will not be published until next month. However, the changes industrialists believe are needed in the short term are catalogued in pre-Budget submissions to be published tomorrow.

The CBI, while supporting the *overall drive against inflation,* wants a further immediate cut in interest rates. It also wants a reduction in the employer's National Insurance surcharge, which it regards as a payroll tax; help on energy costs, *and* measures to encourage investment. Above all, CBI leaders are expected to stress the adverse impact the high exchange rate is having on industry performance and profits.

Unless British industry can compete internationally, the


Sir Terence Beckett: seeking further cut in loan rates...

CBI argues, it will not be able to generate enough profits to increase investment and create *employment. There are also* considerable fears among industrialists that the shakeout in *labour and companies during* the past year has caused irrevocable long term damage.

CBI leaders are conscious that their members could do more to help themselves, but argue that the benefits will take time to show. Sir Raymond Pennock, the president, who as well as Sir Terence will be present at Wednesday's meeting, said last week that "setting the economic backcloth right is essen*tial if* we are to get business moving out of the present rut of recession. But that does not remove the *onus from* us to make ourselves more efficient".

This will be the first formal meeting between *Sir Terence* and the Prime Minister since an interview immediately after the CBI's national conference. Sir Terence's promise of a "bare knuckle fight" in his closing speech led to several resignations from the CBI, publicly exposing the split between industrialists who do not want the Government to ease the *monetarist clampdown and* those who feel it has already been held for too long.

*Sir Terence* and Sir Raymond will need to convince Mrs Thatcher that they represent the views of the majority of industrialists on Wednesday. Though radical policy changes are unlikely, the Prime Minister may be prepared to make modifications to meet some of the employers' demands on issues such as energy pricing and incentives for new research and development projects.

A powerful influencing factor may be the arguments put up by the NEDO for "positive adjustment" policies and selective aid to industry, particularly in high technology areas.

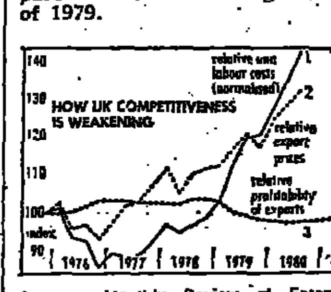
# UK exports losing competitive position

By Melvyn Westlake

Fresh evidence of the deterioration in the competitiveness of British industry seems certain to fuel fears for export and import prospects this year.

Labour costs have continued to rise much faster than those *elsewhere and the squeeze on* export profits appears to have been resumed, according to figures produced both by economists at the Department of Trade and the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF index of relative *unit labour costs is one of the* most closely watched indices of a country's competitiveness. *This index,* which compares changes in unit labour costs here with those of our most important competitors, allowing for differences in productivity, rose 25 per cent in the first nine months of 1980, compared with the average level of 1979.



Source: Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics.

Figures just published show a rise of 5½ per cent in the index between the second and third quarters of 1980. As this index measures the extent to which costs in Britain are rising faster than those elsewhere, it means that competitiveness slumps when the index rises. It shows that British goods were 45 per cent less competitive last autumn than they were on average in 1978.

There can be little doubt that the position has continued to deteriorate since then because of the strength of the pound.

The latest monthly Review of External Trade Statistics shows that the relative profit earned *from exporting began to worsen* again in the last three months of 1980, after holding steadv for about a year. It shows that exporters have had to cut their profits more than companies supplying the home market during the last two years

*However, profits* have had to be reduced on both home and overseas markets. A third index shows a further *deterioration* during the fourth quarter in the price competitiveness of domestic companies competing with imports in the British *market.* Domestic suppliers were 11 per cent less competitive with imports at the end of 1980 than at the beginning of 1979.

# Ministers unlikely to outlaw price fixing

By John Huxley

Ministers are expected to decide soon whether to introduce legislation which would make collusive tendering—otherwise known as price fixing—a criminal offence.

*Indications are that they may* finally be won over by arguments that to do so would reduce the authorities' success in detecting collusion by deterring would-be informants.

The subject has been under consideration by this and previ*ous governments* for several years, and was discussed in a consultative document pub*lished by Mrs Sally Oppenheim,* Minister for Consumer Affairs, last July.

Collusive tendering is the practice whereby companies or individuals bidding for work agree beforehand which of their number shall win a contract *and structure* their *tenders* accordingly.

In the past it has proved difficult to detect. Arrangements are made in secret and written records are unlikely to be kept. As the consultative document made clear: "Evidence is unlikely to come to light unless a party to the arrangement or a disgruntled former or would-be party decides to break rank."

The Government accepts that collusion strikes at the roots of fair competition, and may be objected to on both economic and ethical grounds. "On an economic level *it* entails a loss of economic efficiency and a financial burden on the purchaser—ultimately the consumer or taxpayer. On an ethical level, it involved deception for financial gain", the consultative paper states.

At present collusive tendering is covered by restrictive practices law *which requires* that any such agreement be registered with the Director General of *Fair Trading.* It is open to those affected by the operation of the pacts to seek civil damages, but no criminal penalties follow from failure to declare and register agreements. It has been found that the pursuit of civil damages is both time consuming, expensive and uncertain in its result.


Mrs Oppenheim: general review promised of legislation.

Pressure to make collusive tendering a criminal offence has *grown in recent years,* largely as a result of disclosures about restrictive practices in the construction industry and in the supply of electrical and mechanical services and telephone cables.

As the consultative document says: "Whether the practice is increasing is difficult to tell. What is certain is that it has *not died out and shows no signs* of doing so".

Apart from problems over definition, the *Government* believes there is a risk that detection would become more difficult if it became a *criminal offence,* as this would deter would-be informants.

Mrs Oppenheim has already suggested collusive tendering *should* form part of a general review of restrictive practices legislation. It looks likely that *she will decide* to tackle the problem by strengthening the powers of the Office of Fair *Trading.*

# Norwegians press for separate gas pipeline

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Norway's state oil company, Statoil, is putting strong pressure on the Norwegian Government to agree to its plan to develop a gas-gathering pipeline system independent of the £2,000m project planned to link 12 fields in the British sector of the North Sea.

*The partners in Statfjord, the* largest Norwegian oil field which has extensive associated gas reserves, have decided to recommend a pipeline system which would deliver wet gases for petrochemical production to Norway and dry gases for commercial, industrial and domestic heating to a terminal at Emden in West Germany.

But the plan involves pipelines crossing the deep Norwegian trench, an expensive *and technically complicated* operation which would be avoided if the Norwegian gas was sold to the British Gas Corporation and delivered to Britain.

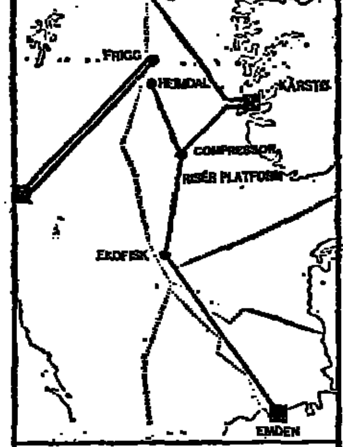
Despite relatively high recent offers for Norwegian gas, *British Gas's reputation* as a "miserly" monopoly buyer has discouraged the Norwegian consortiums from delivering to Britain and encouraged them to pursue contracts with a gas-hungry Europe.

Initially the Norwegian pipeline is planned to collect gas from the Heimdal and Statfjord fields and the gas associated with oil in the so-called "golden block" 34/10. Partners in the Heimdal field, which contains *mostly "dry" gases are like* the Statfjord partners pressing for an all-Norwegian system.

Together the three fields would deliver 8,000 cubic metres per year to a terminal at Karsto on the Norwegian coast.

*The British scheme is now* estimated to cost twice as much, and, as it is to go ahead at the same time as the Norwegian plan, would create intense pressure on pipe and other manufacturers.

A link between the two systems is likely to be agreed, giving both sectors flexibility in marketing the gas, but there



Norway's planned North Sea *gas pipeline.*

can be no doubt that there is *strong disappointment* on the British side that most of the Norwegian gas looks likely to be landed on the Continent. The addition of the Norwegian supplies to the British system would have greatly improved its economics and would have eased the problems of meeting future demand.

The British scheme has proved far *more difficult* to finance than was originally planned.

# Rome ban on Sony televisions from Wales

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Italian customs officials have banned distribution in Italy of a consignment of television sets assembled at the Bridgend, Glamorgan, factory of Sony, the Japanese electronics company. The officials claim the sets do not appear to meet the Community *definition* of an EEC-made product as being assembled from at least 45 per *cent in value* of EEC-source components.

There are fears that it could signal an attempt by Italy to squeeze our imports of television sets assembled in Britain by Japanese makers. Matsushita is the other Japanese electronics manufacturer assembling sets in Britain which would be most at risk if this proved to be Italian policy.

Intervention by the Department of Trade has raised hopes at Sony *that the sets may be* released soon, but negotiations by the department with the Italians are still going on. Sony already has around £1m worth of Bridgend sets at risk which it could not sell elsewhere because they are specially made to be compatible with the Italian television system.

Sony, which has been exporting to Italy for *five years,* exported 19,000 sets to the country last year, all made at *Bridgend. These were 20-inch* and 22-inch colour sets in which European component sourcing was *high.*

Sony was expected to sell around 16,500 sets in Italy this year. It had started to sell 27-inch sets which until the year-end will have Japanese-made tubes. A £10m factory at Bridgend will be producing 27-inch tubes later this year.

It is a consignment of 1,400 of the 27-inch colour sets which is being held up at a warehouse near Milan with the Italian officials apparently *claiming that some components* sold to Sony by other European electronics companies, although *they would normally be classed* as a European product, have been partly processed outside the EEC.

If the Italians pursued a new system of classification for component sourcing and continued to ban the Sony sets, the only option left to Sony would be to take the issue to the European Court where it could become an important test case.

# Move to inject cash into BPC

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Maxwell and directors of BPC, in which he has a 29.5 stake, are expected to meet officials of the National Westminster Bank this week to *discuss arrangements involving* fresh capital being injected into Europe's largest printing *group.*

Both sides confirmed last night that discussions were at an advanced stage, but would not say whether the package would include Mr Maxwell's private Pergamon Press publishing empire taking convertible loan stock, or that the bank might convert some of the overdrafts into BPC equity.

*Mr Maxwell now has* an office in BPC's headquarters and is working closely with Mr Peter Robinson, BPC's *chairman.*

City speculation is that, if Mr Maxwell is successful, he could take BPC into private ownership and perhaps return later with a combined BPC-Pergamon Press for a full Stock Market *quotation.*

# Duport to press case on steelmaking crisis

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Talks crucial to the survival of an important part of the independent steel industry will take place *tomorrow* at the Department of Industry.

A senior representative of Duport, the Midlands steel and engineering group, and Hadfields, the Lonrho-owned steel making group, will emphasize to Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, the gravity of the crisis facing private steel makers catering for the engin*eering industry.*

Both companies, together with Round Oak, the steel company owned jointly by the British Steel Corporation and TI and GKN figure *in* draft plans drawn up by Sir Keith's department for rationalization of the engineering steel sector which would also embrace the BSC's operations in the same *market.*

Codenamed Phoenix Two, discussions on this venture have made considerably less progress than those on Phoenix One, the rationalization plan which would bring together the steel billet, bars and wire rod facilities of the BSC and GKN in a joint company. Its formation may be announced by GKN *later this week.*

Phoenix Two faces serious problems. Sir Keith is anxious *to refer to discussions aimed* at eliminating the areas of overlap between the public and private sectors in the engineering sector when he announces the Government's decision on the BSC's corporate plan later this month.

Duport, whose half-year losses were £4.7m and which according to City estimates has been losing *about £1m a month since* the recession began to bite deeply last summer, has been *the subject of persistent speculation.* Last week its share price fell to an all-time low of 7p before a modest improvement to 11p. The group is capitalized at £2.94m. Last month the Bank of England became involved in discussions between the company and its bankers.

Duport has steelmaking facilities at Llanelli in south Wales and in the Midlands.

New Treasury chief set to cut taxes for the rich to help the poor

# Man in a hurry to change US economy

Mr Donald Regan, United States Secretary of the Treasury, is in a hurry to launch an era of economic conservatism. He is determined to shake up what he views *as an economy "stuck in the mud".*

Mr Regan has been in office for just *over* a week. Already, he has held many budget meetings, testified before Congress, made key departmental appointments, talked at *length with the press* and booked February 10 for a major speech to the National Press Club.

It is not vanity and the quest for power alone that drive Mr Regan now and made him *decide to give up* the chairmanship of Merrill Lynch, the brokerage conglomerate. He took his new post out of deep conviction that drastic changes were needed in United States economic policy and that his doctrines must be given a try.

He asserts that he is a pragmatist, but every sentence he utters underscores the depth of his capitalist conviction. He readily admits that the Reagan administration's attitudes fall closely into line with the views espoused by Adam Smith over *200 years ago. "We are free market* people", he declares.

He takes every opportunity to talk of the hardships of capital gains tax and the need to cut the rate down to 20 per cent from *the present 28 per cent. When income tax* is discussed, he first turns to the need to chop the very top levels. He sees absolutely nothing unfair or inequitable about his tax approach that will provide far greater cash tax reductions to the wealthy, than to people on low incomes.

Savings must be increased and those most able to save are the wealthy, so it makes sense to give them big tax cuts. The reductions in capital gains tax will stimulate venture capitalists, strengthen *the equity markets* and *promote* private investment. Such views unsurprisingly come from a man who found fame and fortune on *Wall Street.*

Mr Regan is not an uncaring or uncom*passionate* man. He simply believes that the poor can best be helped by stimulating economic growth through bigger private investment and far less governmental management of economic affairs. The rewards for cutting welfare payments and social programmes will be a more balanced United States budget and greater chances *for private companies to* borrow more funds for productive investment.

Unashamedly the Reagan administration, through Mr Regan and the budget director, Mr David Stockman, is going to *campaign* ruthlessly on behalf of the trickle-down theory. Increase the size of the cake on the table of the entrepreneur and the *workers will obtain* a few more crumbs.

The same approach guides international affairs. The argument that will be made soon for sharp cuts in foreign aid will *be that this, over time, will* help poor countries, because the budget savings in the United States will produce a healthier world *economy, where all nations will* prosper.

It remains to be seen whether Congress will buy the programmes so long *advocated by the Wall Street Journal* and now being fashioned by Mr Regan. The new policy statements may well read like the *Journal's* leading articles now that Mr Regan has appointed Mr Paul Craig Roberts, a former *Journal* editor, as Assistant Treasury Secretary for Economic Policy.

The new Treasury *chief did not give up* the comforts of Wall Street for the rigours of public office without deep thought about his chances for winning. He means to cut public spending and tax rates and get the economy moving. America must "bite the bullet", he told a congressional committee, adding that "come hell or high water" the *budget deficits will be* eliminated.

Right now Mr Regan's sole preoccupation is domestic economics. Sort out the mess on the home front and tackling global *monetary and trade and investment issues* will be much simpler. He played a leading role in developing Merrill Lynch's large international operations and he is perfectly at ease talking about Eurocurrencies and Special Drawing Rights.

He will make his mark on the foreign front later; for now he and the Reagan administration *intend* to have a *full*-scale budget programme, covering this year and next year, before the Congress in less than three weeks.

**Frank Vogl**
in Washington

# Sharp rise in US spending makes Reagan task harder

By Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, Feb 1

The Reagan Administration's task of balancing this year's *United States* Budget has been made harder by recent sharp rises in public spending. New data compiled by the congressional budget office show that outlays will total at least $650,000m (£279,660m) rather than the $630,000m expected *when the last session of Congress* ended in early December.

The swiftness with which the public spending total in the United States is rising has prompted President Reagan to declare that the Budget is now out of control.

About one-third of the increased spending estimate, totalling $10,100m, is owing to increases in outlays caused by specific additional spending *programmes,* but fully $19,100m of the gain in spending is on account of changes in economic conditions and other developments that Congress has little control over, the budget office said.

The catalogue of sudden *boosts in spending is long* and it makes it look most probable that the deficit for this fiscal year *will* be well over $60,000m and that the $660,000m spending total *now* being used by the budget office may well be increased.

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

# Why the dairies are still putting money into milk

What tempts an entire industry to invest more money in a market that is steadily declining in volume terms and is also under threat from cut price competition from abroad? The British dairy industry has seen its volume sales of drinking milk fall by about 2 per cent a year and now an EEC inquiry threatens to open Britain to a flood of cheap European milk.

Yet most of the major dairy companies have spent large sums of money on new capital investment over the past three years, and are planning to spend more in the future. Unigate has invested £10m in a new dairy at Chadwell Heath, in Essex, which claims it is the most modern in the world. It is now likely to spend a further £18m on a new dairy in the West Midlands and is spending £2.5m modernizing and expanding its dairy at Luton, Bedfordshire.

Express Dairy, part of Grand Metropolitan, has spent more than £2m revamping its dairy at Morden in South London and is about to embark on a similar programme at Cricklewood in north London.

Associated Dairies has re-equipped its dairy at Leeds, expanded its van sales service and made other investment.

Mr Paul Guilliam, marketing director of Express Dairy Milk, is convinced that the milk industry ought to be able to halt the decline in consumption by better marketing. Milk roundsmen, he believes, could be better motivated to persuade people to buy more of the product. Also, much could be done to make customers aware of the different kinds of milk available.

Mr Guilliam's main concern, however, is price. Milk is a price-sensitive product, he says, and in recent years its cost has been going up faster than that of living generally. If price increases in milk could be kept back to reasonable levels, he believes, there would be a good chance of halting the decline in milk drinking.

Milk prices are controlled by the Government, so pricing policy is out of the hands of the dairies. But what is within their control is costs.

Mr Guilliam points out that it costs just as much to deliver one pint of milk to a doorstep as four, so it is vital that demand for home-delivered milk be kept up. He is considering the idea of adding delivery charges in those areas where there is a very low average consumption per household. But he is cautious about taking this too far because milk consumption per head in Britain is far higher than in other countries where there is no home delivery system. Countries that have recently dropped home deliveries have seen a dramatic collapse in milk drinking per head.

At Unigate, Mr Chris Ball, managing director of the milk division, is also concerned with price, but from a different viewpoint. Unigate's view is that new dairy investment is largely dependent on the Government's allowing a higher price for milk. Last year it threatened to hold up a decision on its £18m West Midlands dairy investment until the Government agreed a big increase in the price of milk. This puts Unigate in a position almost opposite that of Express Dairies. Higher prices will give the profits that justify the investment, Unigate believes. Worries that those increases will cut volume further do not figure prominently in Unigate thinking.

Like Express, however, Unigate is concerned about the costs of operating its distribution network. One way that this is being done is by looking at ways of merging milk distribution with Unigate's other food interests, St Ivel and Scot Bowyers. The three companies already work together through a new joint company in the North of England, Unigate Chill Distribution.

The need to cut costs is one of the unspoken reasons behind the move towards larger, computer-controlled dairies. They employ fewer people per pint of milk produced, and, if volume can be kept up, are bound to be more profitable. This is hardly surprising. Looked at crudely, a dairy is not very much more than a bottling line.

To be sure, a lot of laboratory testing and cooling is carried out. But the product arrives to a large extent already manufactured.

The only problem is that fewer, larger dairies mean that the bottles or cartons of milk have to be driven longer distances to get to the doorstep—not a good thing in a period of soaring fuel costs.

Much of the £10m that Express is spending on dairy reequipment is designed to take advantage of its new "pintie" bottle. Compared with its existing bottle it can get 16 per cent more of these on a lorry.

The dairy companies are aware that the market is declining, and almost all the new investment is aimed at replacing older, inefficient labour-intensive plants rather than on expanding production. Because of this, Mr Ball says, the investments do not always stand up on their own from the point of view of return on capital. "But it is against our policy to create overcapacity. We avoid that like the plague."

But if the market is declining so fast, why are the EEC producers so keen to invade it and why are the British companies so keen to invest more in it? The answer is that for all its long-term decline, there is still big money in the dairy industry. The average household still spends more than 60p per head a week on milk. This is about 10 per cent of its total spending on food and more than is spent on any other food category.

**Roger Hardman**



A milkman on his rounds in Britain: countries where home deliveries have stopped have experienced a sharp fall in milk consumption.

# Stock relief: still not the right answer?

A further hazard is faced this year by companies trying to get out their annual accounts on time. It is the latest episode in the chequered history of stock relief.

In November the Government issued a consultative paper outlining the proposals it intends to introduce in the 1981 Finance Bill.

The final legislation is expected to be along similar lines and will apply to all companies where accounting periods end after November 14, 1980.

Thus companies with December year-ends will have to decide whether to calculate their stock relief on the old or new basis when preparing the figures for the tax charge in their annual accounts for this year. Although they can choose whether to calculate the relief on the old or new basis any increase in the value of stocks between November 14 and the year end will be disregarded even if the new proposals are ignored.

The new relief is designed to eliminate weaknesses which the Government believed were inherent in the old scheme. As stock relief was introduced to give some measure of relief from inflation it was thought unfair to give relief for increases in volume of stocks held, especially as the system was open to manipulation of stock levels at the year end.

Relief will now be geared to the effects of price changes on stocks held at the start of a company's accounting period.

For administrative reasons the actual price changes of any particular stock item cannot be used, relief being based on an all-stocks index which will be produced by the Government.

This arbitrary method of granting relief will work harshly where a company has high stock levels of a commodity whose price has risen more sharply than the average over the year.

One advantage of the new method of relief is that it virtually eliminates the likelihood of any clawback of past relief. As relief is based on opening stock values it will be given even where the book value of stock has fallen since the end of the previous accounting period. Under the new proposals, a clawback can only occur where a business ceases or "where stocks are reduced to a level which is close to cessation".

The Government has unfortunately not defined what type of situation it has in mind here, but it is presumably meant to cover such things as the hiving off of part of a company's activities.

One interesting result is that there will, in most cases, be no further need for a deferred tax provision to account for stock relief previously received. It seems that companies can now release any deferred tax provisions relating to such relief to their profit and loss accounts, thus giving them an unexpected boost.

In the past, the Government has been upset about the benefits gained from stock relief by companies which financed their stocks out of borrowings. It felt that companies such as the large supermarket chains whose turnover is fast enough to allow them to sell stock before they had paid for it were receiving relief for inflationary costs they did not have to bear.

For this reason, the relief is to be reduced by a fraction designed to determine the extent to which stocks are financed by credit. However, this restriction will be applied only to larger companies whose stock values exceed £1m.

It has been obvious since the introduction of stock relief in 1975 that the system needed review. But the proposals in the Government paper seem to be designed for ease of administration rather than as a serious attempt at finding the best solution to the problem.

**'The proposals in the government paper seem to be designed for ease of administration rather than as a serious attempt at finding the best solution to the problem'**

In particular, the Government has rejected current cost accounts as a basis for taxation when this seems a prime area in which they could be of use. The use of current cost accounts would seem a fairer basis for the calculation of stock relief than the rather arbitrary all-stocks index. Also, the method by which the new proposals have been introduced could lead to confusion.

When interpreting new legislation shortcomings in the draftsmanship are a hazard that has to be accepted. But to be expected to prepare the tax charge for a company on the basis of proposed legislation calls for more crystal ball gazing than might seem advisable where the preparation of year-end figures is concerned.

**Clare Watson**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Insurance's graven image and its ancient ethic

*From Mr M. E. M. Pearson*

Sir, Insurance, the world's second oldest profession, is an activity whereby the misfortunes of the few are spread over the fortunes of the many. In recent times, however, the industry has forsaken the true god of underwriting profit for the graven image of premium cashflow, the investment of which appears ever more attractive than the ancient ethic of insurance.

Since the last war we have seen rising stock markets, soaring property values, inflation and now a strong pound coupled with high interest rates. Small wonder then that more and more finaciers have been tempted to play the insurance game, with the result that world market capacity continues to expand, that the competition thus generated continues to drive rates down and that underwriter power dwindles as broker power grows relentlessly more rapacious.

This is the disease of the international insurance market today. It will be cured only when underwriting loss overtakes investment gain.

I would have thought that most External Names at Lloyd's would do well to consider their position against this background. Doubtless, the vast majority of them are well looked after by their agents, but paragraph 9, 02 of the Fisher Report provides an irrefutable charter for the existence of Lady Middleton's Association, as follows:

"The relationship between Name and Agent is not an equal one and not all Names are able to secure proper treatment. The argument that a Name can 'shop around' among Agents and can leave an Agent with whom he is dissatisfied seems to us to be somewhat unrealistic, particularly in view of the paucity of information available to Names to enable them to judge the relative merits of Agents and of Syndicates. Complaints made by our witnesses have centred on the information available to prospective Names, and the Accounts and other information furnished by Agents to their Names (particularly information about the progress of the open years)."

External Names do not work in the market place and they are therefore incapable of judging the possible significance of a lengthening queue of brokers beside a particular underwriter's box. Indeed, many of them who read this will not even know what I am talking about, in which case I advise them to join Lady Middleton's Association quickly.

Agents who take proper care of their Names have nothing to fear from her, but the new council will need all the help it can get in dealing with those few that don't. So let us have no more blimpish abuse off stage against her; she is a brave and honourable woman and, if it is humble enough to listen to her, she will do Lloyd's nothing but good.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM PEARSON,
Chairman,
Pearson Webb Springbett (International) Ltd,
Adelaide House,
London Bridge,
London EC4R 9AD.

# British Telecom monopoly

*From Mr Stuart Isaacs*

Sir, As chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association, Mr Ian Findley is doubtless aware of the EEC's long-term interest in the creation of a unified Community-wide insurance market. His concern about the Post Office monopoly in relation to telecommunications equipment (January 26) should *also be appreciated in a* Community-wide perspective.

The Treaty of Rome, article 90(1), expressly forbids member states in the case of public undertakings and undertakings to which they grant special or exclusive rights either to enact or to maintain in force any measure contrary, amongst other things, to the Community's competition rules.

Even if British Telecom is properly to be regarded as entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest or having the character of a revenue-producing monopoly, so that the *application of the competition rules* must not obstruct the performance of its tasks, article 90(2) still says that the development of trade must not be affected to such an extent as would conflict with the interests of the Community.

If Mr Ian Findlay correctly states the adverse effect on the provision of intra-Community insurance services which the British Telecom monopoly on telecommunications equipment is likely to have, should the British Telecommunications Bill pass into law in its present form, his remedy may lie beyond these shores at the end of the EEC Commission's telex line in Brussels.

Yours truly,
STUART ISAACS,
4-5 Gray's Inn Square,
Gray's Inn,
London, WC1R 5AY.
January 27.

# Designing the ideal small ship

*From Mr D. Laurent Giles*

Sir, One can only applaud the work of Mr Tattersall (January 27) and Vosper Hovermarine in their efforts to improve the deep sea operation of the Hovercraft principle and one must sympathize with the difficulty in obtaining serious MoD interest in such projects in this country. It is with good reason I am consistently being told by my friends in the United States that we are "the R & D department of the United States".

However, with a more enlightened attitude to new ideas and the improvement of hull design—as implied in Mr Julian Taylor's interesting article (November 27)—I do not think it need necessarily be correct to say that "the higher performance displacement ship is still prohibitively expensive above 30 knots".

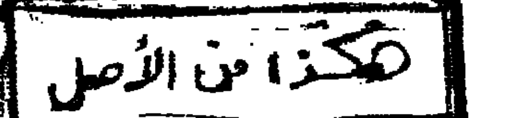
As Mr Taylor said, the traditional hull forms require increased length (and therefore cost) to provide higher speeds and sea-keeping qualities. Alas, they also necessitate a relatively narrow beam which, in the context of modern warships, means expensive hull structure and aluminium superstructure.

However, recent research shows that this situation is not unavoidable and there is a possibility of building hulls which can achieve speeds in excess of 30 knots on a waterline length of only 75 metres. These should be able to operate at relatively heavy displacements without requiring outrageous horsepower, or expensive light-weight structures—and should be extremely sea-kindly.

If Mr Tattersall is making progress in the development of the sidewall hovercraft, then others are making progress in improving the overall efficiency of the displacement hull.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GILES,
Thornycroft, Giles & Associates Ltd,
The Embankment,
Bembridge,
Isle of Wight PO35 5NS.





هكذا من الأصل

EDITOR

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Trustee Savings Banks in a hurry

...o long ago the sort of Dutch auction ...s now developing for United Dominions Trust would have looked decidedly ... touch with reality.

...regarded and heavily dependent on ...cost borrowings to finance the hire-...ase business, almost anyone bold ...gh to take on UDT, with its immediate ... of an increased capital base, would ... been seen as a fairy godmother, not ... by the group's two main institutional ...tors Eagle Star and the Prudential, who ... been looking for a way of realizing ... 52 per cent stake.

...st week's turn of events, as the Trustee ...gs Banks were forced into bidding for ... whole of UDT instead of just taking ... three quarters of the instalment credit ... as originally envisaged last August, ...now brought them into open conflict ... Lloyds & Scottish with the remote ...ibility that another clearing bank will ... enter the fray.

...r the time being the TSBs are clearly ...ng that with the support of the UDT ...d and the two institutions they will ...y the day, particularly as under their ...rol UDT's identity will be retained ...yet intact and with their limited experience in the hire-purchase field the chances ...edundencies, more likely if UDT were ...umed into L & S, are lessened.

...hether L & S will be willing to raise ...ante enough to attract the backing of ...'s board is also doubtful. Certainly, the ...ket has taken the view that UDT's non-...purchase business is not worth the ...m net asset value placed on it last ...just although there is a view that the ...in of the group is worth more dead than ...e.

...or L & S one of the crucial considerations will be just what value it, and more ...ortantly its two banking shareholders, ...yal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds, put on ...ning such an *important slice of the hire-...chase market given the oligopolistic ...nings of the British banking industry.*

...or the TSBs the full bid it embarked on ...t week raises important questions about ... development, raising fears that it may be ...ning before it can walk. Since the Page ...port in 1973, the TSBs have been steadily ...uilding themselves into the third force in ...itish banking, and, to be fair, with some ...ccess.

...The key part of this transition has always ...en the replacement of its Treasury direct deposits with the Fund for the Banks ... Savings into more commercial—and ...evitably risky—*deposits. The UDT move* ...a crucial move in this direction raising at ...a fell swoop its share of the personal ...rket.

...Yet it is now being forced into corners ...*ere it, even on its own admission, has no* ...pertise and where even the clearing banks ...y have been wary of treading.

...Admittedly it has said it will sell off the ...t of UDTs operations and the Treasury ...*Bank of England have given their bless-...to the move* but the danger exists that ... TSBs are being forced to bite off more ...n they can chew.

...ndeed last August the TSBs made some ...y of the fact that with UDT retaining ...5 per cent stake in the instalment credit ...siness they could lean on its skills in the ...en tricky world of consumer hire pur-...ase.

All the same the merits of the original ...al still hold, namely that the TSBs could ...finance UDT's lending portfolio from its ...mple fixed rate deposits—even more so ...w that interest rates are falling. The rub ... that the TSBs cannot choose their own ...ce.

However this fairy-tale ending has obscured—or allowed everyone to conveniently forget—the issues of principle behind the tangled tale of dawn raids, strategic nominee shareholdings and a bidder hiding behind a Hongkong company.

The first twist to the tale was the accumulation of a 22.5 per cent shareholding in Renwick by six nominee companies. Behind the nominee companies lay the Uto Bank of Zurich, holding the shares for six "unrelated" clients all with roughly equal shares. The Takeover Panel's view was that there was no evidence they were acting together.

The Uto shares were bought through A. J. Bekhor who also turned out shortly after to be acting for Kangra International, the Hongkong company which through a raid and a series of market purchases soon had nearly 30 per cent of Renwick.

The Takeover Panel was assured that Kangra and Uto, whose combined holdings were over 50 per cent, were not acting in concert. However, the identities of the ultimate beneficiaries remained unknown.

After repeated attempts, Renwick finally met Kangra for the first time. During the course of that meeting Renwick was told that Uto's clients had accepted a proposed 85p a share bid from Kangra. Control of Renwick was in Kangra's hands and there was nothing anyone could do about it even if they had wanted to.

*Of course the price finally paid for Renwick seems a good one but the way in which control was acquired leaves much to be desired. The Takeover Panel, furthermore, faced with these nominee shareholdings seems to have been less than effective.*

True, the Panel *seems to have been satisfied* with the assurances that the nominees and Kangra were not acting in concert, but the fact that Renwick was never in a position to mount a defence until it was *too late, and that other Renwick shareholders are unclear* to this day about the exact circumstances in which their company was taken over, is hardly a satisfactory state of affairs.

Investing in oil

## . . . and avoiding some risks

Here at last . . . the oil and gas fund for widows and orphans. At least that seems to be a view of Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank *handling the offer for sale* of shares in Oil and Gas Production, a Guernsey-based dollar-denominated investment vehicle.

The new company will use the cash raised, *£8.7m initially, to invest in onshore drilling* projects in the United States. But unlike so many of its predecessors, OGP will only buy into fields with sound production records and—*assuming* no disasters—a cast iron *stream of revenues.*

Hence investors can take what ought to be, at least, an inflation-proof stake in energy without exposing themselves to the huge downside risk inherent in pure exploration vehicles.

The new company has already paid out $11.2m to purchase a working interest in one field partly to satisfy Stock Exchange listing requirements which disallow all-cash companies.

And shareholders successful in application for stock can presumably look forward to a run of cash calls as OGP finds further suitable opportunities.

Expectations must be that oil and gas prices will at least keep pace with inflation and probably outpace it, particularly in the case of gas if the United States authorities decide to de-regulate soon. But of course shareholders have to put their faith in the OGP team's ability to buy working interests at the right price in what is a very competitive auction.

With 72 per cent of the issue already promised mainly to clients of Guinness Mahon and brokers James Capel there could be a scramble for the little stock remaining, while the stags are likely to be attracted to part of the offer which is for partly paid shares.

But given the current fashion it is hard to imagine that more traditional investors will not be confronted with similar opportunities if this one succeeds.

...akeovers

## How Renwick went without a fight

...he bizarre way in which control of the ...enwick Group, a West Country ...onglomerate, passed to a South African ...usinessman with the help of stockbroker ...J. Bekhor proved to be a story with a ...appy ending for shareholders.

They ended up with a bid nearly a third ...igher than the one from AAH recommended by directors only a few months earlier ...nd the directors of Renwick seem more ...han happy with their new master.

# Business Diary profile: George Mathewson and the SDA

...s a weapon to win industry and ...nvestment for Scotland, the Scottish ...evelopment Agency has lately looked ...omewhat blunted. The committee of ...cottish MPs considering inward in-...estment even suggested that the ...gency had failed to contribute a single ...ob to Scotland—a charge more easily ...nade than proved.

Certainly, the recession and the ...hange of Government have adversely ...ffected the agency's confidence in its ...wo important and controversial functions—direct investment in industry and projecting Scotland overseas.

With morale down and uncertainty ...ising, enter a new man as chief executive. Dr George Mathewson *takes over today* at a critical point in the SDA's history.

He sees the job as the challenge it clearly is. He will head an organization ...with a remit much broader than that of the National Enterprise Board—encompassing promotion of industry in Scotland, factory building, large and small-scale risk investment and clearing up the wastelands left by old industry.

It was this range of activity and the possibility of cross-disciplinary work that helped to attract Mathewson. "Of course, that makes for its own management problems."

*Mathewson is 40, a Scot with a firm faith that Scotland can be rejuvenated into a formidable industrial force.* His career so far has been impeccable and in many respects tailored to his new job. He joins the agency from the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, Britain's largest source of venture capital and long-term finance for small and medium-sized companies.

Mathewson was a director and assistant *general manager in ICFC looking* after a third or so of the corporation's area offices, covering about 1,000 companies. He was involved in business development and the various facets of investment in private companies.

Before that he spent five years in the United States, where he managed research and development projects in



It's not what you've got, but what you do with it: George Mathewson, chairman from today of the Scottish Development Agency.

advanced technology avionics systems for *Bell Aerospace Corporation.* During that time he added a master's degree in business administration from Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, to his honours degree in applied physics from St Andrews University in Scotland.

He thus takes up the desk recently vacated by Mr Lewis Robertson as a *professional businessman, who is also* a scientist able to judge the risks in high technology projects.

Robertson was the founder chief executive of the SDA. He announced he would not be seeking reappointment because he wished to return to private industry. He said at the time that if he left it another five years he would be too old. He is a non-executive director of Scottish and Newcastle but no firm plans for his future have been announced.

Colleagues of Mathewson described him as "addicted to work". One said: "Anyone appointed to such a high position at his age, in an organization devoted to risk ventures has to be good."

But will Mathewson handle the political shifts which now bedevil the agency's work? It is probably true that the SDA now takes no greater risk in its so called venture capital projects than many banks and private investment institutions in Scotland. Since the losses in the Stonefield truck debacle the agency has confined itself *to well-secured investments.*

The Scottish Office obliged the SDA to call in the Receiver to Stonefield. This was necessary, the Scottish Office argued, for the simple reason that although the truck, designed for rough terrain, might be a superb concept it could not survive the roughest terrain of all—a market place without orders.

Mathewson is not without experience in dealing with politicians and civil servants. *Those with whom he was concerned were American,* "but you would be surprised how many of the rules are the same".

He very nearly joined the British Civil Service before going to the ICSC and with that body he got to know the Department of Industry well.

"That side of things is not completely new to me. I am not saying it is going to be difficult, but I am aware of how difficult it can be."

Certainly, the SDA could hardly have found a closer blend of technical, investment and management expertise in one person to restore its confidence and to reestablish it in the role of providing venture capital to man with bright ideas, empty pockets and *negligible security.*

Investment takes up barely 3 per cent of the agency's total budget and Mathewson believes the press concentrates too much on the bad news. "A lot of excellent and successful work is done which does not have enough publicity", he says.

He arrives at the agency just ahead of a White Paper expected in a couple of weeks which, it is hoped, will end the friction between the SDA and the Scottish *Economic Planning Department.* It is thought that a new joint body will coordinate the industrial promotion role of the two organizations with a senior civil servant from the planning department in control but housed in the SDA building with agency staff forming the new link.

Mathewson will be starting his new job with not only this new connexion but with other recently appointed civil servants—*Dr Gavin McCrone as head* of the planning department and James Scott, who directs the department's operation in Glasgow. He hopes there will be some pay-off this year from the growing attention shown recently by overseas industrialists in the electronics and technological areas. Importing the technology could allow Scotland to learn; and it could then add its own experience and ability and develop from there.

But was it simply a question of shedding old industry and investing in high technology? "Not anything like as straightforward as that", he says. A lot of traditional industries had plenty of steam left in them.

Slimmed down, more efficient and geared to their markets he expects to see some phoenixes rising from their ashes.

**Ronald Faux**

David Hewson

# Battle of the travel shops





Photograph by Bill Warhurst

The Exchange travel shop in Debenhams, Harrow: the company intends to have 70 such shops open in the stores chain by June.

On Wednesday one of the most blatant restrictive practices in British business will be tested and found wanting.

Whatever the result of a meeting of the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) appeals committee on that day, it seems that Abta cannot win.

If the committee decides in favour of its own powerful retail agents committee, Mr Gordon McNally, chairman of Britain's third largest travel agency company, Exchange Travel, promises to take legal action against the trade organization.

And if the appeals committee supports the flamboyant Mr McNally, most High Street travel agents will see the decision as a further diminution of their favoured role in selling the country's package holidays.

What is at stake, if Mr McNally loses and pursues his case in the courts, is the legality of Stabilizer, the restrictive practice agreement entered into by Abta, the major tour operators, and the Government 16 years ago.

No one denies that Stabilizer is a restrictive practice. It stipulates that the holidays of Abta tour members—major British tour firms and many of the minor ones—may only be sold at the retail level through Abta agents.

In return, Abta undertakes to police a series of consumer protection measures, from bonding schemes to guaranteed trained staff levels. In 1965, the era of unfinished Costa Brava hotels and short-lived tour operators, such guarantees were welcome. Whether they remain so important to the public today is a moot point and one which the Office of Fair Trading has already decided to test against Abta in the Restrictive Practices Court, probably next year.

The problem of Exchange Travel is likely to prove much more pressing. The company has opened 30 travel offices in Debenham stores around the country since last autumn and it is to extend the chain to 70, in a £2.75m programme to be completed by next June.

Exchange applied to Abta for registration of 13 of the stores.

Unfortunately for Exchange, its applications went in at about the same time as Abta had to reach a decision on another controversial issue. P & O had applied for approval of a scheme to run travel offices on the premises of Radio Rentals television hire shops.

The P & O proposal goes to the very heart of the retail travel agent's nightmare: the extension of travel sales *facilities into retail establishments,* be they supermarkets or private job agencies.

Abta's membership committee turned down both Exchange and P & O, though on different grounds. P & O was told that its scheme infringed Abta's restrictions on mixed business premises.

Mr McNally of Exchange Travel says that he has never been given a reason for refusal but understands from reports in the trade press that the membership committee disliked the layout of his offices.

Travel departments in retail stores are not new, but Abta has always insisted that they should operate separately from the store's other retailing sections and look as much like a traditional High Street travel agency as possible.

Exchange's Debenham ventures involve counters with sales staff behind them, *similar to the arrangement in traditional retail stores.* But this element of separation was apparently not enough for the retail agents on the membership committee.

The gap between what Exchange wants on lay-out and what the retail agents would be prepared to accept is probably small but clouded by the scope of *Mr McNally's plans.*

The issue has divided Abta staff from sectors of the retail membership, with some staff believing that the association has taken on a battle it cannot win.

P & O submitted its application only after preliminary discussions with Abta full-time officials which led it to believe its scheme would be approved. The P&O bid has not yet been rejected outright. It is still bouncing between the membership committee and the more senior retail agents committee which apparently wants the membership committee to think again.

If a final decision is not reached by the end of February, the company is expected to take legal measures to force a final decision from Abta. And if that decision is no, P & O, like Exchange, will go down the appeal path.

Mr McNally, is confident that the appeals tribunal will back him. *Its composition would* seem to be in his favour: unlike the membership and retail agents committees, it is not dominated by retail agents.

"I just believe that it is wrong that these sorts of decision should be judged by my competitors," he said. "There is no question whatsoever that with this sort of appeals procedure we will be given the right to continue business once you get away from the nitty gritty of being judged by your peers."

Should he be proved wrong, the 30 travel shops now operating in Debenhams would lose the right to sell Abta holidays, even those run by Exchange's own package tour operation. Given Exchange's outlay on *the Debenhams expansion,* Mr McNally's threat of legal action is not seen within the industry as an idle gesture.

The argument over Exchange and P & O is just *the tip of an iceberg of travel agency expansion* into new and unconventional areas.

W. H. Smith is looking at extending its travel facilities in retail shops. Thomas Cook is to test *supermarket locations, and* other experiments from rival companies aimed at sharing the use of High Street premises are on the way.

How far the trend for increased competitiveness *will go* is a question few would attempt to answer. What does seem clear is that the attempt of the retail trade to block such efforts is likely to be keenly contested by those who fall victim to it.

# Growing strength of South Africa's black trade unions

Johannesburg

The labour guidelines issued *recently* by the South African Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) are the first explicit recognition by a major business organization of the changing balance of power in the country's factories. They represent a clear victory for democratic trade unionism among blacks and pose a threat to the monopoly that white unions have hitherto enjoyed in negotiating black (as well as white) wages.

The chamber guidelines also signal growing impatience among employers with the Government's fumbling of the new labour dispensation introduced eighteen months ago in the wake of the Wiehahn report on industrial relations.

The most important of the recommendations made by the FCI to affiliated companies is that they should stop trying to cold-shoulder the more militant sections of the black union movement. Behind its change of *heart is the struggle for recognition* that these unions have been waging in the country's factories.

Though the post-Wiehahn trade unions have gave black unions the right to seek *official registration* long denied them, many were reluctant to do so because of the conditions and controls attached. The effectiveness of a union, they argued, depended not on whether some official in Pretoria had given it a stamp of approval, but on the strength of its shop-floor support.

With the backing of the authorities and of every business *organization,* suspicious employers tried to freeze these "independent" unions out of their factories. In their place they sought to promote "parallel" unions for blacks run by white trade unions which were already registered and eager to keep black worker organizations docile.

Where parallel unions did not exist, employers still refused to *deal with independent unregistered black unions,* telling their black employees to channel their demands through factory liaison committees (half of whose membership may by law *be appointed by management* instead).

Acrimonious disputes over independent unregistered unions' demands for recognition by employers were at the root of much of South Africa's industrial unrest last year. The usual pattern was for workers to go on strike after alleged victimization by management of shop stewards or other union leaders. Similar accusations have been made by unions during some of the dozen strikes that have occurred already in 1981.

Independent unions also suspect that some company managements may have been behind the detention without trial of 20 or more union officials last year.

Despite such difficulties the *independent unions attracted* more and more worker support. More often than not, companies found that their efforts to channel blacks into parallel unions simply damned those unions in workers' eyes. *Even the minister of manpower utilization,* Mr Fanie Botha, began to caution employers against trying to force their employees into "sweetheart" unions, though he still urged them not to have any dealings with unregistered black unions.

Ten years ago it would have been easy for companies to destroy the independent black unions, simply by firing all workers who were members and hiring replacements from the country's huge pool of black unemployed. But the severe shortage of skilled white manpower is forcing employers to train blacks for more senior jobs and this small supply of skilled blacks has now acquired scarcity value and hence greater bargaining strength. This was conclusively proved during the two great watershed strikes at Ford and Volkswagen in the Eastern Cape last year.

The FCI has now publicly recognized the futility of trying to tell black workers which unions are acceptable and which are not. The choice must be left to them, even if they exercise it in favour of independent unregistered unions. It is of the utmost importance, the FCI says, for employers not to refuse to talk to emerging unions. It was also essential for companies to be democratic and neither foster nor hamper *particular unions.*

The chamber adds that it is aware of the risks attached to recognizing unions outside the industrial relations structure laid down by the government, but says that *this is* necessary to create a spirit of "trust and goodwill".

The chief implication of what the FCI is saying—and one which opens the way to a clash between Pretoria and the business sector unless Mr Botha's promised changes to the union registration system succeed in persuading all black unions to register—is that company managements should now regard the degree of shop-floor support, rather than official registration, as the main test of a union's acceptability.

In reversing its earlier stand on this issue, the chamber is bringing its policy more into line with the EEC code of fair labour practice for European companies in South Africa (some of whom have been *among the companies accused of victimizing independent unions).* Mr Bill Vose, the prime mover of the code—then labour attaché at the British embassy in Pretoria—was always at pains to stress that its first requirement was its most important: that workers should be allowed a free choice in the type of organization to speak for them.

Union reaction to the FCI's guidelines has been cautious. Mr Henry Chipeya, a prominent black union official, said that they were a "major step", but he wanted to know whether they would be "translated into meaningful and positive action". In the past, he said, guidelines had often not left company drawing boards.

*If employers do follow them,* the guidelines could ultimately lead to a reexamination of the established collective bargaining system in which employers and white unions set wages and working conditions on an industry-wide basis through the industrial councils covering different sectors.

Provided that they register, black unions can now obtain seats on the councils, but they argue *that they are too centralized* and bureaucratic to handle shop-floor problems. They want a strong shop steward system built up instead.

The chamber professes its continuing faith in the industrial council system, but it has also emphasized the need to devise a collective bargaining system in conjunction with the emerging black unions, which will push for major modifications.

The real casualty of the FCI guidelines is likely to be the established union movement, *including unions affiliated to the* trade union council of South Africa (TUCSA). Their belated attempts to enrol blacks and so maintain their representative status on the shop floor have met with cynicism and derision.

The failure of many of the parallel unions they have been trying to set up is undoubtedly an important factor in prompting the FCI to urge its members to talk to the independent unions directly instead, so bypassing the white intermediaries.

Already, seven out of every ten workers in South Africa are black. That *proportion will increase and they will gain greater skills. Inevitably, realistic employers will increasingly seek accommodation with them rather than with the old white unions and their diminishing representativeness.*

**John Kane-Berman**

# Bitterness in Belgium's centre

## Industry in Europe

Seneffe, Belgium

"Quality, productivity and social peace equal unemployment." The placards outside British Leyland's Belgian assembly plant at Seneffe fail to do justice to the bitterness felt among the 2,200 workers *who will be dismissed at the* end of March when Leyland ends its manufacturing operation in Belgium.

For them the closure represents a betrayal. In the 17-year *history of the plant, productivity* has risen steadily and there has never been a strike.

Most of those being dismissed will be hard pressed to find another job. Belgium has the *highest unemployment rate of any country in the EEC.*

Around Seneffe, according to Mr Willy Cleas, the economic minister, about 30 per cent of the working population will now be without work.

For the Belgian Government the closure means that another problem region has been added to the depressed areas of Verviers, Liège and Charleroi in Wallonia, the French-speaking southern part of the country.

The village of Seneffe is about 35 kilometres south of Brussels. Surrounded by heavy, clayey pasture land, with an oversized church at its centre and a new estate of flat-roofed "semis" to the south, it looks rather more prosperous than the usual Belgian village.

The reason for this prosperity—the Leyland factory—lies a kilometre or so away on the south side of the Brussels-Charleroi canal. It is a functional concrete and metal structure, typical of the factories built in the boom years of the 1950s and 1960s when Belgium was a mecca for foreign investors and appeared to be successfully transforming its industrial base away from the heavy industries based on iron, steel and coal situated just a few kilometres to the south in the valleys of the Meuse and the Sambre.

Seneffe was typical of the industrial development of the "centre" of *Belgium.* The foreign investor, in this case, was the old British Motor Corporation, attracted by government help, the availability of a well educated, disciplined and fairly cheap workforce and excellent communications to establish a foothold in the EEC of the Six.

The expectation was that the new industries would put down roots. But in the "centre" of Belgium, the triangular area stretching southwards from the affluent suburbs of Brussels to the northern border of the Liège-Charleroi industrial axis, this has not always been the case.

Seneffe is not the only example of a postwar industry in trouble. At Tubize, about 20 kilometres to the north, the Fabelta synthetic fibres plant is in the hands of the receiver. Five workers at the plant have been on hunger strike for more *than a fortnight and last week* some of their colleagues blocked the main Brussels to Paris railway line for a day to underline their demands that the plant should be rescued.

Fabelta-Tubize was once part of the Akzo group. Since this Dutch-based multinational pulled out of synthetic fibre making in Belgium in the *1970s it has been struggling to* survive in the face of continually deteriorating market conditions, an inadequate cash flow and insufficient funds for investment.

Seneffe and Fabelta-Tubize are the large-scale examples of a pattern that prevails throughout the central area of Belgium. On the outskirts of the old market towns of Walloonian Brabant empty factories and warehouses bear witness to the withdrawal of foreign investment from the country and the decline of the traditional textile, metal-working and paper making industries.

With the recession continuing, Belgium *has learnt the* hard way that foreign investment is vulnerable.

New companies have been discouraged from coming to Belgium as labour costs have risen since the early 1970s to be the highest in the European Community and labour laws have made it difficult to shed any part of a workforce when economic conditions deteriorate.

*The drying up of foreign investment* has applied in the Flemish speaking north of the country as well as the French-speaking south. But in Wallonia the problem is more serious, because it has added to the difficulties arising from the gradual decay of the old zone of heavy industry between Charleroi and Liège.

At Seneffe, the unions and workforce hold British Leyland responsible for their predicament. They argue that the plant could have survived with higher investment and a new model to replace the *Mini and Allegro.*

But their bitter experience has been repeated on a smaller scale elsewhere in the centre of Belgium. It is only now that the area, which straddles the provinces of Walloonian Brabant and Hainaut and hence has no natural administrative centre, is generating a regional consciousness of its own. The tragedy is that *this growing* awareness may be too late to prevent the "centre" from becoming an economic wasteland.

**Peter Norman**

# GRA Property Trust to make final payment

By Our Financial Staff

GRA Property Trust, the greyhound racing and property group, has said it is now in a position to pay the final 15p in the pound to creditors.

This should mark the end of the Scheme of Arrangement entered into in 1976 as an alternative to liquidation. But Mr Jack Aaronson, GRA chairman brought in to administer the scheme, says that the liability under guarantees given by the company in respect of certain Kay Bevan contingent creditors had not yet been determined and no amount has been admitted in respect of these external debts.

"The terms of the Scheme of Arrangement require the scheme to continue until satisfactory arrangements have been made with these creditors so that their claims can either be admitted and paid or withdrawn", he said.

This final payment of £445,662 is the last of total external admitted debts of around £2.97m.

The payment was made on pretax profits for the year to the end of last October down from just over £1m to £940,000 on a turnover up from £10.8m to £11.9m.

Mr Aaronson said that, despite a good first half, the inevitable impact of the deepening recession resulted in reduced profits.

Major shareholder of GRA is the ICI Pension Fund which holds £563,000 of loan stock convertible into ordinary shares. Minority shareholders have been concerned that on conversion the fund would be able to acquire a major stake in the group fairly cheaply.

There were moves to buy the stake but these were finally thwarted last August when the pension fund, through its pension fund securities, gave notice that it will take up the option to convert the loan notes into 11.26 million ordinary shares giving them a 26.3 per cent stake. The shares were picked up at 20p.

Meanwhile, GRA shares, traded in the stock market under the special rule 163 (2), were active last week. The price opened at 15p, dropped to 13½p and ended the week at 14½p.

## Grimshawe down in half year

Over the half year to October 31, Grimshawe Holdings' turnover rose from £2.2m to £2.8m but profit on trading shrank from £115,000 to £36,000. This is before charging interest of £111,000 against £33,000.

Mr Thomas Kenny, chairman, says that as yet there is little sign of any positive improvement. "We have taken the usual steps to reduce the value of working capital. Subsidiary company management has been reinforced at points where weaknesses were beginning to show."

## Briefly

**Robertson Foods:** The directors of Robertson Foods have considered the offer for Robertson announced by Avana Group on January 28, 1981. Following discussions with their financial advisers, Hill Samuel & Co, the directors have decided that the best interests of Robertson and its shareholders will be served by Robertson remaining independent. They are of the opinion that the terms proposed are completely inadequate and that the offer should be rejected.

**Brent Chemicals:** Shareholders approved proposed acquisition of major part of chemicals division of Stauffer Chemical Company. Brent have warned the 1980 results, due next month, will show pretax profits "slightly below" the previous year.

**B. Paradise:** Proposed rights issue on basis of 11-for-5 at 45p per share to raise about £1.45m after expenses. Purpose of issue is to satisfy the £775,000 cost of acquiring new companies and to cut bank borrowings. For the 12 months to April 30 next, Paradise forecasts that consolidated pretax profits of the enlarged group will be not less than £315,000.

**Higher offer for Colmore:** Nesco Investments have increased their offer for Colmore Investments to 33p cash per share. This follows the purchase of a further 64,880 ordinary shares in Colmore (about 1.62 per cent) at 33p each, bringing Nesco's holding to 1.42 million shares (35.63 per cent) and, with acceptances, this makes a total of about 50.03 per cent.

**Vectis Stone:** Mr Alfred Collins, chairman, says in his annual report that it would be unreasonable to expect profits in the current year to exceed last year's earnings of £815,000. However, every effort will be made to minimize the anticipated problems of 1981.

**Ransome Hoffmann Pollard:** Chairman told the annual meeting that the year has not had an easy start and there has been a significant fall in UK deliveries during the first quarter, reflecting the severe effects of the destocking cycle. "We hope that the turning point may soon be reached and that the order position will begin to improve."

**Burco Dean:** Mr Spencer Crookenden, chairman, says in his annual report that the recession shows no signs of easing. "Bank borrowings continue to be well within the facilities agreed by our bankers who have been most understanding and helpful in this difficult year for the company." Pretax profits for the year to last September fell from £1.17m to a loss of £1.1m.

# API still finds it tough to make profit

Associated Paper Industries, the Cheshire-based group which reported a net £3.9m loss last year after substantial closures and a 33 per cent cut in the workforce, is still finding it difficult to make profits.

Mr Charles Rawlinson, chairman, tells shareholders in his annual report out today that current trading conditions are not good, but steps taken to eliminate fundamental problems put API in a position where it can benefit greatly from the upturn in demand when it comes.

"We are more competitive and a lot leaner than we were, there is more to do, but we are confident of the outcome even if in the short-term things remain difficult", he said.

API's results for the year to last September show a trading profit on its continuing operations down from £2.4m to £2.1m. A near doubled interest charge and losses on closed operations of just over £1m brought the pre-tax profit down from £1.9m to £352,089.

However, full provision for all closure costs relating to The Vale Board Mills, Cooke & Nuttall and two overseas subsidiaries of £3.9m pushed the group into the red.

## Joint liquidators announced for Rivington Reed

Joint liquidators of Rivington Reed, whose chairman, Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, has a 28.3 per cent stake, have been announced as Mr Peter Flesher, of accountants Thornton Baker, and Mr Frank Taylor, of Arthur Young McClelland Moores.

Rivington is the holding company of a textile group with 15 subsidiaries, many, but not all, of which have been in receivership since May last year.

Mr Flesher said the appointments are subject of confirmation by the High Court and that they cannot commence work until the receiver has completed the disposal of those companies which could be sold.

In the last year for which audited accounts are available, to March, 1979, group turnover was £23m and there was a £1m loss.

At that time borrowings were put at £4.14m with creditors owed £6.77m. Net assets stood at £10.95m.

# Lonrho results should be up sharply

Companies reporting this week include Lonrho, electronic components manufacturer Unitech, and the Prestige Group. Supermarkets group Hillards also releases figures.

Economic news starts off today with details of house prices and mortgage starts from the building societies and ends on Friday with the number of housing starts and completions in December from the Department of the Environment, along with figures on house renovations in the final quarter of 1980.

But the star spot is taken up by the United Kingdom official reserves for January, which the Treasury announces on Tuesday. That day also sees the Bank of England's figures for capital issues and redemptions. Thursday brings provisional figures of vehicle production in January, from the Department of Industry.

Hillards announces its interim figures to the end of October today. Analysts are expecting some improvement in margins, on top of higher turnover from the series of store openings last year.

However, that improvement will show up more against the difficult second part of last year than the first period; so interim profits of between £1.3m and £1.7m are forecast now against £1.3m with full-year profits rising towards £3.2m against £2.2m pretax.

Food volume is thought to be good at Hillards, which has been able to improve its margins after losing ground last year. Non-food is a small proportion of total turnover but the five big stores opened between March, 1979, and August, 1980, carry a larger share of non-food items than the older, smaller stores and therefore could be less profitable than expected, with the difficult economic climate cutting spending on the non-food side.

The group has also revamped its non-food operation recently and there is concern in the City that the timing of that operation was unfortunate. However, dividends this year are expected to rise benefiting from good cover and the expected better second half.

With not much lined up to provide a boost to next year, analysts are taking a cautious long-term view of the shares.

## This week

Tuesday sees Prestige, the manufacturer of small household goods, releasing preliminary figures for 1980. Pretax profits are expected to be around £5m to £5.3m, against £5.86m the previous year. But the feeling is that the final dividend will be maintained, as was the interim. American Home Products owns 74 per cent of the equity.

Prestige's most important profit-earner is the home market, which was hit by destocking earlier in the year but had a better Christmas season than expected. The group is protected to some extent from the decline in consumer spending because of its wide range of small products—some of the largest of its kitchen products are the successful slow electric and pressure cookers. As a result it is less prone to the recession now than some of the bigger groups, but equally will benefit less dramatically from any upturn.

Exports to Europe have been hit by the strengthening pound, which has trimmed margins, but the overseas manufacturing interests in Australia and South Africa are serving buoyant markets and thought to be doing well, though the European side is catching the recession.

Looking ahead, analysts are hoping for an indication from the company of whether the improvement before Christmas has lasted, but think that a slow-down in destocking will give the first half of this year a fillip even if nothing else does.

Unitech also reports on Tuesday, with the first set of interim figures to include German electrical components distributor Enarechnik, acquired in March, 1980.

Including Enarechnik's contribution, analysts are looking for between £2.3m and £2.5m pretax for the first half, with the "original" company not showing much improvement on the previous interim figure of £2m. This is because the high



Mr Peter Curry, chairman of Unitech.

technology components distribution side has seen prices fall steeply and in the depressed economic climate has not been able to compensate with higher volume.

Lonrho's 1979-80 figures come out on Thursday. Forecasts range from about £125m up to £136m against £76.5m with good results expected from gold, platinum, sugar and hotel operations but poor performances from the United Kingdom cargo, engineering and manufacturing interests, including Dutton-Forshaw and Dunford & Elliot.

The figures will contain a full year of SUITS, Princess Properties International and the 29.9 per cent stake in House of Fraser, which is estimated to add around £9m to profits this year.

Exchange rates went against Lonrho last year, but commodity prices favoured it, and 1979's Christmas trade is said to have been good. At the time of the rights issue the group said it would maintain the previous final dividend payment on the increased capital.

**TODAY** Interims.—Dura Mill, Hillards, Regional Props, William Sommerville & Son, and Vibroplant Hldgs.

Finals.—None announced.

**TOMORROW** Interims.—Cowan De Groot, Gold Fields of South Africa, Steinberg Group and Unitech.

Finals.—English & New York Trust, Prestige Group and UC Investments.

**WEDNESDAY** Interims.—Amal Tin Mines of Nigeria, City of London Brewery & Investment Trust (interim results), and Benn Bros.

Finals.—Sterling Trust.

**THURSDAY** Interims.—None announced.

Finals.—Aaronson Bros, Blundell-Permoglaze Hldgs and Lonrho.

**FRIDAY** Interims.—Armour Trust (amended), Second Alliance Trust, Sentrust, and Stoddard Hldgs.

Finals.—British American & General Trust, and Glasgow Stockholders Trust.

Catherine Gunn

# Oil shares expected to leap after slow start

North Sea oil has been un[der] scrutiny for the eighth [year] running by the team at P[...] & Co, who say that share p[rice] movement in 1981 will fall [into] three distinct time phases.

During the early part of [the] year oil shares will perf[orm] relatively poorly, but the s[um]mer will bring the u[sual] seasonal interest in the N[orth] Sea drilling results. "From [the] third quarter onwards we s[ee a] really strong trend in sh[are] prices as the Opec count[ries] gather for the December p[rice] fixing against a backgroun[d of] improving economic activity [in] the western world", Mr Fr[...] Watts, Mr Clive Callow and [Mr] Simon Wharmby say.

Among the majors, t[hey] highlight BP, where [...] Beaufort Sea drilling activi[ty] will emphasize the str[...]

## Brokers' views

Alaskan position, and Inter[na]tional Thomson Organisati[on] where the disposal of Ti[mes] Newspapers will focus attent[ion] on its oil and asset positi[on]. Tricentrol, which is selling [at] an unwarranted discount [to] estimated net worth, [and] Woodside of Australia are a[lso] recommended.

Among the smaller indep[en]dents, they recommend A[...] Energy because of its summ[er] drilling programme offshore [of] the Irish Republic, Associat[ed] Newspapers with its stro[ng] balance-sheet and Candecca [for] its "outstanding onland acrea[ge] and excellent managemen[t]" and suggest switch fr[om] Marine and Gass & Oil Acreag[e] as cash flow from Buchan fie[ld] will start.

Carr Sebag has cast its [eye] over the leading Australian c[...] and although the analysts, [Mr] Barry Aling and Mr Paul Me[...] point out that share prices [of] many of the smaller explorati[on] companies have become ov[er]heated there are some th[at] remain attractive.

At home, Hoare Govett [has] looked at a much small[er] sector, advertising agenci[es] and believes that Geers Gro[ss], one of the two London-quot[ed] agencies, is at an interesti[ng] stage.

Geers Gross, which has [a] market capitalization of £4[...] compared with Saatchi [and] Saatchi's £14.4m, has boost[ed] earnings a share from 2.9p [to] 7.1p in the last five years. Th[e] basis for its investment pro[s]pects lies in its US operation[s] which are well establishe[d] while Saatchi is trying to mov[e] into that market.

Geers Gross is now ready [to] compete for accounts with bu[d]gets of up to $25m (£10.5m). "The gaining of only one suc[h] account could dramatically i[n]crease profitability without th[e] necessity of increased over[heads]", Mr K. L. G. Sheppar[d] says.

He also cites the America[n] experience that reductions i[n] advertising budgets during a[n] economic crisis are a recipe fo[r] irrecoverable loss of marke[t] share.

Rosemary Unsworth





## Wholesale Fittings increases its midway turnover

On the back of a rise in turnover from £11.4m to £12.3m for the six months to October 24, taxable profits of Wholesale Fittings have risen from £1.49m to £1.56m. Earnings a share were 5.4p against 5.1p. The dividend is raised from 1.43p to 1.57p gross.

The board says that turnover in the first two weeks of the second half has increased in monetary terms but costs continue to rise.

# Why life in the toy world is not all fun and games

The Christmas of 1979 and 1980 were probably the unhappiest and the most troubled ever experienced by the UK toy industry. However, this week between 300 and 400 exhibitors will be trying to sell their wares at the trade's annal fair at Earls Court to retailers who are going to be reluctant to place orders after the bitter lessons learnt from two years of overstocking.

Many manufacturers have not had either the financial resources or felt there is the demand to create a host of tempting pilot product ranges. The industry is alarmingly vulnerable to fashion, is affected by the rise and fall of the birth rate, has a lead time on new products of 18 months and is vulnerable to strong sterling and imports. It is a sector for the brave investor with faith in long-term recovery.

The recent news of Airfix's collapse into receivership with debts of £15m—while no surprise to the market—comes at a time when it was believed that the worst was over. It also follows too closely for comfort upon the fall last year of the Dunbee-Combex-Marx group, which suffered from its strategy of over-expansion in the US market. It is ironic that Airfix bought both the Meccano and Dinky toys companies from DCM but was unable to turn them back to profits. Observers looking at the sector agree that with the losses, closures and redundancies of the past year spilling over into 1980 manufacturers should be streamlining their operations and seeking strong markets for expansion.

The troubles, which begun in the run-up period to Christmas, 1979, saw leading manufacturers like Lesney Products, Airfix and Mettoy reporting losses and passing their dividends. Christmas buying was left until the last moment, although traditionally the key date is October 15 in the retailer's diary. Volume sales over the period were down by seven per cent on total market sales of £700m. This included both United Kingdom exports and imports. Retailers delayed their buying until November and the downturn in consumer spending left both stores and manufacturers with excess

## Briefing

stocks, in some cases of up to six months. A very similar tale can be painted for last Christmas, although some manufacturers report that sales were better than expected."

The fall in consumer spending alone was enough to bite into sales, but coupled with the strength of sterling in 1979 and the effect of the increase in MLR on borrowings, groups which were particularly dependent on high levels of exports also suffered. Lesney, which in the first half to July, 1980, lost £6m and passed its interim dividend, reported a drop in volume sales of 17 per cent. Last year the group which during the "boom time of the mid-1970s exported 75 per cent of its goods, particularly to West Germany, struggled to reduce borrowings from the peak of £144m, representing gearing of 137 per cent.

With the results for the year to January about to be drawn up, there is little doubt that the final dividend will be passed with losses estimated at £7m. Recovery will not show through until the next financial year, but analysts think that its present low rating should be firmer once the full effects of reorganization are felt. The workforce was cut by a fifth from 7,500.

Mettoy, makers of "Corgi" toys, also a big exporter, fell into similar troubles. In the six months to September the group lost £2.1m against profits of £703,000, with sales falling off to £16.4m. The shares are just above the year's low at 18p and yield 14.6 per cent. After rationalization costs last year of £128,000, a further £400,000 is expected. The interim dividend was passed.

Although Berwick Timpo reported losses in the half year of £288,000 it is confidently looking to full-year profits of between £500,000 and £900,000. It maintained the interim gross dividend at the half-way stage, and is expected to recommend an unchanged gross total of 8.57p for the year. But the shares at 54p, yielding 15.9 per cent on a p/e ratio of 2.14 on stated earnings, are perhaps not fully reflecting the group's potential.

Losses for the half year are not unusual in an industry where traditionally 90 per cent of profits are made in the second half of the year. This year the losses were due mainly to the cost of closing two loss-making subsidiaries. In 1979 the group saw profits of £1.5m on sales of £16.8m. Sales this year are expected to drop to £13m.

Cowan de Groot is also fairly well insulated from the worst troubles since toy sales account for only 24 per cent of total turnover. The profit contribution is slightly higher at 30 per cent, and the company has protected its toy market by importing 60 per cent of sales direct to the larger stores from the Far East. Profits in the year to April increased to £2.6m on sales up to £44.09m and "satisfactory" profits are expected in the interim results due tomorrow.

With the group's electrical and hardware division expanding, the shares perhaps underrate its potential. At 54p, they yield 9.2 per cent on a stated p/e of 3.3.

The influx of imports from the US and Japan has been steadily rising since 1975 but it has yet to have its full impact on the toy market. It is for this reason that the extent of the recovery in the sector cannot be judged for another four or five years.

Margareta Pagano



Few customers share the industry's worries.



Business appointments

# Morgan Crucible names two new directors

Mr D. A. M. Dunbar and Dr E. B. Farmer have become directors of Morgan Crucible.

Mr John Floyd is leaving Panmure Gordon & Company on May 1 to become full-time chairman of Floyd Oil Participations. He remains an associate of Panmure Gordon.

Mr Donald Patience has become director and manager of Finance Corporation for Industry, a member of the Finance for Industry group.

Mr R. M. H. Heseltine is now director for corporate development of Croda International.

Mr J. Burnett-Stuart, who has been deputy chairman of Robert Fleming Holdings since 1975, is to succeed Mr W. R. Merton on his retirement as chairman and as a director of Robert Fleming & Co. Mr D. G. Thomas will become deputy chairman of Robert Fleming Holdings.

Mr Geoffrey J. Redmond, formerly managing director of Seddon Atkinson Vehicles, has been made financial director and Dr Michael Hamer has joined the board as a non-executive director. Dr Hamer is an assistant director of Barclays Merchant Bank, the company's financial advisers.

Mr Douglas McKean has been reappointed by the Treasury as their nominee on the board of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Mr Paul S. J. Zatz has become company secretary of Clyde Petroleum.

Mr John A. Talbot has been made a partner of Spicer and Pegler. Mr Reginald J. Glissan and Mr Michael G. Crawford have retired as partners.

Mr David M. Thomson has been named a local director of Singer and Friedlander.

هكذا من الأصل

## [MA]RKET REPORTS

# [Ir]an strikes more optimistic note

[Indic]ations that Iran is [gradua]lly restoring its oil operations were further [stre]ssed last week with the [announ]cement of a deal to [supply] Shell with 100,000 [barrels] a day. Also under discussion is a deal with BP to [supply] 75,000 barrels a day.

[How]ever, this was about the [only o]ptimistic note for the [tanker] market as trading generally remained sluggish. [Interes]t in large tonnage out [of the] Gulf was limited but of [the man]y bookings made options [for pe]riods of storage were [include]d in most.

[Rate]s have remained un[change]d with worldscale 29 [being] the going level for a slow [steami]ng (between 10 and 12 [knots]) westbound vlcc. The [premiu]m on Eastern vlcc fixtures stands at 2 points. Socal, [Texaco] and Elf all book tonnage west with the former's [progra]m comprising two vlccs [both f]ixed to the United Kingdom/continent.

[Socal], a 265,000 ton tanker, [fixe]d worldscale 28.5 (basis 10 knots) or worldscale 29.75 (basis 12 knots) with an option on up to 120 days storage at $14,000 a day.

The other vessel taken was at worldscale 31 (basis 12 knots) and included an option on up to 180 days storage also at $14,000 a day.

## Freight

Texaco for its part chartered the 480,000 ton vlcc Nanny to the United Kingdom/continent at worldscale 25 (basis 10 knots) plus options on three periods of 30 days' storage at $15,000, $18,000 and $21,000 a day respectively.

There was a moderate demand for smaller tonnage from the Gulf with destinations including Australia, India and East Africa. Of the other loading areas Indonesia remained quiet while West Africa experienced a small improvement. Caribbean and Mediterranean fixing volumes were steady but rates showed little movement.

While the underlying tone of the dry cargo market continues firm the last seven days has brought further easing for some rates. Trading so far this year has been quiet due to some degree by the limited presence of the big state charterers such as China, India and the Soviet Union.

Looking ahead in the short-term owners feel the need for some improvement to help fight inflation. As to the industrial action of the British seamen, there still appears to be no real damaging influences on dry cargo trading.

Over the past week a revival has occurred in grain fixing but rates displayed a weakening trend. On the United States Gulf to Holland route payments for bulk carriers above 60,000 tons have slipped in the past 10 days from $21 to $19.

**David Robinson**

# Gold issues aimed at sophisticated investors

The first Eurobond issue to be denominated in gold appears to be so complicated that anyone but sophisticated investors may be deterred from buying it, market participants say, writes *AP-Dow Jones*.

The 15-year issue of Refinmet International NV has a nominal value of 100,000 ounces of fine gold, equivalent to about $50.6m at current market prices. The syndicate manager, Drexel Burnham Lambert, indicated that the annual coupon rate will probably be 3.5 per cent or lower.

Payment of the initial subscription price, the interest and principal will be in dollars at the prevailing market price for gold at the time of payment. However, there is a provision for bondholders to receive interest or principal payments in gold as long as the payments are in multiples of 100 ounces.

Sponsors say the issue is as good as gold and should be welcomed by investors who normally hold a certain amount of gold in their portfolios as an inflation hedge. Obviously, bondholders have to accept the risk of gold declining from present levels.

The arrangements provide that a trustee, Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co, will always hold on the investor's behalf gold or paper claims on gold sufficient to service payments of interest and principal.

According to the preliminary prospectus, the collateral will consist mainly of certificates obliging corporate gold users and refiners to deliver gold and to a lesser extent warehouse receipts covering gold bearing materials, futures contracts and gold bullion. Some bankers contend that this form of collateral is one remove from the company actually having the gold to deliver.

## Euromarkets

The issuer, Refinmet International NV, is a subsidiary of RMI Refinery, a Rhode Island-based company that specializes in reclaiming gold, silver and other metals from scrap metal and which usually sells the partially refined product to other refiners.

RMI Refinery is wholly owned by Refinmet International Company (RIC). In turn, RIC is 60 per cent owned by the Paris-based Empain Schneider Group, which engages in metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering and banking, among other things.

# Why 1981 may not be a disaster year for food

After a series of gloomy reports in recent months, the latest offering from the International Wheat Council strikes a more optimistic note. There is just a chance that this year will not see the disaster in world food supplies that has been forecast.

The IWC has raised its estimate of world wheat production for last year to 444m tonnes, an improvement of 4 per cent over the previous figure. The Soviet grain crop, which has received much publicity, finished the year at 189.2m tonnes, about 10m tonnes higher than in 1979. Although this was well below the 235m tonnes target, it was to a degree offset by good harvests in Western Europe and the United States and better ones in Eastern Europe, Canada and the Near East.

Grains include pulses, buckwheat, rice and other crops. Of the full Soviet output, 98.1m tonnes was wheat, a rise of about 9 per cent over 1979. This improvement is not as good as it looks.

First, the increase is from a low base—1979 was a disaster for Soviet agriculture. Second, yields were very badly affected by poor weather, so that most of the increase came from a 7 per cent growth in sowings.

The extent of the problem is further illustrated by the performance of coarse grains, some of which are vital for animal feedstuffs. Coarse grain production in the Soviet Union was 81m tonnes, almost the same as in 1979 and far below the 115m tonnes harvested in 1976, admittedly a record year. Figures for other crops are not yet available. A preliminary estimate for all grains, however, suggests that average yields were about 15.9 quintals per hectare, a little above 1979's and inferior to 1978's 19.2.

The importance of yields is that the Soviet Union's marginal land is running out, unless the planners are prepared to put a very high price on food. Recognizing the problem, officials have this month announced that more transport and machinery is to be allocated to agriculture. The harvest has depended almost as much on tractors that do not break down and trucks to carry the grain away as it has on the weather, the time of sowing or the labour force.

## Commodities

If such efforts are successful, and the weather is kind—always a massive proviso—the Soviet Union could manage on its own resources this year, or at least be only a modest importer. The implication for world grain prices later in 1981 is momentous. Just as the Soviet Union is responding to the crisis by trying to expand output, so other producers are reacting to high prices by planting larger land areas.

Throughout the world, winter wheat sowings are very big. Although last year's harvest was a record, the United States has increased its area under wheat by 11 per cent to 25.9m hectares.

Making a very tentative long range forecast, the United States Department of Agriculture—that statistical cornucopia—has put the winter wheat harvest at 53.8m tonnes, an increase of 5 per cent over 1980. But any such calculation is fraught with difficulties, not the smallest of which is that as in the Soviet Union much of the new land is marginal and relatively low yielding.

Nevertheless, barring disasters, output could well be higher. And to this should be added the extra production anticipated from the winter wheat sewing in Canada, western Europe, China and India.

This last has experienced good weather and with sewings about 5 per cent better than last year, the government hopes that the target of 36m tonnes will be reached. The wheat harvest in 1980 was 31.5m tonnes.

We are of course, still a very long way and some anxious waiting from seeing even a single ear of wheat, let alone harvesting millions of tonnes. But the response of farmers around the world to the bad news—high prices—is a vivid example of how flexible agriculture and commodity production remains. The complexity of the market now means that expectation of higher output has already depressed Chicago prices. March wheat positions are about a dollar below the $5.50 to $5.60 a bushel recorded in mid-November.

If there is no further bad news, it is likely that these prices will be held, or will decline slightly over the next few months. But it was not on an intermediate movement that farmers assessed the worth of extra planting. Their decision was partly based on the very low stocks all over the world. At the end of 1980 wheat stocks in the five main exporting countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Community and the United States—were 41.3m tonnes, a fall over the year of about 5m tonnes.

These stocks are dangerously low, as many eminent officials have pointed out. There is little margin and a sure sign of how serious the position is in some countries is the rise in world wheat trade.

The IWC reckons that trade in 1980-81 in wheat and wheat flour will amount to 92m tonnes, some 7m tonnes above the previous year's record. The Soviet Union and China imported about 15m tonnes and 13m tonnes respectively, and Eastern Europe bought 4.8m tonnes.

If we eliminate these purchases, we are left with about 60m tonnes which was mainly bought by third world countries or by rich food importers such as Saudi Arabia. In 1979-80, developing countries imported approximately 51 per cent of world wheat trade.

The last year's percentage appears to be a little smaller, perhaps 47 per cent. But the message broadcast by the IWC some six months ago still holds: annual fluctuations aside, the poor countries' dependence on the rich countries' harvest is steadily growing.

**Michael Prest**
*Commodities Correspondent*

## [Bro]kers' [wee]kly list of fixed interest stocks

| | Latest price | Prev price |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Courtaulds 6¼ '94-96 | 49 | 49 |
| Do 7 '82-87 | 72¾ | 71¾ |
| Do 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb | 55½ | 55¼ |
| Do 6¼ Ln '86-91 | 57½ | 57½ |
| Do 7¼ Ln 2002-07 | 54 | 54 |
| Distillers 7¼ '88-93 | 60¼ | 60 |
| Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90 | 67¼ | 67 |
| EMI 7 Ln '87-92 | 60 | 60 |
| English Elec 6 Deb '80-85 | 83½ | 82¾ |
| Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89 | 64 | 64 |
| GEC 7¼ '87-92 | 62¼ | 61 |
| Do 7½ '88-93 | 61½ | 60 |
| Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Glaxo 7¼ '85-95 | 28½p | 30¼p |
| Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99 | 77 | 76 |
| Grand Met 10 '91-96 | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| GUS 5¾ Ln | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| Do 7½ Ln '87-88 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Do 8¼ Ln '93-98 | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92 | 64 | 69 |
| ICI 5½ '94-2004 | 42¼ | 41 |
| Do 7¼ Ln '86-91 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Do 8 '88-93 | 64 | 62¼ |
| Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95 | 78 | 77¼ |
| Do 7¼ 2004-09 | 54½ | 54 |
| Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93 | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| Int Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08 | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99 | 77½* | 77¼ |
| Land Securities 8½ '92-97 | 66 | 64 |
| Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90 | 63 | 63 |
| Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88 | 69¼ | 69½ |
| MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05 | 60 | 59¼ |
| Metal Box 10½ '92-97 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Midland Bank 10¾ Ln | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| CONVERTIBLES | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adwest 10½ '95-2000 | 210 | 210 |
| AB Foods 7½ '94-2004 | 340 | 340 |
| BLMC 7¼ '83-87 | 44½ | 47½ |
| Beecham 5 '82-93 | 220 | 230 |
| Rowaler 7 '93-97 | 79 | 79 |
| Guest Keen 6¾ 1985 | 72 | 73 |
| Imperial Gp 8 '85-90 | 69 | 67 |
| Ind & Gen 4¾ '94-99 | 150 | 149 |
| MEPC 5 '89-94 | 176 | 165 |
| Midland Bank 7½ '83-93 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98 | 106 | 106 |
| Tate & Lyle 1[illegible] '94-99 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Temple Bar 6 '87-91 | 93 | 93 |

* Ex dividend

## More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

**Financial Trusts**

Independent Inv Trust.

## Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

| STRAIGHT DEBT | Price | Yim |
|---|---|---|
| Sears 9 82 | 94¾ | 15.22 |
| Australia 8 82 | 93¼ | 14.21 |
| EEC 7½ 82 | 92¼ | 14.28 |
| Sweden 7½ 83 | 92¼ | 14.20 |
| BFCE 8¾ 85 | 92¼ | 15.20 |
| Norway 8¼ 85 | 90¼ | 13.76 |
| ICI 11 85 | 94 | 13.13 |
| New Zealand 8½ 83 | 90¼ | 13.56 |
| Canadair 8½ 83 | 89¼ | 14.04 |
| EIB 8 84 | 86¼ | 15.69 |
| Sweden 9½ 84 | 8[illegible] | 13.71 |
| GMAC 11 84 | 92¼ | 15.[illegible] |
| Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 85 | 85¼ | 15.52 |
| Roylease 11¼ 85 | 92¾ | 13.47 |
| IBM 10¼ 85 | 90¼ | 11.52 |
| EDC 9¼ 86 | 80¾ | 13.48 |
| Australia 8¾ 86 | 84¼ | 12.49 |
| Midland 8¾ 86 | 84 | 12.80 |
| ICI 8¼ 87 | 79¼ | 13.58 |
| Eksportfinans 11¼ 87 | 91½ | 13.34 |
| World Bank 10¼ 87 | 87¼ | 13.34 |
| Repsicel 11½ 88 | 83¼ | 15.30 |
| EDF 10 88 | 85¼ | 13.24 |
| Shell 8¼ 90 | 76¼ | 13.00 |
| Anheuser Busch 11¼ 90 | 86¼ | 13.94 |
| Unilever 9¼ 90 | 83¼ | 13.08 |
| Utd Biscuits 11 90 | 80 | 15.05 |
| Norsk Hydro 9 91 | 81¾ | 12.15 |
| Hydro Quebec 11½ 93 | 86¼ | 13.09 |
| Australia 8½ 86 | 84¼ | 12.40 |
| Barclays 8¾ 92 | 73½ | 12.87 |
| Hudson Bay 10 94 | 78¼ | 13.76 |
| Dow Chemical 9¼ 94 | 78¼ | 1[illegible].12 |
| EEC 11 95 | 84¼ | 13.45 |
| ECSC 8¾ 97 | 71½ | 13.62 |

| CONVERTIBLE BONDS | Price | Conv Prem |
|---|---|---|
| Alco Standard 9½ 94 | [illegible] | 13.00 |
| Beatrice 4½ 92 | 72 | 14.24 |
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 88 | 85 | 19.02 |
| Enserch 9¾ 94 | 158 | −1.10 |
| Ford 5 88 | 5[illegible] | 77.31 |
| Galveston-Houston 8 95 | 129 | 2.55 |
| INA 6 97 | 115 | 3.21 |
| Lear Petroleum 8 89 | 116 | 5.19 |
| J. P. Morgan 4¼ 87 | [illegible] | 2.1[illegible] |
| Revlon 4¾ 87 | 112 | 0.27 |
| Sperry Rand 4¼ 88 | 111 | 4.72 |
| Warner Lambert 4½ 87 | 7[illegible] | 66.55 |
| Xerox 5 88 | 70 | 84.54 |

| DMK ISSUES | Price | Yim |
|---|---|---|
| Renault 7¼ 85 | 93 | 9.41 |
| OKB 8 87 | 9[illegible] | 9.10 |
| World Bank 7¼ 88 | 91 | 9.[illegible] |
| Kobe 8 90 | 94 | 8.96 |
| Austria 8½ 92 | 92¼ | 9.28 |

| FLOATING RATE | Price | Currnt Yield |
|---|---|---|
| American Express 82 | 99¼ | 14.04 |
| BNP 85 | 100¾ | 17.64 |
| Bank of Tokyo 84 | 99¼ | 15.53 |
| IBJ 85 | 100¾ | 17.71 |
| Offshore Mining 86 | 99¾ | 17.77 |
| Midland 87 | 99¼ | 16.08 |
| Credit National 88 | 99¼ | 9.67 |
| GZB 89 | 99 | 15.21 |
| Barclays 90 | 100¼ | 14.95 |
| BNP 91 | 98¾ | 12.15 |
| Midland 92 | 98¾ | 17.37 |
| Chase Manhattan 93 | 97¼ | 10.03 |
| Nat West 91 | 96¼ | 13.68 |
| Barclays 95 | 98 | 10.40 |

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

# Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

*FT* Index change on week 466.3 +10.6 (2.3%)

| Prev W'end Offer | Ch'ge on Week | Trust | Bid | Current Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **M & G Securities.** Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588 | | | |
| 62.3 | −0.7 | Amer & Gen Inc | 57.2 | 61.5e | 2.14 |
| 66.7 | −0.7 | Do Accum | 61.4 | 66.0 | 2.14 |
| 65.6 | +0.8 | Amer Recovery | 62.3 | 66.7 | 1.83 |
| 67.6 | +1.0 | Do Accum | 64.1 | 68.6 | 1.83 |
| 123.1 | −4.5 | Australasian Inc | 110.8 | 118.0 | 0.57 |
| 128.6 | −4.8 | Do Accum | 115.8 | 123.8 | 0.57 |
| 143.7 | −1.8 | Commod & Gen | 131.4 | 141.9e | 3.39 |
| 188.9 | .. | Do Accum | 154.5 | 165.9 | 3.79 |
| 183.2 | +2.6 | Compound | 173.6 | 185.8 | 3.36 |
| 122.4 | −4.4 | Conv Tst Growth | 110.3 | 118.0 | 2.96 |
| 73.3 | −0.7 | Do Income | 67.9 | 72.6 | 11.50 |
| 156.3 | +1.3 | Charifund* (3) | 150.2 | 157.6 | 9.41 |
| | | **Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 48 St Martin's Lane, WC2N 4EF. 01-240 3434 | | | |
| 168.1 | +1.0 | Capital (2) | 157.3 | 169.1 | 2.96 |
| 216.9 | +1.1 | Do Accum | 201.9 | 217.0 | 2.96 |
| 213.5 | +3.1 | Income (2) | 201.5 | 216.6e | 8.67 |
| 368.3 | +5.4 | Do Accum | 347.6 | 373.7 | 8.67 |
| 129.1 | +2.0 | General (3) | 116.4 | 125.1e | 4.36 |
| 166.0 | +3.4 | Do Accum | 157.6 | 169.4 | 4.36 |
| 22.9 | −0.8 | Europe (2) | 20.6 | 22.1 | 3.12 |
| 26.7 | −0.8 | Do Accum | 24.1 | 25.9 | 3.12 |
| 142.0 | +3.0 | Smaller Co's | 135.0 | 145.0e | 3.16 |
| | | **Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.** 28 St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101 | | | |
| 62.9 | +0.7 | Scot Equit (3) | 59.8 | 63.6 | 5.82 |
| 80.1 | +6.8 | Do Accum | 76.1 | 87.0 | 5.81 |
| | | **Barclays Life Assurance Co.** Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544 | | | |
| 150.7 | +1.2 | Barclaybonds | 152.8 | 160.9 | .. |
| 150.7 | +2.1 | Equity 'B' Bond | 145.1 | 152.8 | .. |
| 126.3 | +1.1 | Gilt Edge 'B' Bnd | 121.0 | 127.4 | .. |
| 163.0 | +0.2 | Prop 'B' Bond | 156.0 | 163.2 | .. |
| 110.5 | −1.4 | Int B Bond | 103.6 | 109.1 | .. |
| 138.2 | +1.0 | Man 'B' Bond | 132.2 | 139.2 | .. |
| 126.9 | +0.3 | Money 'B' Bond | 120.8 | 127.2 | .. |
| 155.1 | +0.8 | Man Pen Acc | 148.6 | 156.5 | .. |
| 141.0 | +0.6 | Do Initial | 134.5 | 141.6 | .. |
| 140.9 | +1.1 | Gilt E Pen Acc | 134.9 | 142.0 | .. |
| 124.4 | +0.9 | Do Initial | 119.0 | 125.3 | .. |
| 142.7 | +0.4 | Money Pen Acc | 136.8 | 144.1 | .. |
| 127.9 | +0.3 | Do Initial | 121.7 | 128.2 | .. |
| | | **Irish Life Assurance.** 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253 | | | |
| 239.1 | .. | Prop Modules | 227.0 | 239.1 | .. |
| 265.1 | .. | Do Growth (31) | 278.9 | 265.1 | .. |
| 133.6 | .. | Do Series 2 | 127.0 | 133.6 | .. |
| 149.1 | .. | Exempt Managed | 141.6 | 149.1 | .. |
| 271.0 | .. | Managed Fnd | 257.5 | 271.0 | .. |
| 107.9 | .. | Do Series 2 | 102.5 | 107.9 | .. |
| 54.5 | .. | Blue Chip Fnd | 50.3 | 54.5 | .. |
| 113.4 | .. | Do Series 2 | 107.7 | 113.4 | .. |
| | | **Langham Life Assurance.** Langham Hse, Holmbrook Dr, NW4. 01-203 5211 | | | |
| 188.5 | .. | Property Bond | 179.1 | 188.5 | .. |
| 90.4 | .. | WISP Spec Man | 85.9 | 90.4 | .. |
| 75.6 | .. | Langham A Plan | 71.8 | 75.6 | .. |
| | | **Prudential Pensions Ltd.** Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222 | | | |
| 37.23 | −0.95 | Equity | £35.24 | 36.33 | .. |
| 24.05 | +0.10 | Fixed Int | £23.84 | 24.15 | .. |
| 42.19 | +1.55 | Property | £42.43 | 43.74 | .. |
| | | **Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.** Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271 | | | |
| 303.9 | +4.1 | Prop (1st Issue) | .. | 308.0 | .. |
| 100.0 | +1.2 | Prop (2nd Issue) | 96.2 | 101.2 | .. |
| 99.7 | +0.7 | Managed Fund | 95.4 | 100.4 | .. |
| | | **Save & Prosper Group.** 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899 | | | |
| 175.9 | +0.8 | Balanced Bond | 166.9 | 176.7 | .. |
| 153.3 | +0.2 | Gilt Fnd | 145.0 | 153.5 | .. |
| 223.5 | +0.6 | Prop Fnd (30) | 211.6 | 224.0 | .. |
| | | **Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.** 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923 | | | |
| 196.2 | +1.6 | Managed Fund | 189.8 | 199.8 | .. |
| 324.8 | +7.0 | Do Equity | 315.2 | 331.8 | .. |
| 157.0 | +1.2 | Do Fixed Int | 158.2 | 158.2 | .. |
| 215.4 | +1.0 | Do Property | 205.5 | 216.4 | .. |
| 154.2 | +0.4 | Do Cash | 146.8 | 154.6 | .. |
| 126.3 | −2.1 | Do Int | 117.9 | 124.2 | .. |
| | | **Vanbrugh Pensions Limited** | | | |
| 143.6 | +2.1 | Managed Fnd | 138.4 | 145.7 | .. |
| 151.9 | +3.3 | Equity Fnd | 150.5 | 158.2 | .. |
| 132.0 | +2.3 | Fixed Int Fnd | 127.5 | 134.3 | .. |
| 145.1 | +0.2 | Property Fnd | 136.0 | 145.3 | .. |
| 12.62 | .. | Guar Fnd (3) | .. | 12.62 | .. |
| | | **Welfare Insurance.** Winslade Park, Exeter. 0392 52155 | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# READER SERVICES GUIDE

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**TTI London**
15-19 Kingsway, WC2B 6UU. 01-240 5361. Telex 23209.
**TTI Manchester**
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**Bestways Travel.**
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**Buckingham Travel (Air Agents).**
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**British Coachways.**
Express Coach Service across G B. 800 0010.
**Business Travellers Club**
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Long haul business. House specialists. 01-485 9305
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**IFS**
No 1. in low cost reliable flights to Latin America. 01-637 4676.
**Interair**
for economy flights to the African c... 01-493 7843.
**JS Travel**
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Lowest fares Australia/NZ. 01-40...
**Sam's Flights**
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Air agts. Argentina/Brazil specialists. 5646.
**Sunsaver French Camping & Caravan**
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**Sunway**
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**United Air Travel**
We lead others follow. 01-439 2225/3...
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**Watercruises Ltd.**, Brittany Canal ... 0243 572096. 24 hrs

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**Portman Hotel**
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**Carlton Tower Hotel**
Cadogan Place, London, S.W.1. Reser... 01-235 5411.
**Inn On The Park Hotel**
Hamilton Place, London, W.1. Reser... 01-499 0888.
**Capital Hotel**
22 Basil Street, London, S.W.3. Reser... 01-589 5171.

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**Milcars of Mill Hill**
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**C. Risdon, M.A.**
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**Bolliger Transport (England) Ltd.**
41 Park Royal Road. N.W.10. 01-961 1230.
**Finches of Forest Hill Ltd.**
Office removals and storage. 01-699 67...
**Hoults Ltd.**
European door-to-door removals. 01-986...
**Hoults Ltd.**
Household removals & storage. 01-876...
**Progress Assembly.**
Any office h'hold removals 01-947 9445.
**L. J. Roberton (Removals & Storage) Ltd.**
Dom./Office-packers/shippers. 01-552 1152.
**B. J. Scammell (Removals).**
Personal and efficient service. 01-735 1768.
**Vanbrugh Ltd.**
Personal service. Office/h'hold special 01-639 2743.

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Europe's largest golf experts. 021 771 7544

## RESTAURANTS

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Overlooks the Thames and dancing night...
**Le Varenne Restaurant at the Montcalm**
Finest French cuisine. 01-402 5121.
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Continental cuisine, to reserve: 499 5702.

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24 Motcomb St., Sw1. Paintings of Arabia.

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is published each week and provides a unique opportunity for companies to reach approximately one million Times readers. It costs only £300 per line for a year (only £5.76 per week). You can get your company name free and 40 characters per line thereafter. To reserve your entry for June, 1981 or for further details, please write to :

Brian Wexham,
Classified Advertising Manager,
The Times, Gray's Inn Road,
London, W.C.1.

هكذا من الأصل

# Commercial property

## Development gamble at White City

The future of GRA Property Trust's prize properties still remains in doubt.

The jewel in GRA's crown is the 16.5-acre White City Stadium, west London, which is thought to be the largest cash earner for the group out of all the dog racing tracks it owns.

Development plans have been swishing around the planning system for a decade. And clearly it was redevelopment of part of the site which European Ferries had in mind when it launched a bid for GRA last year.

Located only a few miles from Marble Arch, the White City area was once considered as London's terminal for the proposed Channel tunnel link. With this in mind, Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, which has had an option to buy the site since 1969, put forward a scheme to redevelop part of the site into a hotel, exhibition and warehouse centre.

But when it came to submitting detailed proposals for the scheme Hammersmith council's planners rejected the plans because of what they described as an attempt to "bulk out" the hotel and the exhibition space.

Naturally, the developer appealed, and after a planning inquiry the scheme was finally rejected last year as being unsuitable.

Under the £1.7m sale agreement for the White City site, completion will take place at the end of this year. But with completion only 11 months away it is surprising that no fresh proposals have been submitted by Stock Conversion for development of the site.

In the original scheme, the racing track would have been remodelled to cover only four of the 16.5 acres, allowing Stock Conversion a large site for other development.

It seems a strong possibility that when the sale is completed at the end of the year and Stock Conversion takes full ownership, that the stadium will be leased back to GRA.

Development of the stadium and surrounding land will take several years, and GRA could expect full use of the track during this period. But when redevelopment goes ahead then the racing group will have to be satisfied with running a considerably smaller stadium.

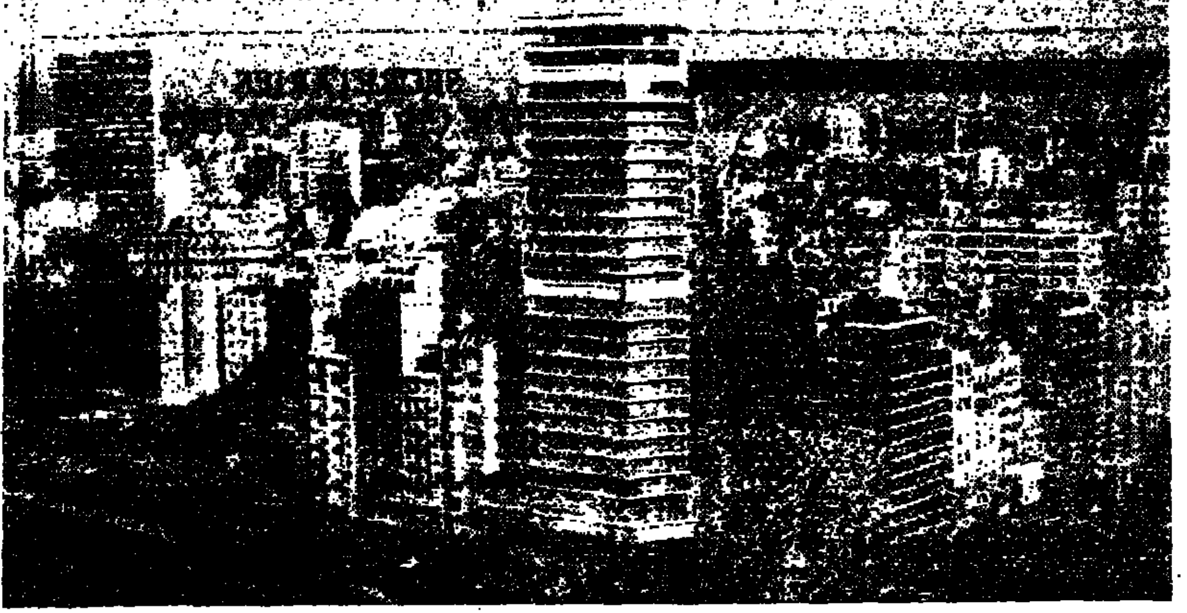
As plans to build a Channel tunnel still remain fairly remote, it is clear Stock Conversion will have to rethink its original development proposals for the site.

The early scheme included a 1,000-bed hotel but with high building costs, and the consequently large number of rooms necessary to recoup capital investment, it would seem that this element would have to be re-examined. A smaller hotel would appear more appropriate but set in the midst of an industrial estate would make marketing difficult.

Hammersmith has become a hive of development activity over the last few years and the borough would welcome a redevelopment of the White City which provided jobs and raised more revenue through rates.

Britain may have lost most of its colonies but it continues to dominate the world property market either through the buying power of the pension funds and other institutions or the spreading network of British estate agents.

London agents Richard Ellis have been given the task of selling the Pirelli Group's 200,000 sq ft office building in Buenos Aires for an asking price of $34.5m. The international tyre group has around 31,000 sq ft, other tenants have leased nine floors and a further seven are available for letting.



Pirelli Group is selling its Buenos Aires offices for $34.5m through Richard Ellis.

On completion of the sale Ellis estimate the net receivable rent will be about $3.5m, giving the purchaser around 10 per cent yield on the asking price.

One interesting aspect of the deal is that Pirelli may take the vacant seven floors in the building, known as Torre Pirelli.

Situated in the city's central business district, Torre Pirelli has been attracting a great deal of attention from international investors.

Mr Ian White, of Richard Ellis, says talks have taken place with Middle East investors as well as local Argentines. He reports that negotiations with one party are at a fairly advanced stage, and, if all goes well, the building could be sold by the end of February.

In South-east Asia, property prices are likely to continue climbing throughout this year but may reflect a slower growth than the explosion which has been witnessed in more recent times, according to Jones Lang Wootton in its latest survey of the area.

The agents note the rise in property values has been on the back of strong economic growth which in turn has attracted many international corporations and financial institutions and consequently boosted land prices and office rents. This trend is expected to continue and demand for first class office buildings in Singapore, Malaysia and Hongkong will continue to be high.

In Singapore, for example, rents for the best located office space surged by 67 per cent. The situation will be further fuelled by the lack of new office space coming on to the market this year. Only 26,000 sq metres of additional office space is scheduled for completion in 1981, and much of this is already committed, say the agents.

Over the next five years an average of 80,600 sq metres of office accommodation will be constructed.

Hongkong will be in for a quieter time and there are likely to be some short term corrections in certain areas of the market where speculation has pushed prices too far, such as office rents and commercial land values. Demand from international companies helped to boost rents by about 65 per cent last year, but the agents say that office rents at $HK250 a square metre may have peaked.

Rents are expected to stabilize later this year as more office accommodation comes on to the market. In the next two years about 743,000 sq metres (almost 8m sq ft) will be completed—equivalent to about one third of existing office space.

**Baron Phillips**

# Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

**FOR SALE**

**Advertising space in The Times Commercial Property Feature**

**For Auction on February 16th if not sold before**

For further information contact Brian Wexham, classified advertising manager on 01-837 1234.

**OFFICES.** St. John's Wood, Park Rd 3 minutes Baker St., facing Regent's Park. 2 offices in modern suite, approx 110 sq. ft. each. Centrally heated and carpeted. Rent £2,200 p.a., excl. Telephone: H.E. Ltd. 01-402 3111.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE** old-established residential club with extensive public rooms, seeks arrangement to share premises with other club or non-commercial organization. Mrs Hawkins on 589 5343.

**WINDSOR.**—3,400/7,790 outstanding office complex, all modern amenities, including car parking. Lease for assignment or to let.—Apply: A. C. Frost Commercial, Windsor (07535) 54556/8 or Knight Frank & Rutley—01-629 8171.

### ASTMS

is contemplating a major office building in central Birmingham for occupancy in 1985. The project will provide more space than ASTMS anticipates it will require. So, will any other trade union or similar body interested in becoming a partner in the project either on a capital provided basis or a long lease contact:

Mr Clive Jenkins, ASTMS,
10-26a Jamestown Road,
London, NW1 7DT.

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House building companies with land banks required by Milbury Limited. In first instance, please send details to or contact:

TONY LONGWORTH,
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**WANTED,** mature person with New York style wit and with energy, ideas & money to invest in new concept restaurant/coffee house. Box 2613 F, The Times.

**URGENTLY** required, kitchen facilities for small catering Co. 834 7238.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

## REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA
## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MISIONES
## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TENDER No. 1/81
## PAPEL MISIONERO S.A.I.F.C.
## INTEGRATED CELLULOSE AND KRAFT PAPER MILL IN OPERATION

Call for tenders for the sale of the state's share package representing 87.86% of the aforementioned company's capital.

Factory started operating in 1976—Japanese design and equipment—Scandinavian consultants.

**Plant:** 30,000 m2 built in a 2049 hectare lot (1080 hectares of which are forested), with paved access roads, in Puerto Mineral, General San Martín District, Province of Misiones, Republic of Argentina.

(1) Presa Itaipú 250 Km.
(2) Cataratas del Iguazú 200 Km.
(3) Presa Yacyretá 200 Km.
(4) Presa Corpus 120 Km.
Papel Misionero
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REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY
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**INSTALLED CAPACITY:** 110 Tons per day (36,300 Tons per year) of Kraft paper in weights of 60 to 280 grams. Paper mill with a useful rewinding width of 3,400 mm.

Chemical process with Kraft Sulphate, with reactive recovery plant.

Own generation of electricity and vapor.

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Offices in Posadas and Buenos Aires.

10397 planted hectares.

**MARKET SHARE**

Kraft papers for bags: 23%.

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**ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL POSITION**

a) Reduced leverage: 20%.

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**BALANCE TO DATE**

| INFORMATION | PRODUCTION TONS | INVOICING EQUIVALENT TO |
|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 42,539 | US$28,452,000 |

**MINIMUM STARTING PRICE:** the equivalent in pesos to US$60,000,000.

**PAYMENT TERMS:** 20% downpayment and balance up to 8 years.

**OPENING OF PROPOSALS:**
Sala de Situación, Government House, Felix de Azara 275/77, Posadas, Misiones, Republic of Argentina.

**DATE OF OPENING:** March 20, 1981-12.00 am

**SPECIFICATIONS:** they may be purchased in the offices of the Official Representation of the Province of Misiones in the Federal Capital, Santa Fe 989—Federal Capital, and Procurement Department—General Accounting Office—Sarmiento 317, 4th floor, Posadas, Misiones.

**PRICE OF THE SPECIFICATIONS:** A$5,000,000.

### DISPOSABLE PRODUCTS SALES WILL CONTINUE TO RISE IN 1981 AND BEYOND

A number of extremely valuable Distributorships are available in the UK for a WORLD FAMOUS PRODUCT CRICKET BY GILLETTE CONSTANTLY IN DEMAND—(7 out of 10 people use one every day).

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE OUTLETS.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

All Distributors have a guaranteed area and a continuous programme of support including financing for expansion.

If you wish to develop a highly profitable business with unlimited potential, write or telephone—

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EDGBASTON HOUSE,
3 DUCHESS PLACE, HAGLEY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, B16 8NH.
Telephone 021-455 9661.

### WE ARE SEEKING A BUSINESS PARTNER

for modern factory which produces pre-fabricated concrete elements for housing construction in Switzerland and Europe. Automatic assembly-line with 200 forms to 30 m2. Total factory area 75,000 m2. Necessary capital sfr. 12.500,000.—For response please code name: "factory".

SUBTILIS-TREUHAND AG
Tel. 041-22'05'25
Mühleplatz 10—CH-6004
Luzern/Switzerland.

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Built 1970 with 76 bedrooms with bathrooms en suite. Partner required.

Box 2616 F, The Times

**OLD ESTABLISHED** collection agency with excellent reputation wishes to hear from principals of large organisations to utilise and purchase equity. Offices in the United Kingdom. Box 2614 F, The Times.

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**REDUNDANT ?** Active partner, male/female, with £8,000 capital, required for secure venture with high returns. Box No 2656 F, The Times.

**VENTURE** capital entrepreneurial but professional small investment company has funds up to £50,000 available for investment by way of equity participation in any profitable company currently wishing to expand. Would also provide rescue finance in certain circumstances.—Box No. 2249 F, The Times.

**ENQUIRE** cooperation with oil-painting dealers. Export all kinds of high-class oil paintings, good quality, comparison is welcome. Shaung Yu Oil Painting Co., 29 Shaukiwan Road, Flat E 17/Fl., Hong Kong.

### NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

### WEST END OFFICE & SERVICES REQUIRED

Shared office West End required. 1 private room, conference and telex facilities. Please phone:

01-584 4784
No Agents

### AVAILABLE NOW
### 22,000 SQ FT

New warehouse/factory, south London. For details contact BLATCHINGTONS

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BUSINESS FOR SALE

**NR. SLOUGH,** Berks.—Modern double-fronted Pharmacy situated in shopping centre, July 80, Dec. 80, £16,000. Secure lease. Rent £1,575 p.a. Two-bedroom accommodation above premises. Garage and parking facilities. Price for lease, good will, fixtures and fittings, £18,000, plus stock at valuation.—Tel. Slough 22257.

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Prestige furnished offices short/long term from £60 p.w. all inclusive with phone & telex.

01-839 4808

**TELEX SERVICE** nation/worldwide, 24 hrs.—Details 01-549 6677.

**TELEX SPEEDS UP BUSINESS.** Use our fast economical and confidential service. £30 p.a. Rapid Tlx Services. 01-464 7633.

**WORD** Processing Consultants Ltd. Independent advice nationwide on selection and implementation of W.P. systems and bureau services.—0392 35186.

**MARBLE ARCH** confidential accom. address, Tel. Ans. Telex. Secretarial and luxury office facilities from £2.00 p.w. C. & S. Business Services Ltd. 01-258 0077.

**LAWYER** visiting U.S.A./Canada in Feb. seeks all commissions, etc. Refs. 01-626 4195, eves.

**OVERSEAS ?** Can we help ? Business and Domestic commissions undertaken in U.K. 094 881 659. Box 2615 F, The Times.

**TELEX** through us. Our Telex No. on your letterheads for £30 p.a. Phone Rapid Tlx Services. 01-464 7633.

FINANCE & INVESTMENT

### ? MONEY ?

BUSINESSES, do you need money ? INVESTORS, do you want good investments ? We have both lending and borrowing requirements. Fundings covered from £5,000 to £200,000, individually or syndicated, with or without equity and/or participation. Contact:

THE DELPHI BUREAU,
Foundation House,
Marlowe, Bucks SL7 3SW
Phone 06284 71300

**LIFE POLICIES** and expectation under Wills sold by Auction and Private Treaty; also Annuities, Trust, Income, Mortgages, etc. Loans arranged, valuations for probate.—H. E. Foster & Cranfield, 6 Poultry, London, EC2.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

**TENDERS FOR GREATER LONDON BILLS**

1. The Greater London Council hereby give notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Registrar's Office (Bank Buildings), Bank of England, London, EC2R 8EU, on Monday, 9th February, 1981, at 12 noon for Greater London Bills to be issued in conformity with the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967, to the amount of £35,000,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000, £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000 or £250,000. They will be dated Thursday, 12th February, 1981, and will be due 91 days after date, without days of grace.

3. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £25,000, and must specify the net amount per cent. (being a multiple of one new halfpenny) which will be given for the amount applied for.

4. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.

5. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.

6. Notification will be sent by post, on the same days as Tenders are received, to the persons whose Tenders are accepted in whole or in part and payment in full of the amounts due in respect of such accepted Tenders must be made to the Bank of England, by means of cash by draft or cheque drawn on the Bank of England not later than 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 12th February, 1981.

7. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained either from the Bank of England, or from the Council's Offices at The County Hall.

8. The Greater London Council reserve the right of rejecting any Tenders.

M. F. STONEFROST,
Comptroller of Finance
The County Hall,
London SE1 7PB
2nd February, 1981

**LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**
Variable Rate Redeemable Stock 1983

For the six months from 27th January, 1981 to 27th July, 1981 the interest rate on the above Stock will be £14.4063% per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

**WARWICKSHIRE C.C.**

Issued 28 January 1981 £3.0m Bills due 29 April at 12.13/16%. Applications £5.0m. Total [illegible] outstanding £9.0m.

LEGAL NOTICES

**LONDON THEATRE and FILM ASSOCIATES Limited.** Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of London Theatre and Film Associates Limited, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday the 6th day of February 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 21st day of January, 1981.

R. COONEY, Director.

**COMAR ENTERTAINMENTS Limited.** Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Comar Entertainments Limited, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday the 6th day of February 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 21st day of January, 1981.

L. P. MARSH, Director.

**ANGLIA SUPERSTORE Limited.** Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday the 12th day of February 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 26th day of January, 1981.

G. ANGUS, Director.

**COMAR GROUP Limited.** Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Comar Group Limited, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday the 6th day of February 1981 at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 21st day of January, 1981.

L. P. MARSH, Director.

**PROCTORIAL PROPERTIES Limited**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 12th day of February, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 26th day of January 1981.

R. E. CONWAY, Director.

**COMAR PRODUCTIONS Limited**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES CREDITORS of COMAR PRODUCACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the TIONS Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA on Friday the 5th day of February, 1981, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1981.

R. COONEY, Director.

**KEATING & COOK Limited**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of KEATING & COOK Limited (in liquidation) will be held at Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London, WC1V 6DW on Friday the 6th day of February, 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1981.

T. J. ROZIER, Secretary

**RAYMOND MILES CONTRACTORS Limited**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Wednesday the 11th day of February, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 26th day of January, 1981.

R. MILES, Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

**PORT OF LONDON PETROLEUM SPIRIT BYE LAWS**

Notice is hereby given that the Port of London Authority propose to make byelaws under section 7 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928, and to apply to the Minister of Transport for confirmation thereof.

Copies of the proposed byelaws may be obtained either on personal application, or by post, from the Solicitor, Port of London Authority, "B" Block, Basin South, North Woolwich, London E16 2QF. Any objections to the application should be addressed to The Secretary, Department of Transport, Freight Central Division, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB within 28 days from the date at the foot of this notice, and at the same time copies of the objections should be forwarded to the Solicitor to the Authority at his address given above.

Dated 2nd February, 1981.
BRIAN GOLDS,
Solicitor to the Port of London Authority.

**CHARITY COMMISSION**
Charity—The Central Foundation Schools of London, Greater London.
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref.: 312645-A1-L2) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

**CHARITY COMMISSION**
General Charities—
1. "Bennett Gosling's Charity
2. Herbert Gosling's Augmentation.
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref.: 310095-A1-L1).

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

### Country Commuting

Do you wish to live in a detached house, with 4 double bedrooms, on a private road, within 1 mile access M3 and 100 yards from 1st class hotel, stables and Country Club and miles of open heath. £70,000 to include all carpets.

For further details ring Bagshot (0276) 71252

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

### CHELSEA

Large family house near Prime Ministers off Flood St. 35ft reception, dining room and kitchen in basement, 4 beds, bath, small patio. Tastefully decorated and carpeted. 19 yr lease £50,000. Fixed rent £1,000 p.a.

LITTLE VENICE ESTATES
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PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

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Superb property. Full sized bathroom. Fully equipped kitchen, reception room by Mayfair's finest interior decorator. Harrods superb furniture. Co. TV. Maid and porter service. Lift. CH. 53 years lease. Immediate sale at £35,000. Only buyers able to finalise without delay need apply to owner.

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Abbey Rd., St. John's Wood. Recently moderised studio with bed annex, good range of cupboards. Fully fitted kitchen and tiled bathroom. Lift, c.h.w. & c.h. Price includes carpets & curtains. £26,950 o.n.o.

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OVERSEAS PROPERTY

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

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**HEART OF CHELSEA** S. facing luxury 4th floor 1 bedroom flat very bright and modern lift. Porter, entry phone, balcony CHW. Only £37,000, 52 year lease. Tel: 01-352 9011 (8-11 a.m.).

LONDON FLATS

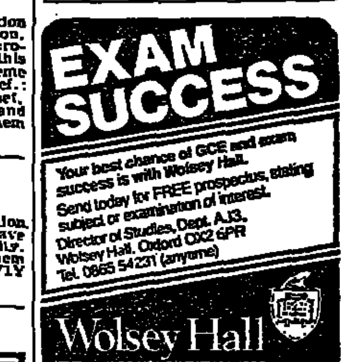
### CHELSEA TOWERS, SW3

West facing 2nd floor flat, large recep., 2 beds, 2 baths, 1 en suite, fitted kitchen, independent c.h. & h.w., garage space, large roof garden, entryphone, porter. Lease 62 years. £89,500

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DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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Experienced cook/housekeeper required for 5 bedroom house on sea. April to September, owners sometimes away, sometimes up to 8 guests. Some help with cleaning and housework available. Knowledge of French and driving desirable. Excellent salary, please write with full particulars to Mrs Remage, 12 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1X 7DZ.

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Married couple, without children, required as houseman, with driving licence/housekeeper, for large, modern house, in Richmond. Own bedroom, lounge, bath, and kitchen. Colour television. Salary £6,000 p.a. Housekeeping experience and references essential.

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### 2 FOR SUNNY ISRAEL !

Lively professional couple with beautiful house outside Tel Aviv require pleasant experienced housekeeper, also mother's help for 5-month-old baby. Much entertaining. References essential. Long term position for right candidate. Write, stating availability, snapshot & tel. number to

DR GOFFER, 5 Hanof St., Savyon, Israel.
Interview soon in London.

**NANNY/HOUSEKEEPER** for Canadian home. 3 yr. old and new born. Send résumé of experience with references and photo to Mrs A. Richmond, 574 St. Clements Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5 N 1M6 Canada.

**LUXURY** Sporting Lodge Scotland. Two experienced cooks required from April. Top pay and accommodation. Tel.: (08075) 200.

**AU PAIR BUREAU** Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757

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A P.A./Secretary, 25-35ish who offers good formal skills, enjoys socialising, organising luncheons and entertaining, will be happy working for prominent man in this medium sized organisation. Must be well educated and presented. Four weeks hols. + L.V.s etc.

**International Stockbroker needs Trader**

An Assistant to the Deputy Salesman, preferably with New York Stock Exchange experience can commence immediately trading with U.K. and Holland. Or graduate with economic degree or relevant would be considered. Excellent salary commensurate with experience and qualifications will be offered.

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English/French, 30+. A senior job with matching qualifications working with President Int. W.1 Co. Must have English mother tongue and top formal skills. Shorthand and typing in English and French. Knowledge of Spanish essential. Additionally many interesting back-up responsibilities including some recruitment. Christmas bonus, and excellent fringe benefits.

**P.A./Sec 20ish for New Department**

S.W.1 Surveyors need assistants within new department buying and selling Commercial Property. P.A. should have good command of English, accurate typing and a little shorthand. Reasonably numerate. Will help with social side and enjoy a varied and stimulating life. £5,500 p.a. to start. Early review.

**JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU**

For these and further top appointments phone

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A very charming Senior Partner in well-known firm of Solicitors is searching for an equally charming back-up secretary, who has worked at senior level and can take occasional pressure. Self assured and attractive, well educated and even tempered. The job is what you are prepared to make it. Salary £6,500, age mid. 20's.

Phone Mrs. Byzantine
222 5091
Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd., 14 Broadway, S.W.1.

**£6,000-£7,000 pa**
**WEST END**

Intelligent, responsible lady (35-55) required to manage 27 high quality service flats. Applicant will be in sole charge and must be capable of working on her own initiative. She will be dealing direct with customers and should have a pleasant, friendly personality as well as being numerate and having normal office skills.

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Based in SW1, join this busy firm of Commodity Brokers and use your fluent Italian. Free lunch and very friendly people. Good English sec. skills needed.

**Elizabeth Hunt** RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
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Telephone 01-499 2921

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Working for this busy City based Director, your speeds are less important than your flexible personality and your administrative ability. Aged 25-55, you must have an agile mind and be able to liaise successfully at all levels. Also we have a similar position available in the Croydon area (no s/h). Age 25-40, c. £5,000.

43 Brompton Road, SW3

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Assist this young Financial Director with your numerate nature and secretarial support. An action-filled people position with top perks.
Call us today 01-493 4864.

Sarah Hodge

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Career prospects when you join the editorial team of this American publishing company. You'll be assisting two Directors with everything from conference arrangements to research. At least 2 years secretarial experience plus excellent English required.

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CAROL FRENCH RECRUITMENT

**CORDON BLEU COOKS FOR VILLAS**

Small World need young people, 21-28, with Cordon Bleu or solid experience of cooking for numbers to run their Villa Parties of 12 to 28 guests in Greece and Portugal this summer.

Ring Marion on 01-240 3233

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29-31 Oxford St., London W.1. Tel: 439 2051 (10 lines) (24hrs)

**MARBLE ARCH**

Young Secretary P.A. with a knowledge of book-keeping is sought by newly appointed director of international company, W.1. This is a challenging appointment needing a self-starter with good secretarial skills (shorthand), basic book-keeping and who is able to hold the fort in his absences abroad. Small, friendly office. Salary c £5,700.

**Career plan** 734 4284 Recruitment Consultants

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An International Money Property Broker require an intelligent and enthusiastic receptionist/shorthand typist to participate in the new department specialising in residential mortgages. Good salary and commission. Immediate start. For interview phone

PETER HOUGHTON
629 5051

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Enjoy the luxury of a West End salary whilst staying in the Middlesex area. My client, a Financial Director is ardently seeking a Personal Assistant. If you possess the ability to organize, have excellent secretarial skills and are keen spirited, contact:

Kim Russel on 629 7262
7 Princes St., W1.

**Graduate Girls Secretarial**

**WORK FOR NEW TELEVISION COMPANY?**

We seek a receptionist, able to operate 4 x 18 switchboard, telex and some typing. Also a shorthand secretary. S.W.1 area. Initial engagement for 6 months, with possibility of permanency, good negotiable salaries.

930 4886
*No Agencies*

**MY PA/SECRETARY IS A MARVEL!**

She writes and speaks fluent SPANISH and organizes a busy schedule for me, director of a small W1 agency. She is reliable, able to deal with people and she drives. Unfortunately she's leaving to have a baby! Are you interested in learning her job at a starting salary of £5,000 plus 4 weeks' holiday (2 in Spain)? If so, phone Chris on 01-636 2661.

**ASSISTANT MANAGER**

Educated, bright, numerate person, male or female, with accurate typing, required by small, busy Travel co. in Knightsbridge. Hours 8-4.30. Salary £5,000 p.a.

Please write with full c.v. to:
Mrs Purcell
22 Hans Place, SW1.

**GRADUATE SECRETARY £5,000**

required, speeds about 100/50. Good holidays, flexible hours and varied work in Central London. Contact Director.

INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES
after 5 p.m. 01-891 1597

### STEPPING STONES

FURNISHING FABRICS. Marvic Textiles Ltd. requires Showroom Assistant, age 19-24 to help in customer service at Berners Street showroom. Knowledge of and interest in home furnishings desirable. Good salary, pleasant working conditions. Phone Jeffery Ellis-Smith or Alice Millern on 01-636 4225.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

### SECRETARIAL

**£7,000 COMMODITIES**

A top level Directors Secretary is sought by an International Commodities Brokers in the City. Numeracy, excellent secretarial skills and a good educational background are vital. Your ability to liaise with the far east as well as your administrative experience will be called upon.

City 377 8600
West End 439 7001

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**BRITISH AGRICULTURAL EXPORT COUNCIL**

Secretary required for young executive responsible for export promotion in Africa and Far East. Small, lively office in Belgravia. Varied job suitable for 18-22 age group. Salary according to age and experience. Please contact Mrs Joanna Reed, B.A.E.C., 35 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QN. Telephone 01-245 9819 or 01-235 6694.

**PROMOTIONS £4,750**

Dynamic young go-ahead company rapidly expanding requires ambitious well presented secretary who will be involved with wine and spirit accounts.

01-730 5148
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**£6,500 ARCHITECT'S**

Our client, prestige architects, require a mature Secretary to assist senior partner in the City. Friendly, informal atmosphere in return for good skills. Phone JEAN ROSS or JANE ARMSTRONG

434 2405
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**£7,000+**

Audio P.A./Sec., for City Bank, exp., reliable, well educated and smartly dressed Sec. needed, aged 27/35. Hadley Hart, Action Secretaries Ltd., Consultants, 119 Oxford Street, W.1.

437 8948

AMERICAN BANK. A career package second to none. The use of your skills (50/100) plus flair for organising and charming personality dealing with VIP clients will enable you to reap the high rewards and promotional prospects offered. Benefits include mortgage subsidy, travel and meal allowance, social club and more. £6,500 to start, age 25 plus.—Call 637 9922. Prima Personnel Consultants.

AMERICAN BANK.—£6,500+. Interesting perks, including mortgage subsidy accompany this full Sec/P.A. role to Senior Director. Some previous experience from a financial environment an advantage. Age 24+. Ring 588 0174, M. & J. Personnel Consultants.

SECRETARY to friendly manager of American co. nr. Baker St. You'll need a go-ahead personality to fit in with this crowd and they'll teach you to use a word processor. £5,300. Radcliffe personnel (agy.) 493 0526.

URGENT—Films. Confident and well-educated college leaver with good secretarial skills urgently sought for well-known film co. To £4,500. For more details ring 01-408 0444 Berkeley Appointments (Rec Con).

AUDIO SECRETARY for two partners in W1 surveyors. £6,300. 439 7001. Secretary Plus. The Secretarial Consultants.

MONEY MONEY MONEY, £6,000. Join this leading city bank as Secretary to the head of specialised finance. You should be well educated with an interest in economics or finance. You'll need to be socially confident as you will meet all clients and visitors. Own office, subsidized restaurant plus mortgage subsidies. Skills, 55/80. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

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PA SECRETARY for international consultant, S.W.1. Involvement with executive recruitment, aged 21+. Excellent shorthand secretarial skills, good educational standard, ability to liaise at all levels. £5,500. For further details phone Barbra Fairlight, 584 8166. Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

INTELLIGENT, adaptable Secretary required for small, lively lawyers practice specializing in film and music industries. Reasonable skills and good telephone manner essential. Some previous secretarial experience required. Salary up to £5,000. Telephone 930 8022.

USE YOUR LANGUAGE £5,500, as bi-lingual Secretary to a young Sales Executive of a busy city trading company. He needs both English and German shorthand and a bright alert person to really assist him as a true PA/Sec. Very smart offices plus subsidised restaurant. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

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MAYFAIR.—Advertising Manager seeks Assistant/Secretary. See Part-time Vacancies.

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SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST for our new company based in S.W.3. Salary £4,500. Ring J. Morris, 352 0973.

**£6,500 ++ HOLDING COMPANY**

The chairman of a public company in W.1 requires a Secretary, 25—40 with normal shorthand/typing skills + some basic bookkeeping ability to run his small office set up. Some personnel work is included although he does not generate a lot of correspondence.

City 377 8600
West End 439 7001

Secretaries Plus — The Secretarial Consultants

**CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY £7,000 P.A.**

Age 31/35. Our client, a progressive American organisation, is seeking a Secretary for one of their senior directors. The work is highly confidential therefore a responsible approach is required. Speeds of 100/50 wpm, good presentation and the ability to get on well with people at all levels is a must.

Ring Miss SUSAN SHAW
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C & S PERSONNEL

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Handle P.R. for the London office. Deal with translations from Paris, supervise junior staff and liaise with clients world-wide when you assist the vice-chairman of this International Consultancy and Marketing Services Organisation. Use your excellent secretarial skills for back-up, and organise the administration.

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Ring KAREN ELSBURY now on

222 0671
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

**FRENCH/ENGLISH P.A./SEC. £7,000-£7,500**

International Banking Vice-President (a Belgium Gentleman) needs well skilled P.A./Sec. who in addition to excellent English S/H. will have fluent French audio skills. Naturally there are first class merchant banking benefits in addition to salary.

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01-353 7696

**CHELSEA ESTATE AGENTS**

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JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF
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£6,500 neg for PA plus! Do you enjoy variety, thrive in a varying workload situation, feel at ease with extrovert, volatile colleagues? If you can unreservedly say "Yes" and have good secretarial skills, then the busy M.D. of a centrally located London firm of Re-Insurance Brokers needs you now! Should you have insurance experience, the rewards could be higher with definite career opportunities. Call Frances Plana, 01-248 6745, Paterson Emp Agy.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY required by Private Secretary at Arab league office: College leaver welcomed. Start ASAP. Salary £4,330. Tel. Miss Wallace on 493 6409.

TELEPHONIST, with good manner and secretarial abilities, required at Searcy's the caterers. Free lunches and 4 weeks holiday. 684 3344 Joanna Hicks.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. £6,500. Young Co. Secretary with sense of humour and good at delegating, seeks a P.A. Secretary with a complementary personality. Own office in attractive headquarters belonging to large well known group of companies. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments. Rec. Cons.

CHAIRMAN'S P/A. Prestigious Promotion Co. in Mayfair are seeking a well educated young secretary (with s.h.) for their chairman. This interesting opportunity offers variety, responsibility and a great deal of client liaison. £5,500. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments. Rec. Cons.

SEC/PA Property / W1. £6,000 + comm. Lively person needed. Ring Audrey Fitzroy Rec Cons 434 1004.

SECRETARY £6,000. Special Projects Director, of International Company offers a secure position with involvement, free lunch and BUPA. Please call Jill Dalby 734 0301 Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY £6,300. W1 Company are looking for an efficient Secretary with excellent shorthand and typing skills. Previous experience at senior level essential. Contact Brenda Stewart 734 8715 Alfred Marks Staff Consultants, 57 Shaftesbury Avenue, W1.

£6,500 PA/SEC/ADMIN. Fashion Co W1, aged 25-40. Small Office. Tips Agy 486 2509.

£5,500-£6,000 and company benefits. W1 company need an experienced Secretary who enjoys client liaison admin and working on their own initiative. Company deals with marketing and export, fast moving and interesting work. Ring Allison Clark 493 0573, 10 Shepherd Market, Mayfair, W1. Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

OUT AND ABOUT. £5,300. Don't be desk-bound. Join this busy city P.R. company as PA/Sec to two Accounts Executives. You'll find this a very varied position. You will attend and help organise press conferences plus meet and entertain top clients. You should be a flexible person, prepared to help wherever needed. 60/90 skills and outgoing personality essential. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

PERSONNEL and training, £7,000. If you are a top Secretary with experience in both these fields, our client, a major oil company can use your talents and past experience to the full. For more details, please telephone 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

TRI-LINGUAL Secretary. English/French/German required in Brussels. Excellent opportunity for young linguist. Initial interview London this week. Contact Sheila Burgess 603 2872 (12-6 p.m.).

ADVERTISING ALL-ROUNDER.—Receptionist, telephonist and PA with shorthand for creative chairman of small ad agency. £5,000. Cath's Workshop Agy. 636 2116.

### NON-SECRETARIAL

TELEPHONIST.—Talk to well-known clients in super ad agency. Lovely voice essential. £5,500.—Cath's Workshop Agy. 636 2116.

### NON-SECRETARIAL

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**COLLEGE LEAVERS**

Is typing your forte? If so you could be in on the launch of a new magazine. Fast, accurate typing, and willingness to learn word processor. £4,200 p.a. neg. + exc. benefits.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Staff Consultants

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638 1609
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

**SALES PERSON**

This young go ahead firm manufacturing up-market greetings cards and wrapping paper need an enthusiastic pleasant person to cover sales in the London area. Applicants should be smart, keen and have proven commercial experience. Age 24-35. Car owner preferred. Salary plus commission. Please call:

437 1126
CRONE CORKILL Recruitment Consultants

INTERVIEWR.—Is there someone with recent employment agency experience who would like to start a permanent section in a long established temporary agency? Ring Mrs Ross on 629 1331.

CENTRAL LONDON SURVEYORS require energetic male/female to assist in all aspects of commercial property. Graduate preferred (any discipline). CV to box No 2608 F, The Times.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AGENT requires negotiator, 22-25 for furnished lettings. Salary incl commission £5,500+. Tel. 01-589 5247.

DIVERTIMENTI Cooking Utensil Shop requires enthusiastic and friendly Sales Assistant, £1.95 per hour. Phone Linda 935 0689.

### TEMPTING TIMES

**OUR NAME MEANS SOMETHING**

The words "Senior Secretary" mean top experience; 120/70 speeds; Chairman/Managing Director level jobs. Word-processing knowledge could be useful. Please contact us if you think you fit the title "Senior Secretary". Telephone Sandra Blagdod.

**SENIOR SECRETARIES** Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-584 4223.

TEMP SECS. Sh and audio, to £5.20. copy typists to £5.00. Cash paid same week. Daven (Agy). 734 4153.

### PART-TIME VACANCIES

**MAYFAIR W1**

Advertising Manager of old established firm of Chartered Surveyors seeks Assistant/Secretary. Good typing necessary. Hours by arrangement.

*Ring Miss Gale*
*01-491 2768.*

**PART-TIME SECRETARY—SW3**

A smart, go-ahead property company in Chelsea requires a secretary with efficient shorthand and typing (100/60) to work mornings only for their Chairman. Age 25-40. For further details contact

437 1126
CRONE CORKILL Recruitment Consultants

FIVE HOURS A DAY. Experienced receptionist. Beautiful W1 office. £5,000 plus generous clothing allowance. Telephone Marie Berg, Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants. 01-629 1304.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

**GEOLOGISTS GEOPHYSICISTS**

to £20,000 + expenses. Good consultancy or oil co. experience. European language useful, able to travel.

01-589 9222
KP PERSONNEL AGY.

DISC JOCKEYS Required for residential work in luxury hotels. U.K and abroad. Must be smart and well spoken. 385 0521.

SALES PERSON for up market greetings cards, etc.—See Non-Sec Appointments.

MUSIC LOVER urgently required to help promote/sell tickets for piano recital, good remuneration for right person. Tel. 958 8180.

SENIOR INSURANCE Assistant. Contracting experience. £7,500-£9,000. 25+.—734 5653. Beverley Farr, Rec Cons.

RESERVATIONS ASSISTANT reqd. for Holborn travel organization. Tel.: 01-403 5287.

SKI INSTRUCTORS wanted for 1, 2 or 3 weeks' work starting Feb. 12th. Scotland-Continent. Tel. 01-940 7782.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

Contracting company requires

**A QUANTITY SURVEYOR/EVALUATOR**

For their construction projects in Abu Dhabi & Dubai. Applicants should have a minimum of 3 years experience in a similar position.

Minimum salary £10,000 + perks. Candidates having worked in Gulf area shall be given preference. Contact Personnel Manager, P.O. Box 3815, Dubai.

**PLEASING PERSONALITY!**

Manufacturing company with small sales office in Regent St. needs a smart extrovert to assist. The job mainly consists of answering telephone queries, but outside calls also necessary from time to time. Must be happy to work alone as occasion demands. Contact Mary Potter on 01-734 0288 for further details.

**Assistant Manager (m/f)**

Required to develop retail and wholesale sales within Central London for prestigious wine company. Good education and experience essential. Salary negotiable. Reply

Box No. 2711 F, The Times

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We are looking for energetic, enthusiastic group leaders over 18 to become fully involved in the demanding but rewarding world of our Children's Adventure Holidays.

If you are free between July and September and have experience in either canoeing, fencing, swimming, squash, tennis, air rifle shooting, badminton or gymnastics, write now to: JANE BRIMBLE, Personnel Officer, PGL Young Adventure Ltd., 819 Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7AH. Tel. (0989) 5023 or 5046 (eves.).

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01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

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Do something interesting with your summer this year. Come and work on a Children's holiday activity centre—challenging and rewarding positions for young people aged 18-25, with an outgoing personality and some experience in outdoor pursuits, swimming, tennis, gymnastics, etc. Board and accommodation provided. Write to JANE BRIMBLE, Personnel Officer, PGL Young Adventure Ltd., 819 Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7AH. Tel. (0989) 5023 or 5046 (eves.).

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## PERSONAL

### ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

**1977 Rolls Royce Shadow Mark II**

15,000 miles. Immaculate condition, chestnut brown, full service history available. £24,000.

Tel: 0322 845747 (Swanscombe, Kent)

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ROLLS-ROYCE HIRE.—For any occasion. Chauffeur driven or self-drive. Montgomery. 01-450 5449/01-450 6360.

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**ROVER ESTATE**

3500 V8 AUTOMATIC

65,000 miles; radio, tow bar, good condition. Rare opportunity to purchase. Collectors car.

Bargain at £1,275
Tel.: 328 8296

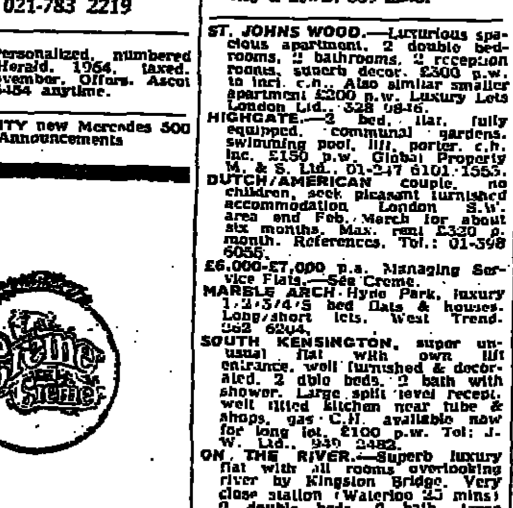
**LAND ROVER SWB**

7 seater Safari, 2¼ litre, petrol, 1973, 64,000 miles. Overdrive. Deluxe seats & trim. Sliding side windows. Roof rack and ladder. Personal reg number 80 GOM. £5,000 o.n.o.

Tel. 021-783 2219

7 DMW.—Personalized, numbered Triumph Herald, 1964, taxed, M.o.T. November. Offers. Ascot (0990) 25454 anytime.

WIN A MIGHTY new Mercedes 500 SEL. See Announcements




appears every day and featured on Wednesday and Thursdays

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3.0 litre Ghia, August 1977. Royal blue, rust proofed, immaculate condition, tinted glass, 40,000 miles. £3,000.
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### SITUATIONS WANTED

AMBITIOUS public school educated 25-yr-old with excellent background in the Arts, Theatre and Finance seeks lucrative employment immediately. — 01-229 7897, 12-3.

TOP PA (33) seeks interesting and rewarding work from February/March, full or part-time. Please write to Box 2553 F, The Times.

INTELLIGENT, adaptable young woman (29), literate and numerate, seeks interesting and demanding job. Arts graduate (history), ex trainee accountant, current secretary, publisher's editor; has current passport, clean driving licence and mortgage. Box 2567 F, The Times.

ACCOUNTANT BOOK-KEEPER (freelance). Own office. Will write up company books/wages. Two days weekly. 404 0013 (w. days).

### FLAT SHARING

W.5. Girl to share luxury flat. £46 per week. 840 1684 after 7 p.m.

S.W.1.—Large elegant house, own room, £36 p.w.—730 9492.

MAYFAIR. 2 females, mid-twenties, share luxury flat, £50 p.w. excl. Tel. 499 2201 eves.

HIGHGATE. Girl to share luxury house. £27 p.w.—348 1576 (eves.).

S.W.11. House. 2nd girl, own room, washing machine. £130 p.c.m. 235 0643/223 3696.

KENSINGTON.—Near Gardens and High St. Single room in private house. All amenities including breakfast. Mon-Fri £40 or full week £60 inc. References required.—Phone 01-937 1876 after 6 p.m.

2ND PERSON to share fully equipped self-contained 2 bedroom flat, S.W.6. £140 p.c.m.—731 6956.

HESTON, MIDDX.—Own room, lux. ch flat for 2nd lady, 25+. Share k & b, now. Non-smoker. £120 p.c.m. incl.—897 7821/1181 day. 570 6290 after 7 p.m.

YOUNG LEGAL SEC seeks furn accommodation, double. Own room. Tel. 405 2273/0368 557285. (After 6.30)

CHELSEA. Lady to share large flat, own room. £30 p.w. 352 3413 (eves).

MAXFLATSHARE AGENCY, from £30 p.w. 785 9674.

FLATSHARE, 215 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1968) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FULHAM, SW6. Girl, 20+, non-smoker, own room, luxury house. £35 p.w. incl. Tel: 731 6135 eves.

KENSINGTON Garden Flat. Female £45 p.w. incl. Maid. 434 1687.

W.4.—Female, 22+ share flat with 2 men. Own room. £100 p.c.m. excl. Phone after 6 p.m. 995 1986.

PIED A TERRE, S. Kensington. Small room, all facilities in private flat: Mon.-Fri. Suit mature professional male. £21 p.w. inc. 01-373 0078.

ONSLOW SQ.—Own sunny room in large luxury flat with one other. Tel. 589 7824.

W.8.—Male, 19-25, own room, to share house with 2 female cooks. £35 p.w. excl. Tel. 386 6081 (after 6).

S.W.6.—Female share room mixed flat, non-smoker. 736 7946 (eves.).

FEMALE non-smoker, own room, bathroom, in comfortable c.h. house, N. Ken., £32 p.w. 969 8576.

STREATHAM.—Young prof. girl to share flat, own room, £20 p.w. excl. Phone 769 5074 (eves.).

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Professional, educated, lively woman, age 27-32, to share beautiful, elegant, 5-storey house with busy male owner. Own room, bathroom, kitchen and dining/lounge area, non-smoker, refs., £185 p.c.m. 730 5580 after 6 p.m. (No agencies).

S.W.19.—Prof. person, 25+ share house, £100 p.c.m. 01-540 9265 (eves.).

CLAPHAM COMMON.—3rd prof. male, mid-20's, non-smoker, wanted for pleasant mixed house, own room, £85 p.c.m. 01-622 7178.

BELGRAVIA.—Single room with shower room, share kitchen diner, refs., £150 p.c.m. 730 1486.

KINGSTON.—4th girl 25+ share house, own room, c.h., col. TV, close station. £16.50 p.w. incl. 549 2830.

CHELSEA.—Mon.-Fri. pied de terre £24 p.w.—352 2775.

WIMBLEDON.—Own room, £20 p.w. excl. 01-543 4076 (eves.).

W.11.—Large penthouse flat, 2 girls (non-smokers), to share double room, £25 p.w. each excl. Tel. 221 5065 after 6.30.

### RENTALS

**LIPFRIEND & CO.**

SWISS COTTAGE, modern 3 bedroom house, large recep room, excellent kitchen, 2 bath, ggc, patio, near all amenities, £220.

CHISWICK, well situated spacious, well kept 5 bed room family hse, 3 recep, 2½ bath, good kitchen, nice garden, ggc, £200.

BELSIZE PARK, newly decorated & furnished 4 bedroom apartment, 2 recep, well fitted kitchen, 1½ bath inc c.h., nr tube, £200.

NORTHWOOD, beautiful area, 3 dble bedroom flat, very large lounge/diner, 2 baths, ggo, close tube, £150.

BARNES, 2 bedroom cottage, recep, kitchen with washing machine, bath, gdn, 4 mins station, £85.

SE25, beautiful 2 bedroom flat in small block ggo, very good value, £60.

499 5334

SWISS COTTAGE. Close to American school, luxury furn flat, 7 rooms, 3 bath, balcony, ultra-mod. kitchen, dishwasher, dryer, col. tv, antique furn. CH. £200 p.w. Suit American Co. Tel: 455 8727 or 586 3510.

HYDE PARK. As with most of our properties this excellent house is to rent whilst the owners are abroad, 3 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kit, & 2 b. (1 en-suite), fully equipped. £350 p.w. Birch & Co. 499 8802 (7 lines).

KINGSTON area, new 1 double bedroom, spacious furnished flat, reception, fitted kitchen and bathroom, TV, available for 5 months. Tel: 549 8612.

KENSINGTON, 2.3 bedroom luxury flats & houses available now, incl. maid. Ring Palace Properties 486 8926.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

ST. JOHNS WOOD.—Luxurious spacious apartment, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, superb decor. £300 p.w. to incl. c.h.. Also similar smaller apartment £200 p.w. Luxury Lets London Ltd., 328 0846.

HIGHGATE.—2 bed. flat, fully equipped, communal gardens, swimming pool, lift, porter, c.h. inc. £150 p.w. Global Property M. & S. Ltd. 01-247 6101/1553.

DUTCH/AMERICAN couple, no children, seek pleasant furnished accommodation London S.W. area end Feb./March for about six months. Max. rent £320 p. month. References. Tel.: 01-398 6056.

£6,000-£7,000 p.a. Managing Service Flats.—See Creme.

MARBLE ARCH Hyde Park, luxury 1/2/3/4/5 bed flats & houses. Long/short lets. West Trend. 262 6204.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, super unusual flat with own lift entrance, well furnished & decorated. 2 dble beds, 2 bath with shower. Large split level recept. well fitted kitchen near tube & shops, gas C.H. available now for long let. £100 p.w. Tel: J. W. Ltd., 949 2482.

ON THE RIVER.—Superb luxury flat with all rooms overlooking river by Kingston Bridge. Very close station (Waterloo 25 mins) 2 double beds, 2 bath, large recept, very well fitted kit., newly furnished & decorated throughout to highest standard. Gas. C.H., garage. Landscaped garden. Long let £130 p.w. J. W. Ltd., 949 2482.

EAST PUTNEY/Wandsworth borders; super newly modernized spacious house. Redecorated & furnished to a very high standard 4 beds, 2 bath, 2 recept, playroom. Large kitchen, very well fitted and all machines, gas C.H. garden, nr. station & shops. Long let £125 p.w. Tel: J. W. Ltd., 949 2482.

KENSINGTON s.c bed, recep, k. & b., suit visitors or Co. let. £65 p.w. London Flats, 373 5002.

CHISWICK, W.4.—Smart corner house, close Tube, 4 bedrms., large dining rm., superb k. & b., gdn., ch. £125 p.w., Lyham, 738 9258.

BEDSITTERS, W.1.—1 or 2 visitors, 4 mths. £27.30, 794 3065.

KENSINGTON LUXURY FLAT.—3 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 receps. Fully furnished. £250 p.w. Short or long let. Crouch & Lees. 493 6041.

W.8.—Self contained flat, for 1 person, 3 mths let. £75 p.w. 727 5203.

N.W.1.—Short let, newly decorated flat. Recept., 2 bed., K. & b., C.H. Patio. £75 p.w.—01-586 4667.

### RENTALS

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Quality TWO BEDROOM FLATS with large reception, one and two baths and kitchen available in this established block situated opposite Hyde Park, at inclusive rentals from £225 per week. Facilities include 24-hour porterage, lifts, private and house telephones, CH & CHW. Furnishings are traditional and each flat is fully equipped.

ALSO AVAILABLE in this block one bedroom flats at inclusive rentals of £100 per week.

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S.W.1. Newly designed flat, large and light with attractive south facing garden. 1 double bed, spacious drawing room, lge newly fitted kitchen, breakfast room & bathroom. Highly recommended £100 p.w.

MEWS HOUSE. Close to Hyde Park, with great charm and character. 1 double, 1 single bedroom, reception, kitchen & bathroom. £150 p.w.

S.W.1. Substantial family house ideal for entertaining. 2 immensely spacious and elegant receps, master bedroom and bathroom ensuite. 4 bedrooms, 1 further bathroom, 2 cloakrooms, mod. well equipped kitchen with all conveniences, sunny terrace with patio. £290 p.w. neg.

828 8251

**Keith Cardale Groves** 01-629 6604

**ST JAMES'S, SW1**

A superb opportunity to rent, or purchase a lease of, ten Service Chambers, 22 rooms and 10 bathrooms. Staff rooms and kitchen for Breakfast Service. Close to major hotels and in the heart of Clubland. Refurbishment necessary. For full details and viewing contact Reference D.B.

43 North Audley Street W1

**W1 SELECTION OF MODERN FLATS**

2 beds, lounge, kitchen and bathroom. C.H., T.V., Porter, telephone. £120 p.w. inclusive. No fees.

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Fine ambassadorial residence with numerous rooms and servants quarters for long let.

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**KNIGHTSBRIDGE/KENSINGTON**

Very special, large, luxury flat, in quiet, prestige block. Raised ground floor, double entrance, full security grilles. 24 hour porterage. 3 double bedrooms, each with bathroom en suite. 2 spacious interconnecting receptions. Fully fitted kitchen. Ample storage space. Elegantly decorated and tastefully furnished. Garage available. £850 p.w. Minimum 6 months, renewable. Reply Box 2548 F, The Times.

**KEITH CARDALE GROVES**

HIGHGATE, N6. A lovely 2nd floor flat in modern block with swimming pool! 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, 2 reception rooms, lifts, porterage and entryphone. £150.00 per week. Constant hot water, central heating, lifts, porterage and entryphone.

A 10th floor flat in modern block close to City. Reception, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms. £100.00 per week. Constant hot water, central heating, lifts, porterage and entryphone. CONTACT JENNIFER RODNAY 629 6604

### RENTALS

**GEORGE KNIGHT**

SOUTH KENSINGTON. At the very heart of the very famous district is a large maisonette owned by a doctor who has completed the decor in exacting detail. Available immediately for a minimum term of 3 months at £550 a week. Two beautifully furnished reception rooms, suite of master bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, guest bedroom, two more comfortable double bedrooms and the modern kitchen has all appliances.

ST JOHNS WOOD. This first floor flat in well known Abbey Road has luxurious wall coverings in silk, suede and Chinese silk. Available for 6 months at £275 a week. Spacious drawing room, double bedroom with fully tiled shower room; two further bedrooms and a second bathroom; carefully planned L-shaped kitchen completely equipped with the latest appliances.

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We do not claim to be magicians, we do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. If you wish to let a flat or house in London, please telephone us to discuss your requirements. We have long-established contacts with many banks, companies and embassies and we need good properties for responsible applicants.

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ONSLOW GARDENS, S.W.7. Spacious ground floor flat with direct access to communal gardens. Hall, large reception room dining area overlooking gardens. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, kitchen. To include CH & CHW. £150 p.w.

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**CABBAN & GASELEE**

CHESTERTONS

(continued on page 30)

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## PERSONAL CHOICE

Two of the Newry unemployed from the final programme in the series. The Troubles (ITV, 10.30 pm)

● In the world today there are an estimated 800 million people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Every year death from food shortages exceeds, fifty times over, the numbers killed at Hiroshima. Panorama (BBC 1, 8.10 pm) investigates the reason for this disaster in a special report by Peter Taylor entitled The Politics of Hunger. To see if the recommendations of the Brandt Commission report—the elimination of hunger to be the top priority of the international community—were being acted upon Taylor visited the sixth poorest nation in the world, Mali in West Africa. The country first came to the notice of the rest of the world when reports filtered out about the devastating drought that had lasted from 1969 to 1973. Since then the country has received massive amounts of international help but despite this large injection of aid the peasants are still facing the perennial problem of starvation. In some areas of the country last October's harvest was so bad that now, with eight months to go, the village granneries are empty. The programme examines the failure of this harvest and others to see if the Malian Government claims for the causes are justified and if the aid the country receives could be directed in such a way as to benefit the people really in need.

● On the subject of death Horizon's Living With Dying (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) looks at the wonderful service hospices provide for the incurably ill. The programme concentrates on one particular hospice—Countess Mountbatten House in Southampton. The film follows patients who are in their last months of life—away from the hospitals that have tried without success to cure them—and watches what is being done to make the end more bearable. Everything is done to relieve the pain the patient might have, in many cases using drugs that are considered dangerous, and staff as well as families take time to have long talks with the dying. It is a very humbling programme, especially if you are feeling sorry for yourself.

● Unfortunately clashing with Panorama is a new play by Alan Berrie, The Lift (Radio 4, 7.50 pm). It is set in Moscow between the years 1924 and 1935 in a block of flats housing poets and writers. The theme of the play is the agonizing choice to be made between artistic commitment and the official Soviet line on literature. It stars David Buck and Morag Hood.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

# Broadcasting Guide

**Edited by Peter Dear**

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

**9.00 am For Schools, Colleges:** Jobs for the disabled; 9.30 Microscopes and Molecules; 9.52 Read On!; 10.15 Music; 10.38 Maths; 11.00 Merry-go-Round; 11.25 You and Me (not Schools); 11.40 Industrial Relations. Closedown at 12.05 pm.
**12.45 News.**
**1.00 Pebble Mill at One.** Donny MacLeod, with the help of an American, Clifton Karhu, explores parts of the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto that the tourist rarely sees; 1.45 Mister Men (r).
**2.01 For Schools, Colleges:** Words and Pictures; 2.18 Europe from the air; 2.40 The first week of work.
**3.00 When the Bough Breaks.** John Thaw with advice for parents who believe they are mistreating their children (r); 3.15 Songs of Praise introduced by Noreen Bray from the Mount Pleasant United Reform Church, Pontypool; 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2); 4.20 Undercover Elephant. Today our hero is in the unlikely disguise of a belly-dancer (r); 4.25 Jackanory. Martin Jarvis reads the first part of The Indian in the Cupboard by Lynne Reid Banks; 4.35 Playhouse: The Rose of Ice by John Challen. The King's only daughter is abducted by the Ice Troll. How will he get her back?; 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. News for young people presented by the young person's Kenneth Kendall; 5.10 Blue Peter. A preview of the new St Valentine's Day stamp and an unusual way of sending your message of devotion to your loved one. There is also a recipe for an edible Valentine.
**5.40 News** read by Kenneth Kendall; 5.55 Nationwide. Included this evening is Hugh Scully's weekly feature, Watchdog.
**6.55 Triangle.** Drama series about the crew of a ferry that sails the North Sea; 7.20 Star Trek: Day of the Dove. Captain Kirk again saves the crew of the starship Enterprise as they fight with the Klingons (r).
**8.10 Panorama: The Politics of Hunger.** Peter Taylor reports from Mali, one of the poorest countries in the world. (See Personal Choice.)
**9.00 News** read by John Edmunds.
**9.25 Film: The Baby Maker** (1970) starring Barbara Hershy. A childless couple ask a young flower-power girl if she would have a baby sired by the husband. When she agrees it leads to all sorts of complications between the couple, the girl and the girl's hippy boyfriend.
**11.10 Film 81** introduced by Barry Norman. Three films are reviewed tonight—The Formula, for which Marlon Brando was reputably paid a million dollars a scene; the remake of the Jazz Singer starring Neil Diamond as the Mammy boy and Laurence Olivier as his father; and My Bodyguard, the story of a high school bully who eventually gets his desserts.
**11.43 News headlines.**
**11.45 In the Post.** Part four of the series on different methods of postal communication presented by Gwyn Richards and Jill Cochrane.
**12.10 am Weather.**

### Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 9.52 am-10.12 I Ysgolion. 1.45 pm-2.0 Pila Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-8.10 The Walls of Jericho. 12.10 am News and weather. Scotland: 11.00 am-11.20 For Schools: Let's See—Free Rides. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.45-12.15 am Crarcall. 12.15-12.40 16 UP. 12.40 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.20-6.55 Land 'N Larder. 12.10 am News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

### BBC 2

**10.00 am Focus.** The fourth in a series of ten programmes on Higher Education (r); 10.25 Working with Young People. A series of programmes to help the school leaver and his older colleagues understand one another (r). Interval at 10.50.
**11.00 Play School.** Today's story for the under fives is Where's Spot? by Eric Hill. The presenters are Chloe Ashcroft and Ben Thomas; 11.25 Write Away. Another chance to see the programme, first broadcast yesterday, in which Barry Took helps people who have difficulty in filling-in job application forms. Closedown at 11.40.
**2.15 pm Let's Go.** Brian Rix introduces the programme that aims to help the mentally disabled live a more full life (r); 2.30 Multi-Racial Britain. The fourth in a series of ten films on race relations; 3.00 Embroidery. This afternoon's subject is Surface Textures (r); 3.30 Wainwright's Law. The rights and responsibilities of the citizens explained in a dramatized form. Closedown at 3.55.
**4.15 Modern Language Teaching.** Huntington School, York, show their modern language laboratory (r). Closedown at 4.40.
**5.40 Harold Lloyd*.** Excerpts from two of his films—The Kid Brother and Take a Chance; 6.00 Michael Strogoff. Part five of a seven episode drama based on the novel by Jules Verne (r); 6.55 Rock Goes to College. Pete Drummond introduces John Martyn from Chelsea College.
**7.40 News** with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.
**7.55 Fawlty Towers** starring John Cleese. Not only does an awkward guest cause the staff a lot of trouble, she also mislays a great deal of money in this repeat episode about life in a Torquay hotel.
**8.30 Grace Kennedy.** On her show this week, singer Grace has as her guest Bruce Forsyth.
**9.00 The Hitch-Hikers Guide to the Galaxy.** Another episode in the television version of the cult science-fiction radio series starring David Dixon and Simon Jones.
**9.30 Horizon: Living with Dying:** A look at the essential work of the Countess Mountbatten House hospice in Southampton. The narrator is Penelope Lee (see Personal Choice).
**10.20 Evans on Newspapers.** In the third part of his series the editor of The Sunday Times sings the praises of still pictures with examples of the most dramatic photographs that have been published. He also shows the work of 19th C on-the-spot artists.
**10.45 Newsnight.** The latest world news plus in-depth analysis of the items that made today's headlines.
**11.30 Tele-Journal.** Tonight's news as seen in a French speaking European country introduced by Marianne Lawrence. The programme ends at 12.00.

### THAMES

**9.30 am For Schools:** Lines and Rows—the difference explained to young children; 9.47 Life in France; 10.05 True and imaginary ghostly happenings; 10.23 Simple Mathematics; 10.40 French conversation; 11.05 Derek Griffiths with a programme on eyes for hearing-impaired children; 11.22 Picture Box; 11.39 Life with a Victorian doctor and his family.
**12.00 Button Moon.** Another adventure for the puppet urban spaceman. 12.10 pm Rainbow. Educational puppets. 12.30 Your Chance. Women at Work is the title of today's programme on continuing education and training for adults.
**1.00 News** read by Peter Sissons.
**1.20 Thames News** with Robin Houston.
**1.30 Crown Court.** A radio researcher is accused of malicious libel by her former employer (r).
**2.00 The Riordans.** Life with an Irish family living in the village of Leestown.
**2.30 Film: Rawhide*** (1950) starring Tyrone Power and Susan Hayward. Tom Owens defends Vinnie Holt when an escaped gang of criminals attack the stagecoach stopping station of Rawhide.
**4.15 Dr Snuggles.** Cartoon adventures of an inveterate inventor.
**4.20 The Sooty Show** with Matthew Corbett. 4.45 The Book Tower. Tom Baker with some more recommended children's books.
**5.15 Money-Go-Round** with Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable. This week they have some advice for those who have lost their jobs on their rights to social security benefits and redundancy pay.
**5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News** with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
**6.35 Crossroads.** More torrid goings-on in the horrid motel.
**7.00 Wish You Were Here . . . ?** with Judith Chalmers and Chris Kelly. Judith heads inland from the Costa del Sol and visits Granada while Chris takes a Roman holiday in the Cotswolds.
**7.30 Coronation Street.** Bert throws the rest of the Tilsley clan into turmoil over his proposed desertion of Ivy.
**8.00 Shelley.** The out-of-work graduate turns his hand to re-wiring his house and finds some nasty things in the woodwork.
**8.30 World in Action.** An in-depth analysis of one of the top news items of the moment.
**9.00 The Sweeney** with John Thaw and Dennis Waterman. The heir-apparent to one of London's biggest mobsters causes some consternation to the Flying Squad (r).
**10.00 News.**
**10.30 The Troubles.** The final film in the series that looks at the events that have led to the present state of affairs in Northern Ireland. The programme covers the period from 1972 to the present.
**11.40 The Monte Carlo Show.** The Oak Ridge Boys are among the guests of Patrick Wayne in tonight's hour of entertainment.
**12.35 am Close** with the Marshal of the R.A.F., Sir Neil Cameron, who reads from works from which he has drawn inspiration.

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Fergus, by Joyce Holms.
11.00 News.
11.05 A Man of Enterprise and Genius.
11.50 Poetry, Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Samarkand, by Timothy Kidd.†
4.35 Just the Job.
4.45 No Fond Return of Love (11).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir goes into Hypocrisy.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The News Quiz.†
7.50 Play: The Lift, by Allan Berrie† (see Personal Choice).
9.20 Letters from India (2).
9.39 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 The Worm Forgives the Plough (6).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
10.02 am Schools: Music Interlude; Notice Board (1); Time to Move.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder! (3); Singing Together (13); Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Exploration Earth; Listening and Reading (2); Speak; Movement and Drama (2).
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (15).

### Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Boyce, Bridge, Bruch, Holst.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Mozart, Tchaikovsky (Vln Conc—Heifetz), Wiren.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Bach.†
10.00 Ensemble (Koenig), pt 1: Milhaud, Schoenberg (op 9).†
10.45 Interval reading.
10.50 Ensemble, pt 2: Saxton (Traumstadt—1st perf), Weill.†
11.35 Salzburg Mozarteum/Barshai, pt 1: Mozart.†
12.00 Interval reading.
12.10 pm SM, pt 2: Mozart (incl Sym from K250).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Quartet (Chilingirian—live from St John's): Beethoven (op 18 no 6, op 135).†
2.05 Matinée Musicale.†
3.05 Cello (Dickson), piano: Hamilton, Haydn.†
4.00 New Records: Bartok, Liszt, Novak.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Story: Mirrors, by Scoular Anderson.
7.30 Jazz in Britain.†
8.00 BBCSO/Rozhdestvensky, pt 1: Tchaikovsky (Suite 3).†
8.45 Interval reading.
8.50 BBCSO, pt 2: Elgar (Sym 2).†
10.00 Dream of a Ridiculous Man: study of Dostoevsky.†
10.40 Record: Grieg.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Schubert.

### Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather.
5.03 Bob Kilbey.†
7.32 Terry Wogan.†
10.03 Jimmy Young.†
12.03 pm David Hamilton.†
2.03 Ed Stewart.†
4.03 Much More Music.†
6.03 John Dunn.†
8.02 Folk on 2.†
9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.†
10.02 Movie Quiz.
10.30 Star Sound.
11.02 Brian Matthew.
2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2.
7.00 Mike Read.
9.00 Simon Bates.
11.00 Andy Peebles.
12.30 pm Newsbeat.
12.45 Steve Wright.
2.32 Dave Lee Travis.
4.32 Peter Powell.
7.00 Stayin' Alive.
8.00 Richard Skinner.
10.02 John Peel.†
12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2:
5.00 am With Radio 2.
10.00 pm With Radio 1.
12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, c 463m) at the following times (GMT).

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Dancers of the Renaissance. 8.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 D. J. Roundtable. 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Through the Looking Glass and what Alice Found There. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 News Waves. 11.30 Fiesta. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 The Book Programme. 2.00 A Touch of Genius. 2.30 Rumpole. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Europa. 5.30 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 A Touch of Genius. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story. 11.30 D. J. Roundtable. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

## REGIONAL TV

### Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film. Moment of Danger* (Trevor Howard). 5.15-5.45 Here Comes Boomer. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 11.40 Laverne and Shirley. 12.10 am-12.15 World's Apart.

### Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Fallen Idol* (Michèle Morgan). 5.15-5.45 Anna and the King. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.40-12.40 am Kate Loves a Mystery.

### Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: A Hill in Korea* (George Baker). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Entertainers. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Wine and Dine. 6.30-7.00 Look Who's Talking. 11.40 News. 11.43 Closedown.

### Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Little Nellie Kelly* (Judy Garland). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.28 News. 10.34-11.40 The Troubles.

### Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Moment of Danger* (Trevor Howard). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 11.40-12.10 am Jazz.

### Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Seven Sinners* (Edmund Lowe). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.40 Police Surgeon. 12.10 am Weather followed by Daily Margaret.

### HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: That Lady From Peking (Nancy Kwan). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.40-12.35 am Quincy.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 About Wales. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 A Tiger's Tale. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

### Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Moneychangers. 3.25 Sound of . . . Marion Montgomery. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 Reflections. 10.40 The Troubles. 11.40 Living and Growing. 12.10 am-12.15 News.

### Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Stunts Unlimited (Chip Mayer). 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.40-11.50 Bedtime.

### ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Moneychangers. 3.25 Sounds of . . . Marion Montgomery. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 11.40 News. 11.45-12.00 Something Different.

### Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: My Girl Tisa (Lilli Palmer). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories. 11.40 It's a Musical World. 12.40 am Reflections.

### Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Little Nellie Kelly* (Judy Garland). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 The Troubles. 11.40-11.45 Faith for Life.

### Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Johnny Come Lately* (James Cagney, Grace George). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Circus. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Crimedesk. 7.00-7.30 Now You See It. 11.40 Living and Growing for Adults. 12.10 am-12.15 Late Call.



# Classified Guide

OH THAT THOU wouldest bless me indeed, and enlarge my coast, and that thine hand might be with me, and that thou wouldest keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me!— 1 Chronicles 4: 10.

## BIRTHS

**AMATO.**—On 29th January, 1981, at Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, to Valerie (nee Wright) & Charles—a daughter, sister to Emma Nicole.

**CARBUTT.**—On Jan. 30th at Colchester Maternity Hospital to Susan, wife of Edward—a daughter.

**CHETWOOD.**—On Jan 31, at Basingstoke Hospital, to Judy and Chat—a son, a brother for Thomas and Harry.

**DRISELL.**—On January 31st, at Kingston Hospital, to Janet and Peter—a son (Andrew Michael).

**GREY.**—On 23rd January, at St. Thomas's Hospital, Felicity (nee Myers) and Denis—a son (Daniel John Rosa).

**GRIFFITHS.**—On January 27th, to Connie & John—a daughter, Natalie.

**HUNT.**—On January 28th, at Newbury, to Dini and Simon—a son.

**RODGERS.**—On January 29th, to Adriane (nee Siemssen) and Stuart—a son (Caspar), a brother for Tabitha.

## BIRTHDAYS

**FELICITY.**—Happy birthday petal. All my love.—Denis.

## MARRIAGES

**FLANAGAN : LYALL.**—On 31st January 1981, at Bromley, Kent, between Terence Patrick Flannagan and Sheila Mary Lyall.

## DEATHS

**BENNETT, JACK ARTHUR WALTER,** on January 29th, with friends, in Los Angeles. Requiem 12 noon, Saturday, February 7th, Catholic Church, Hills Road, Cambridge.

**BOUCHER.**—On 30th January, 1981, Charles Anthony, of Ruperts Bolt, Henley on Thames.

**BOYS.**—On January 30th, 1981, Bryan John Morell, of 33 Imber Close, Esher, loved husband of Doris and father of Jill Malin and Lois. Flowers family only, funeral Putney Vale Crematorium, 3.45, February 5th.

**CHRISTOPHER, COLONEL THOMAS FRANCIS SURTEES,** R.A., retd. —Suddenly on 30th January at Little Swallowhurst, Bootle, Cumbria, darling husband of Alison and father of William and Jane. Funeral at Bootle Church on Wednesday, 4th February at 10 a.m. Family flowers only, but please send donations to Royal Artillery Charitable Fund, Artillery House, Grand Depot Road, S.E.18.

**COOMBE.**—On Jan. 13th, 1981, at Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital, Ryde, I.W., Andrew John Coombe, B.Sc., F.R.Ae.S., aged 46, technical director of NDN Aircraft Ltd., following a short illness. Husband of Christine and father of Adam and Abigail. Funeral private, no flowers, but if desired donations to World Wildlife Fund. A memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Bembridge, I.W., on Friday, 6th Feb., at 12 noon.

**FREEMAN.**—On Jan. 29th, Dr. Jack, much loved husband of Freda, father of Gillian, grandfather of Harriet and Matilda. Funeral private. No letters please.

**GIBSON.**—On Jan 30, Peter Laidlaw, aged 66, loving and loved husband of Catharine. Funeral private, no flowers or letters. Donations if desired to OXFAM, Banbury Road, Oxford.

**GIBSON.**—On 29th January, at York, William Herbert Gibson, F.R.I.C.S., F.V.A., late of Bedhampton and Whitehill, aged 71. Funeral service at St. Thomas Church, Bedhampton, 11.00 a.m., Thursday, 5th February, followed by interment at Havant Cemetery. Donations, if desired, to Age Concern, 10 Priory Street, York.

**GOSIEWSKI.** — On 23rd January, 1981, suddenly Jan Stefan Gosiewski, late Lt.-Com. Polish Navy. Beloved father of Adam and Stefan. Requiem Mass St. Joseph's Church, Highgate Hill, N.19, Wednesday, 4th February at 3 p.m. Cut flowers if desired to William Nodes, 2 Broadway Parade, Crouch End, N.8.

**HAILEY.**—On January 31st, 1981, Brig. John Malcolm Hailey, DSO, at home Sandy Lane House, East Ashling, Chichester. Beloved husband of Sheila and loving father of Shan and Malcolm. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, West Stoke, near Chichester, on Thurs., Feb. 5 at 11.45 followed by private cremation. Please no flowers. Donations if desired to cancer research.

**HEIMANN, H. P.,** M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Father of Bernice, Maxine and Brenda. Passed away 27th January, 1981. Deeply mourned by his daughter, and grandchildren. 9 Furze Road, Worthing.

**KEATING.** — Suddenly on 30th January, 1981, at Three Kings Yard, London, Geoffrey, husband of Susie. Private funeral.

**OGDEN.**—On Jan 30, 1981, Archibald Gracie. Died in London, born 1906, Elizabeth New Jersey, USA. Beloved husband of Elizabeth Ogden. Service Feb. 3, 12.30 pm., Putney Vale crematorium. No flowers.

**OWEN.**—On 29th January at the Winchester Clinic after a long illness, Roger Gustavus Whitney, beloved husband of Suzanne, dear father of David, and grandfather of James, Alexander and Melissa. Funeral service on Thursday, 5th February at Wonston Parish Church, Sutton Scotney, Winchester at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to John Steel & Son, Chesil House, Winchester.

**POLLOCK, ELSIE GERTRUDE.**— On the 25th January, at her home 12 Chenies Close, peacefully, after a long illness, for over 55 years the wife of Wilfred Pollock, F.I.A., aged 79. Enquiries and cut flowers only, to E. R. Hickmott and Son, 41 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Funeral today.

**ROBINSON.**—On January 29th, suddenly, at St Moritz, Judy, the dearly loved daughter of Eric and Rita Robinson and darling sister of Caroline. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please.

**SERJEANT.**—On January 28th 1981 suddenly as a result of a road accident, Bianca Annette, aged 20 years, of John Willie's Saddleroom, Burley, Hampshire, adored daughter of Richard and Pam and dear sister of Louise. Funeral at Burley Parish Church on Thursday, Feb. 5th, at 2.30 p.m. Enquiries and flowers to Leafs Funeral Directors, Dransgore, Tel: 72245.

**TENBOSCH.**—On 29th January, peacefully, at home, Michael Peter, aged 72 years, formerly of Fairlight, East Sussex, dearly loved father of Nora, Paula and Bella. Funeral service at Hastings Crematorium on Thursday, 5th February, 1981, at 3 p.m.

**THORP.**—On Friday, January 30th, Denys, beloved husband of Dora, father of Tim and Martin. Funeral private. No flowers please.

**WYNNE.**—On January 30, 1981, peacefully at Nine Wells Hospital, Dundee, Evelyn Jean Gordon (nee Firie), Beloved wife of the late Col Owen Evelyn Wynne. Formerly of Court Wood, Sandleheath, Fordingbridge, Hants. Cremation private. No letters at her request.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

**McLEOD.** — The Memorial Service for General Sir Roderick McLeod, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.L., will be held in the Royal Memorial Chapel of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on Thursday 26th February, 1981, at 12 noon.

**THORN.**—A memorial service for Sir Jules Thorn will be held on Thursday, 5th February, at The Temple Church, E.C.4, at 4.45 p.m.

## IN MEMORIAM

**HIBBERT, GEOFFREY.** Loved and remembered always. Prudie, Richard, Edward and Julie.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### FILM AND EMPIRE

Inter. University History Film Consortium Biennial Conference, April 8, 9 and 10, 1981. Details from: Department of Film, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, SE1 6HZ.

TEL. : 01-735 8922, EXT. 202.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### EDUCATION

Cookery courses. Business and Secretarial courses. Remedial Tuition for Adults and Children. Language Schools and Courses. Management Training Courses. —Whichever you provide, The Times can put you in contact with potential pupils and students—through The Times Educational feature on February 25th. For more information or to book your advertisement

Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

### CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to rely on). Please send a donation or In Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 AC, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

**IQ** test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

**CORDON BLEU COOKS** for Villas required in Greece and Portugal. See La Creme.

**2 FOR SUNNY ISRAEL !**—Housekeeper and Mother's Help.—See Dom.

**WOULD** Mr. Ralph Jehardus Visagie or anyone knowing of his whereabouts, please ring 01-504 4996 after 6 p.m.

**THE CREAM** of Cornish holiday homes and hotels can be seen in The Times Holidays and Hotels feature every Saturday. If you own a hotel, a house, a cottage or even a converted barn and you want to let for the season, ring us now on 01-278 9161.

**ANOREXIA/BULIMIA.** Compulsive fasting/stuffing, 748 4587.

**TRAVELLING** Balkans / Eastern Europe. Would like English-speaking contacts in all countries. David Siely, 9 Irving Street, W.C.2.

**SKI INSTRUCTORS.** See General Vacancies today!

**TELEVISION** Company preparing documentary programme on World's Worst Decisions would like to hear from anyone with good suggestions that had catastrophic results. Credit/remuneration by agreement. Reply Box 2546 F, The Times.

**SCRABBLERS:** Entry forms for National Scrabble Championship, 1981, from Gyles Brandreth, NSC, P.O. Box 2, Eros House, Feltham, Middx. No entry fee, but please send stamped s.a.e.

**BUSINESSMEN !** Relax.—See Personal Guide in Services.

**HEART OF CHELSEA.** S. facing luxury Flats.—See London Flats.

**NOT SO MUCH A JOB,** more a way of life.—See General Vacancies.

**DIAMONDS,** rubies, emeralds, sapphires, opals. Bought by City Gold in "Wanted".

**YOUNG ENGLISH/AMERICAN** family require 4-bedroom accommodation, Central/West London or Berks.—See Short Lets.

**EVERY PHONE** needs a MATE.— You could try Snoopy.

**MICHAEL SEARLES,** Architect, 1750-1813. Anybody knowing whereabouts of his Diary or other papers please contact Bonwitt, 15 Shrewsbury Hse., Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.

**CHARITIES/CLUBS.**—Do you need Premises in Knightsbridge.—See Business to B.

**LEGAL EAGLE** flies West.—See Commercial Services today.

**ST. JOHN. V.** urgent, get in touch with H.

**U.K. COMMISSIONS** undertaken.— See Business Services.

**WORK** for new Television Company.—See La Creme.

**TRI-LINGUAL SECRETARY.** Brussels: English/French/German. —See Secretarial Appts.

**AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN,** with experience in Arts, Theatre and Finance, seeks job. See Sits. Wanted.

**PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS ?** — French Institut. See Services.

**PRINTED CIRCUITS W.O.** Every Monday in Bus. Services Guide.

**CHAMPAGNE** by Teddy on Valentines day. See Services.

**£6,000-£7,000 P.A.** managing service flats. See Creme.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### 265 PEOPLE

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please write to Box 2682 F The Times

## CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

**THE GASLIGHT** of St. James's London's more interesting businessman's night club, 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat. 9 p.m.-3 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.

**YOUNG CHELSEA BRIDGE CLUB** and school.—373 1665.

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## SPORT AND RECREATION

**BORED,** depressed, irritable, learn to dance and find out just how bad life can be. Phone Arthur Murray Dance Studio, Strand 930 0621.

## SEASONAL SALES

**RESISTA CARPETS** sale now on.— See For Sale.

**THE PHONE-MATE SALE.**—Due to postal troubles, we extend our sale offers for phone and post orders till Feb 7.—Phone-Mate Ltd., 281a Finchley Rd., N.W.3. 01-431 0266/0257.

**GAS LOG/COAL FIRES** from £75! Sale now on. Free survey. Ideal Fires, 378 Up. Richmond Rd. West, S.W.14. 876 3819.

**SALE SALE SALE.** 25 per cent off all stock, sofas and sofa-beds, until 14th February. Norfolk Furniture, 633 Kings Rd., S.W.6. 736 4840.

## UK HOLIDAYS

**HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION** owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: if your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

**SUNNY SUSSEX.** Could be sunnier! If you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981. The Times UK Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311 ext. 206.

**INDEPENDENT** summer schools offers 80 varied courses at Taunton, Twickenham and Hampstead. Residential and day. 7 years to 70+. July 13 to August 15. (0672) 54222 (24 hrs) for brochure.

**WALES** is that mystical land in which original Britons have sought refuge from the stresses and strains of day-to-day life since Roman times. If you like the idea of lonely moors and mountains, deep forests, swift-running streams, sandy Atlantic beaches, and you want to escape to the land of our fathers, then look in Holidays and Hotels of Great Britain featured this and every Saturday till May 16.

**COTSWOLDS.**—We supervise personally our own comfortable cottages in Chipping Campden & Laverton. Brochure includes colour photo of interior and layout plans.—Marland, Laverton, Broadway, Worcestershire. Tel.: 038 673 444.

**SUMMER SCHOOL STAFF.**—See General Vacancies.

**COTSWOLD.**—Super farm cottages, 2/8. Most dates. Burford 2152.

**N. YORKS MOORS.**—Lodge, sleeps 10. Full details, s.a.e. 42 Markham Square, London, SW3 4XA.

## SHORT LETS

**INSTANT FLATS,** Chelsea. Luxury serviced, Mr Page, 373 3433.

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**YOUNG ENGLISH / AMERICAN** family require 4 bedroom accommodation, central/west London or Berks. 3 weeks mid-April. £200 p.w. 01-352 5725 after 7 p.m.

## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

**DIAL-A-FLIGHT** to Europe. Ring the experts on 01-734 5156. Agts.

**GITES DE FRANCE/IGN MAPS.**— The French Farm and Village Holiday Guide 1981 lists 1,000 self-catering holiday homes, B&B, camping. £3.45 post free. Also free catalogue of French National Survey Maps (IGN), from Duo Publishing, 122 Kings Cross Rd., London, WC1.

**MARBELLA.** — ALOHA apartments next to golf course. Tennis/pool facilities, £64 p.w. Villasol. Tel.: 01-240 2888/9. ATOL 1216B.

**SKI VAL D'ISERE.** Late availability 7-14 Feb., large catered apt., 6-7 persons. £143 p.p. inc. travel and meals. Skival. 01-200 6080 (ATOL 1162B).

**GREECE—SUMMER 1981** holiday brochure now avail. Winter European sunspot flights avail. Valexander Tours, 24 Crawford Place, W.1. 01-402 4262 (ATOL 278BD).

**BRAZIL/ARGENTINA** from £570. Steamond Ltd., South American Travel Specialist Air Agts. Tel. 01-730 8646.





## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,439

**ACROSS**

1 Memorial not cheap to construct (8).
5 Cut down by ruthless editor (6).
9 Conversed with 23's leader pursuing French division (8).
10 Look for a shot (6).
12 Time for a flower show? (5).
13 Tragic swimmer we put among the old-style evergreens (9).
14 Engineers have little knowledge, no one remembering (12).
18 Rose above a communication so made (2, 10).
21 Metal from the Old Country (9).
23 Foreign wife (5).
24 Smoking jacket? (6).
25 Hampshire river in mid-Sussex? What a mess! (8).
26 Facts about city growth—it's poisonous (6).
27 Sloth perhaps shown in the garden by Harry (8).

**DOWN**

1 Shelled this fragile boat? (6).
2 Jack so agile in the nursery (6).
3 Club turn arranged, Guevara performing (9).
4 Permutation—more points in bunches (12).
6 Girl to part from Colonel Lennox (5).
7 Bull's-eyes for Rabelaisian leading lights (8).
8 Red meets with trouble from the judge (8).
11 Such put-up jobs planned for mutual support (4-8).
15 Is able to contain firm demonstration by an evil spirit (9).
16 Like Woodland's revolutionary advice to young Cratchit? (8).
17 "Of moving ——s by flood and field" (Othello) (8).
19 Would she count in South Africa? (6).
20 Take a step for a liqueur (6).
22 "Adsum", as the cockney might say to the ruler (5).

**Solution of Puzzle No 15,438**

GOSSAMER, ELECTRIC, ANGUS, MASTERSTROKE, FRINGE, STANDS IN, MORALLY, BONNARD, NOMINATE, DOSING, FRENCH POLISH, SYMBOL, AUDIENCE, SPARKLING

# PERSONAL COLUMNS
## ALSO ON PAGE 28

## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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(continued on page 25)








Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Monday, February 2, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

